



New York State Department of Health

2001-02 EDITION

covering data reported
through December 1999

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Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology
Empire State Plaza
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AIDS

IN NEW YORK STATE

2001-2002 EDITION

covering data reported
through December 1999

State of New York
Department of Health

Introduction

AIDS in New York State provides a wide range of statistical information on the HIV / AIDS epidemic in New York State based largely on data collected by the New York State Department of Health. It highlights findings from epidemiologic studies, surveillance and program evaluations. As such, it serves as a valuable resource for those concerned with monitoring and addressing the epidemic.

The trend in reduction in the number of deaths from AIDS seen over the past few years in New York and across the nation continues. Many people living with HIV and AIDS continue to benefit from new pharmaceuticals and treatments, living longer, healthier lives. The decrease in HIV infection among women of childbearing age and newborns also continues. This is the good news.

The decline in AIDS cases and deaths can be attributed in part to the wide range of innovative health care and supportive services for people living with HIV, put into place in New York over the past eighteen years. These services were developed through the creative use of state, local, federal and private funding and with a unique collaboration among government, health and community providers, and affected communities.

In 1998, legislation requiring a system of HIV / AIDS surveillance was passed; this system was implemented on June 1, 2000. With the availability of HIV surveillance data, the epidemiological focus will shift from AIDS to HIV, providing a much more current profile of the HIV epidemic in New York State. The next issue of *AIDS in New York State* will highlight these new HIV data. An interim report on HIV surveillance data is anticipated to be published in 2002.

There is still much work to be done. The HIV / AIDS epidemic in New York State continues to disproportionately impact communities of color, particularly African Americans and Latinos. Young adults continue to be diagnosed with AIDS in their twenties, indicating probable infection during their teen years. In some populations, young women have higher infection rates than men.

All those who work in and are affected by HIV / AIDS and public health will want to keep informed about these and other trends in the epidemic. *AIDS in New York State* is a key resource for all people interested in monitoring the epidemic.

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HIV INFECTION IN NEW YORK STATE

Due to the extended incubation period between HIV infection and clinical illness, AIDS cases can reflect HIV transmission patterns that occurred a decade or more ago. To gain more complete and timely data on the prevalence of HIV infection among New York's citizens, the New York State Department of Health monitors HIV prevalence in several ways:

Unlinked HIV Seroprevalence Studies

Unlinked HIV seroprevalence studies test leftover blood specimens, originally drawn for routine diagnostic tests, for HIV antibodies, after all other testing has been completed and all personal identifying information has been removed from the specimen. The seroprevalence studies are performed exclusively for epidemiologic purposes and the test results cannot be linked back to the individual from whom the specimen was originally drawn. This type of study reduces the selection bias that occurs when people volunteer to be tested. Data on demographic characteristics, clinical conditions and risk behaviors are obtained from the client's charts prior to the blinding and testing of the specimen. However, since clients are not interviewed, data on risk behavior is often very limited. A wide variety of sites have been studied using this methodology, including sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, substance abuse treatment clinics, adolescent clinics, homeless

youth clinics and prison intake centers.

Much of this section of AIDS in New York has been modified from previous editions to provide more information on trends in HIV prevalence during the last several years. Keep in mind when reviewing the following charts and graphs, that while most of the charts indicate a decline in **prevalence** over the years, this does **not** necessarily mean that the rate of new infections (**incidence**) has also dropped. For example, the rate of new infections in a population may remain stable, while the number of infected people sampled in a study may decline. An example of this occurring is when a new facility, devoted to persons with specific risk activities, opens and draws clients away from a survey clinic, thus lowering the prevalence seen in the survey clinic. Conversely, an increase in prevalence does not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of new infections. With more HIV infected individuals receiving treatment and living longer, prevalent cases may be encountered during the course of a study, without any new infections having occurred.

Data from unlinked HIV seroprevalence studies conducted by the New York City Department of Health, Office of AIDS Research is available directly from that office. The publication *HIV Seroprevalence Update* is available on the web at <http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doh/home.html>, or by contacting

the New York City Department of Health, Bureau of Disease Intervention Services, Office of AIDS Research/HIV Serosurveys, 346 Broadway, New York, NY 10013.

Voluntary and Anonymous Counseling and Testing Data

The Department of Health monitors the results of people voluntarily seeking HIV testing through confidential and anonymous counseling and testing sites, medical clinics, private physicians' offices, prisons and drug treatment programs.

National Seroprevalence Studies that include New York State Residents

The Department of Defense and the Job Corps test new applicants for HIV and have made their prevalence data available without identifying information.

Caveats

There are several caveats that should be considered when interpreting the HIV prevalence data:

- Sampling bias cannot be eliminated. For example, the HIV prevalence among females attending an upstate STD clinic cannot be generalized to all females in areas outside of New York City, as those who attended the clinic may be more likely to be at risk for HIV infection. Even prevalence studies of

entire populations must be interpreted with care. The results from the Survey of Childbearing Women, for example, cannot be generalized to other reproductive-age women, because they represent only women carrying pregnancies to term. Similarly, the results from the military survey cannot be generalized to all young adults because those engaging in certain risk behaviors may not apply for military service and, therefore, may “self-select” out of the sample.

- In certain instances the number of individuals with specific characteristics may be too small to permit meaningful interpretations, or to maintain confidentiality of those tested. In these instances, groups or categories may be combined to create new categories, often termed “other/unknown”. A specific example of this is with regards to Asian/Pacific Islanders and

Native American/Alaskan Natives. When possible, data for these groups have been provided. However, in some prevalence studies, the small number of individuals tested has prohibited release of this information.

- When reading and interpreting tables it is important to remember that results obtained from larger studies can be used with more confidence than those generated from a study with a smaller number of participants. To highlight study sizes, HIV prevalence data in this year’s publication is provided in tables that correspond to the graphs. Please be sure to read the tables that accompany the graph. Note the study size on each table (number tested) and the scale on the x-axis of each graph. Remember to generalize only to the population from which the sample was drawn.

Prevalence of HIV infection within the groups studied in New York State varied significantly in 1999, from 23 percent among clients of New York City methadone maintenance treatment programs to 0.14 percent among women giving birth in areas outside New York City.

Overall, these data demonstrate a high correlation between injecting drug use and HIV infection in both men and women. Prevalence of HIV infection is also elevated among men and women who are being treated for other STDs. In general, the prevalence of HIV infection is consistently higher among residents of New York City compared with the rest of the state, and is highest in people between the ages of 20 and 49, and among blacks and Hispanics.

Section 1

HIV Infection in Childbearing Women

Childbearing Women

In the period November 30, 1987 through April 30, 1996, the New York State Department of Health conducted a blinded, unlinked HIV prevalence study in childbearing women by performing HIV antibody testing on leftover blood specimens from the New York State Newborn Screening Program, after all identifying information was removed (unlinked testing). The presence of HIV antibodies in a newborn indicates infection of the mother but not necessarily of the infant. Studies have shown that without intervention approximately 25 percent of infants born to HIV-infected mothers are themselves infected with HIV. However, zidovudine therapy during pregnancy and delivery reduces the rate of perinatal HIV transmission by two-thirds.

Between May 1, 1996 and January 31, 1997, the department implemented regulations to further promote the identification of HIV-positive women early in their pregnancies to allow them an opportunity to receive zidovudine therapy and thus reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their children.

Under the regulations, women not tested for HIV during pregnancy could request the result of the HIV testing of their newborn that was previously carried out as part of the unlinked survey. For women who requested the results of their newborn's HIV test, the specimens were linked to identifying information and test results were returned to the physician and mother. For those women who did not request the result of their newborn's HIV test, all identifying information was removed before the specimens were tested as was previously done for the unlinked study.

Beginning on February 1, 1997, HIV infection was added to the list of medical conditions for which all New York State infants must be tested under the state's Newborn Screening Program. All babies born in the state are now routinely tested for HIV antibodies, and the test results are reported to the baby's mother and the infant's medical care provider. Infants testing positive for HIV antibodies are referred for follow-up testing by polymerase chain reaction (DNAPCR) to confirm actual infection. Early identification of infected infants allows for appropriate treatment.

The HIV prevalence in childbearing women varies by geographic location, age and racial/ethnic group. Prevalence is highest in New York City (see Figure 1-1), in blacks and Hispanics (see Figure 1-2) and in those 30 years of age and older (see Figure 1-3). Since 1990 HIV prevalence in childbearing women has been decreasing in New York City, falling from 1.23 percent positive in 1990 to 0.67 percent positive in 1999 (see Figure 1-1). These decreases are most evident among Hispanic and white women (see Figure 1-2) and those 20-29 years of age (see Figure 1-3). In New York State exclusive of New York City, HIV prevalence peaked in 1991-1992 at 0.19 percent positive and has been declining since (see Figure 1-1). The decline in the Rest of New York is particularly evident in Hispanics and blacks (see Figure 1-2). In New York State percent HIV positivity increases with increasing age (see Figure 1-3). Those 10-19 years old had a rate of 0.22 percent positive while those 35+ had a rate of 0.48 percent positive in 1999. Declines in prevalence are especially notable in those 25-29 years of age (see Figure 1-3).

Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Region

Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999

Region of Residence	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
New York City										
Number Positive	1,618	1,509	1,389	1,332	1,186	1,021	906	840	821	770
Number Tested	131,176	130,357	128,494	126,337	125,390	123,114	120,082	112,012	115,953	115,469
Percent HIV Positive	1.23	1.16	1.08	1.05	0.95	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.67
Rest of State										
Number Positive	262	290	286	240	229	201	197	153	169	178
Number Tested	155,236	152,431	149,734	146,484	142,315	138,526	135,308	129,538	130,913	128,811
Percent HIV Positive	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.14
Out of State										
Number Positive	6	4	5	5	2	6	10	4	5	0
Number Tested	4,279	4,257	4,292	4,086	4,215	4,001	4,112	3,782	3,908	3,990
Percent HIV Positive	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.15	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.00
Unknown										
Number Positive	12	13	4	6	4	3	2	2	1	3
Number Tested	725	651	314	180	137	90	56	398	60	162
Percent HIV Positive	1.66	2.00	1.27	3.33	2.92	3.33	3.57	0.50	1.67	1.85
Total Positive	1,898	1,816	1,684	1,583	1,421	1,231	1,115	999	996	951
Total Tested	291,416	287,696	282,834	277,087	272,057	265,731	259,558	245,730	250,834	248,432
Total Percent HIV Positive	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.38

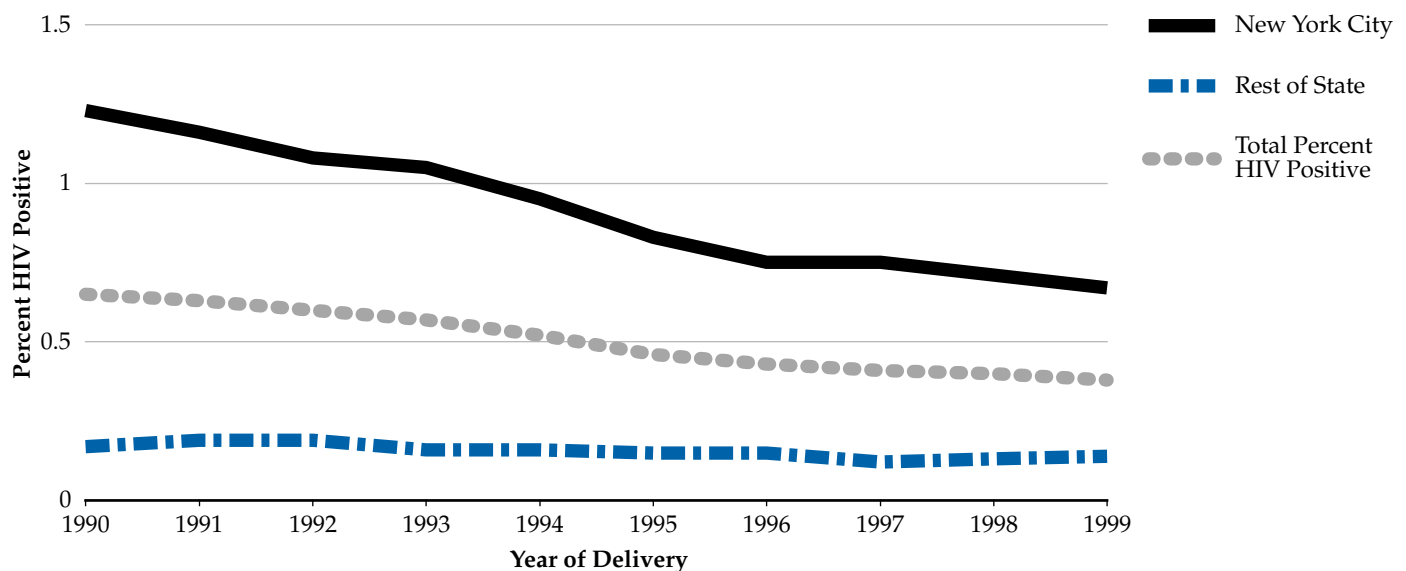
Figure 1-1a **by Region**

Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Region, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

NYC Borough of Residence	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bronx										
Number Positive	473	402	398	389	348	305	259	279	283	244
Number Tested	26,253	26,040	25,219	25,061	24,606	23,747	22,929	20,929	21,944	21,511
Percent HIV Positive	1.80	1.54	1.58	1.55	1.41	1.28	1.13	1.33	1.29	1.13
Brooklyn										
Number Positive	585	554	506	476	422	356	334	277	282	296
Number Tested	45,244	44,578	43,869	42,594	42,197	41,018	39,992	37,408	38,817	38,513
Percent HIV Positive	1.29	1.24	1.15	1.12	1.00	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.73	0.77
Manhattan										
Number Positive	352	334	297	299	245	205	188	161	138	121
Number Tested	22,250	22,089	21,710	21,209	21,011	20,405	19,898	18,596	18,964	19,377
Percent HIV Positive	1.58	1.51	1.37	1.41	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.73	0.62
Queens										
Number Positive	177	189	159	142	142	132	110	109	99	90
Number Tested	31,372	31,477	31,413	31,502	31,712	32,148	31,581	29,777	30,789	30,622
Percent HIV Positive	0.56	0.60	0.51	0.45	0.45	0.41	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.29
Staten Island										
Number Positive	31	30	29	26	29	23	15	14	19	19
Number Tested	6,057	6,173	6,283	5,971	5,864	5,796	5,682	5,302	5,439	5,446
Percent HIV Positive	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.49	0.40	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.35

Figure 1-1b by Borough

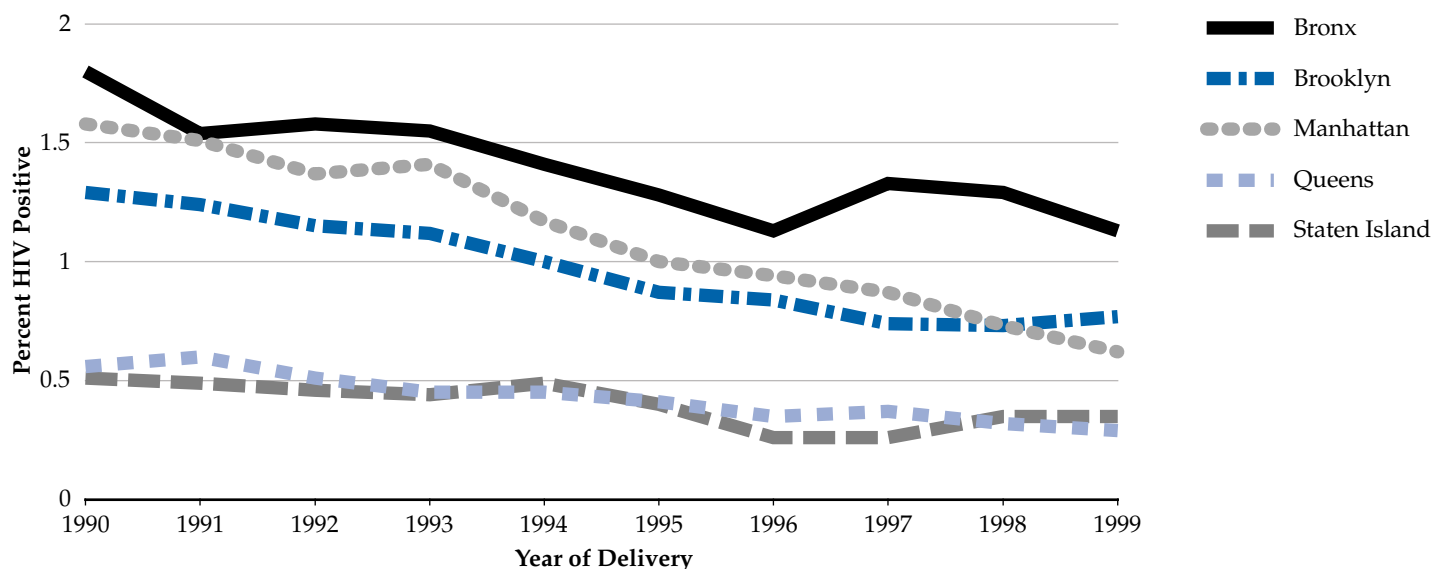
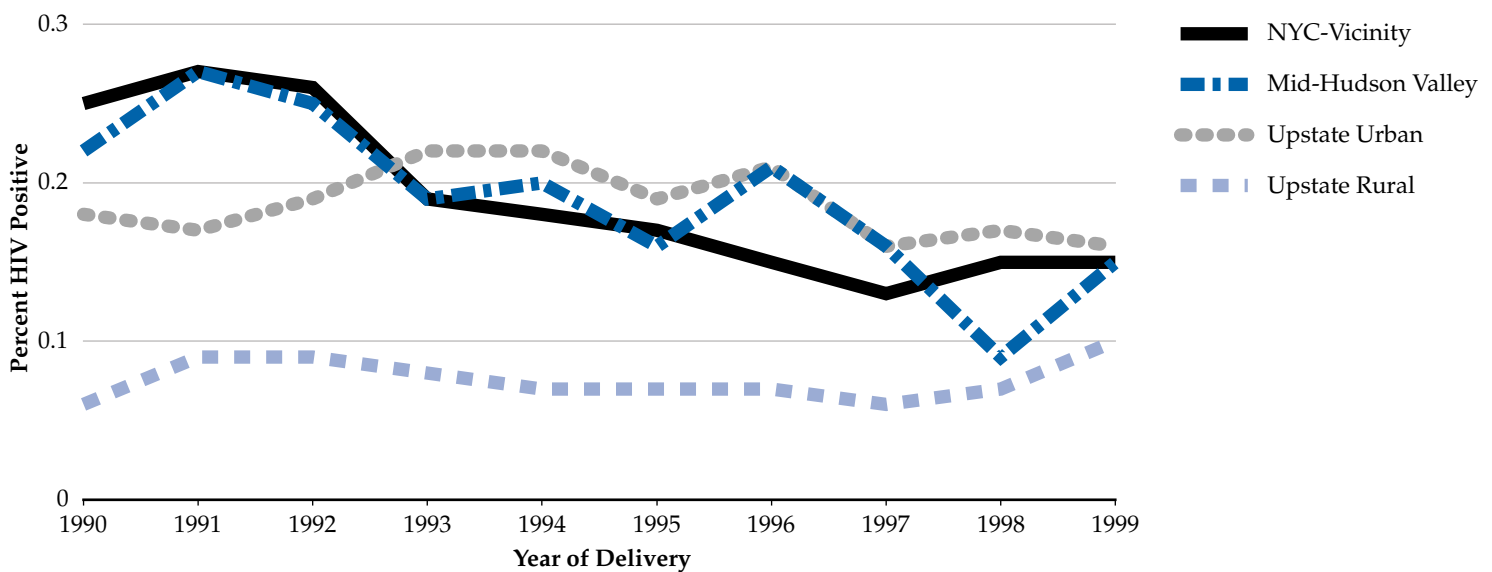


Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Region, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

	Year of Delivery									
Rest of State Residents	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NYC-Vicinity¹										
Number Positive	134	148	140	101	98	90	78	65	80	76
Number Tested	54,455	54,368	53,826	53,555	53,381	53,105	52,622	50,726	51,710	51,202
Percent HIV Positive	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15
Mid-Hudson Valley²										
Number Positive	28	34	32	23	23	18	24	18	10	16
Number Tested	12,940	12,647	12,616	12,092	11,695	11,451	11,471	11,019	10,825	10,674
Percent HIV Positive	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.15
Upstate Urban³										
Number Positive	71	67	73	83	79	65	67	49	53	50
Number Tested	40,113	38,966	38,115	36,987	35,172	33,823	32,679	30,977	31,476	30,433
Percent HIV Positive	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.16
Upstate Rural⁴										
Number Positive	29	41	41	33	29	28	28	21	26	36
Number Tested	47,732	46,450	45,177	43,850	42,067	40,147	38,536	36,816	36,902	36,502
Percent HIV Positive	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10

Figure 1-1c **by Upstate Region**



¹ Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

² Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan and Ulster counties.

³ Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Schenectady counties.

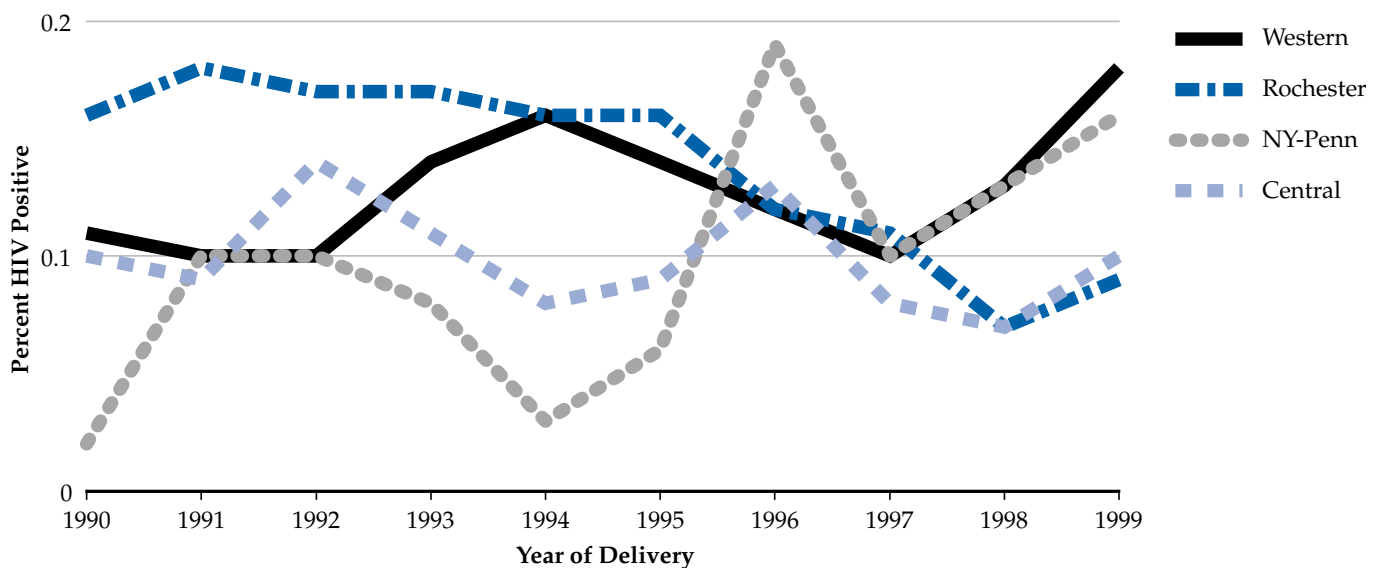
⁴ All other upstate counties.

Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Region, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

Ryan White Region of Residence	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Western^a										
Number Positive	25	23	22	29	33	28	23	18	24	31
Number Tested	23,189	22,591	21,784	21,337	20,518	19,659	19,316	18,178	18,237	17,696
Percent HIV Positive	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.18
Rochester^b										
Number Positive	30	34	31	30	27	26	18	16	10	14
Number Tested	19,173	18,776	18,572	17,850	16,800	16,125	15,412	14,997	15,253	14,792
Percent HIV Positive	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.09
NY-Penn^c										
Number Positive	1	4	4	3	1	2	6	3	4	5
Number Tested	4,215	4,056	3,838	3,730	3,441	3,361	3,192	3,078	3,098	3,134
Percent HIV Positive	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.16
Central^d										
Number Positive	21	19	30	22	16	17	22	14	12	16
Number Tested	21,857	21,471	20,892	20,019	19,162	18,179	17,527	16,542	16,614	16,646
Percent HIV Positive	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.10

Figure 1-1d by Ryan White Region



^a Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties.

^b Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties.

^c Broome, Chenango and Tioga counties.

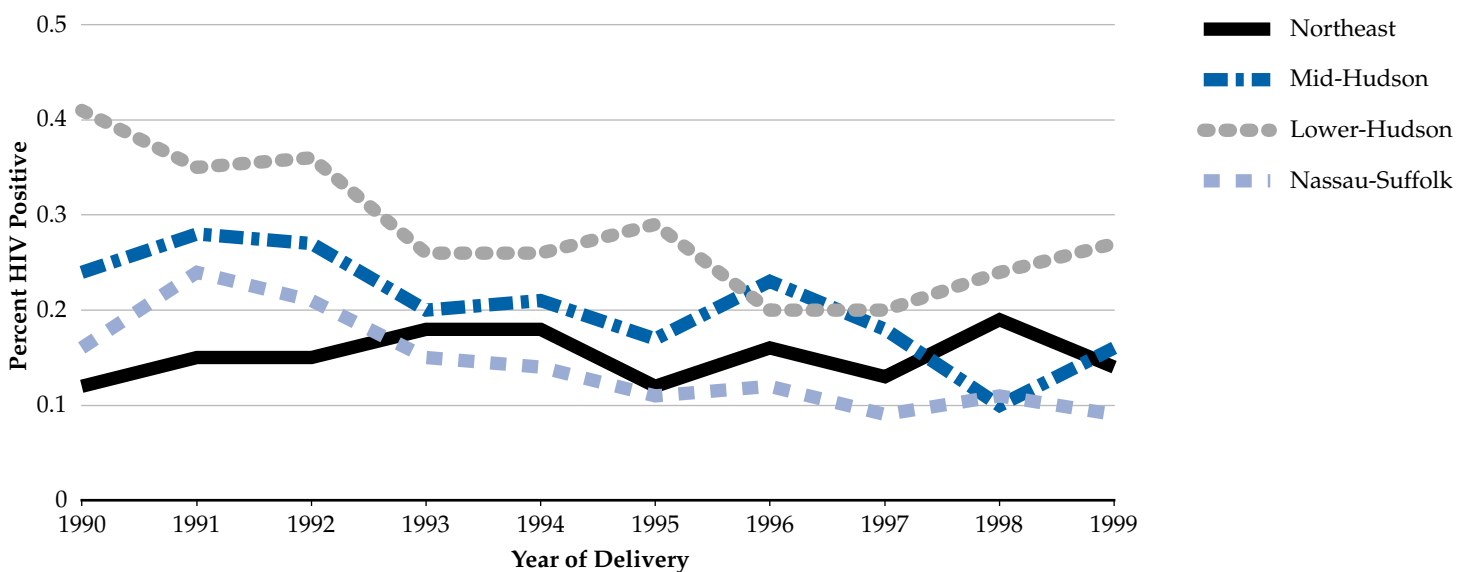
^d Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence and Tompkins counties.

Figure 1-1

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Region, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

Ryan White Region of Residence (con't)	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Northeast^e										
Number Positive	23	28	27	32	31	20	26	19	29	20
Number Tested	19,407	18,522	18,206	17,901	17,318	16,646	15,768	14,998	15,176	14,667
Percent HIV Positive	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.14
Mid-Hudson^f										
Number Positive	28	32	31	22	23	18	24	18	10	16
Number Tested	11,890	11,616	11,589	11,071	10,719	10,487	10,424	10,045	9,829	9,747
Percent HIV Positive	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.16
Lower-Hudson^g										
Number Positive	71	60	62	45	44	50	34	33	40	45
Number Tested	17,208	17,313	17,252	17,080	17,113	17,021	17,110	16,567	17,020	16,697
Percent HIV Positive	0.41	0.35	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.27
Nassau-Suffolk^h										
Number Positive	63	90	79	57	54	40	44	32	40	31
Number Tested	38,297	38,086	37,601	37,496	37,244	37,048	36,559	35,133	35,686	35,432
Percent HIV Positive	0.16	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09

Figure 1-1e by Ryan White Region (con't.)



^e Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren and Washington counties

^f Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties.

^g Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties.

^h Nassau and Suffolk counties.

Figure 1-2

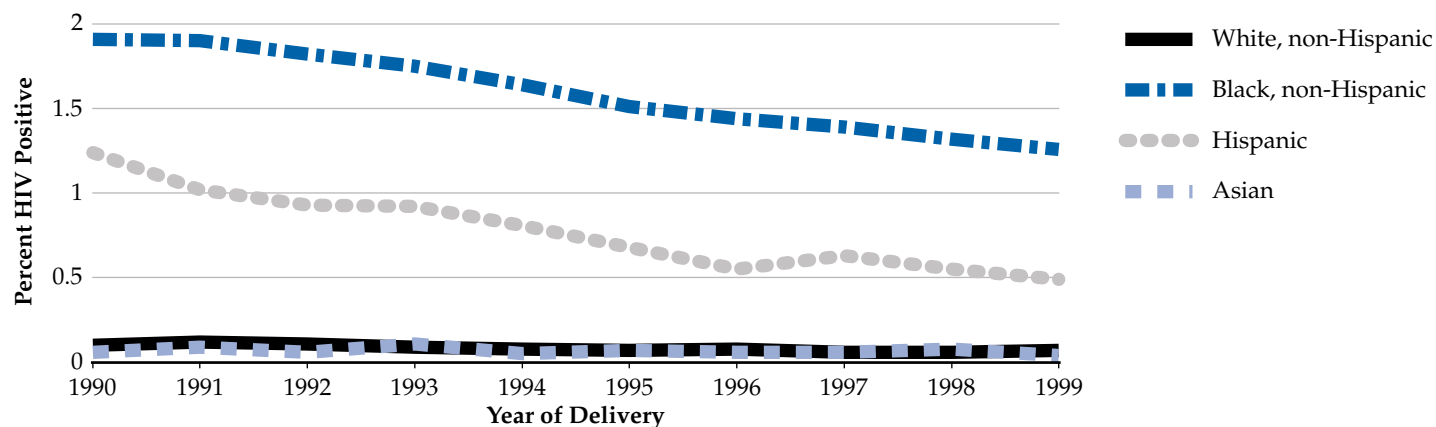
New York State Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity

Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999

All Tested in New York State Race/Ethnicity	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	174	197	169	141	113	102	115	80	81	95
Number Tested	167,938	162,779	158,631	153,779	148,969	144,785	140,502	133,630	133,075	130,082
Percent HIV Positive	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07
Black, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	1,099	1,094	1,030	959	868	765	698	612	621	572
Number Tested	57,519	57,591	56,475	54,817	53,020	50,655	48,493	44,180	46,886	45,402
Percent HIV Positive	1.91	1.90	1.82	1.75	1.64	1.51	1.44	1.39	1.32	1.26
Hispanic										
Number Positive	590	493	451	450	404	333	263	280	253	229
Number Tested	47,542	48,540	48,413	49,041	49,816	49,203	47,731	44,602	46,174	46,527
Percent HIV Positive	1.24	1.02	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.68	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.49
Asian										
Number Positive	6	9	6	12	6	8	7	7	10	5
Number Tested	9,724	10,253	10,731	11,172	11,472	11,816	12,102	11,977	12,276	12,665
Percent HIV Positive	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.04
Native American*										
Number Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	0
Number Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	338	354	283
Percent HIV Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	0.00	0.28	0.00
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	29	23	28	21	30	23	31	20	30	50
Number Tested	8,693	8,533	8,584	8,278	8,780	9,272	10,495	11,003	12,069	13,473
Percent HIV Positive	0.33	0.27	0.33	0.25	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.18	0.25	0.37

Figure 1-2a All Tested in New York State



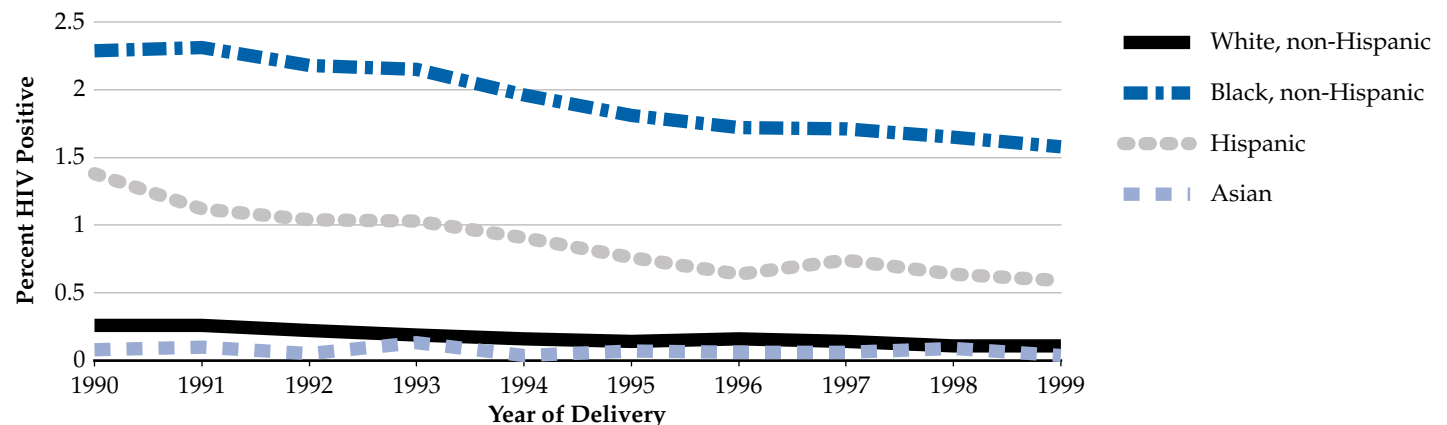
* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Prior to this, Native Americans were included with Other/Unknown category.

Figure 1-2

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity,
Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999 (continued)

NYC Residents Race/Ethnicity	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	93	90	74	63	53	44	51	40	33	33
Number Tested	36,037	35,000	34,052	33,217	32,230	31,583	31,096	29,295	29,506	29,347
Percent HIV Positive	0.26	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.11
Black, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	938	936	864	822	731	649	580	518	528	487
Number Tested	40,941	40,506	39,642	38,214	37,206	35,836	33,756	30,220	31,992	30,916
Percent HIV Positive	2.29	2.31	2.18	2.15	1.96	1.81	1.72	1.71	1.65	1.58
Hispanic										
Number Positive	557	457	422	420	372	304	245	259	232	211
Number Tested	40,507	40,981	40,638	40,581	40,979	39,886	38,229	35,177	36,180	36,016
Percent HIV Positive	1.38	1.12	1.04	1.03	0.91	0.76	0.64	0.74	0.64	0.59
Asian										
Number Positive	6	8	4	11	4	7	6	6	9	4
Number Tested	7,558	7,931	8,235	8,661	9,029	9,356	9,451	9,333	9,540	9,903
Percent HIV Positive	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.04
Native American*										
Number Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	1	0
Number Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	51	73	47
Percent HIV Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	24	18	25	16	26	17	24	17	18	35
Number Tested	6,133	5,939	5,927	5,664	5,946	6,453	7,500	7,936	8,662	9,240
Percent HIV Positive	0.39	0.30	0.42	0.28	0.44	0.26	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.38

Figure 1-2b NYC Residents



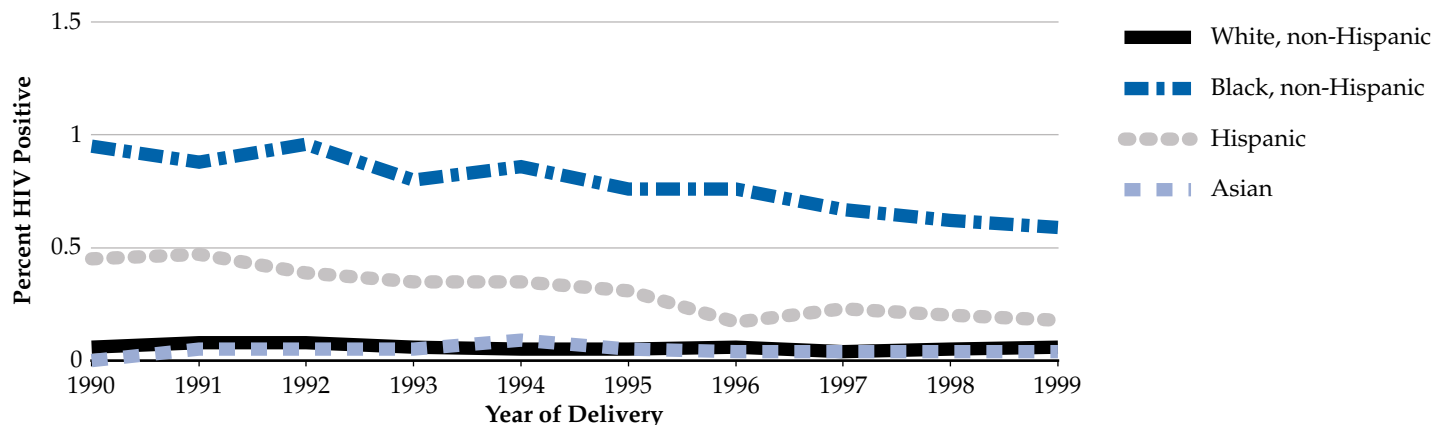
* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Prior to this, Native Americans were included with Other/Unknown category.

Figure 1-2

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity,
Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999 (continued)

Rest of State Residents Race/Ethnicity	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	76	103	95	75	60	55	62	37	47	61
Number Tested	128,205	124,147	121,161	117,287	113,418	110,068	106,269	101,205	100,669	97,753
Percent HIV Positive	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06
Black, non-Hispanic										
Number Positive	154	147	158	131	133	111	110	92	90	84
Number Tested	16,129	16,673	16,511	16,327	15,508	14,570	14,460	13,689	14,596	14,183
Percent HIV Positive	0.95	0.88	0.96	0.80	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.67	0.62	0.59
Hispanic										
Number Positive	30	34	29	29	30	28	16	21	19	18
Number Tested	6,708	7,209	7,428	8,202	8,596	9,043	9,263	9,138	9,724	10,234
Percent HIV Positive	0.45	0.47	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.17	0.23	0.20	0.18
Asian										
Number Positive	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Number Tested	1,868	2,005	2,153	2,206	2,125	2,185	2,326	2,363	2,429	2,446
Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Native American*										
Number Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	0
Number Tested	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	286	281	228
Percent HIV Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	2	5	3	4	4	6	7	2	12	14
Number Tested	2,330	2,397	2,481	2,462	2,668	2,660	2,808	2,857	3,214	3,967
Percent HIV Positive	0.09	0.21	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.25	0.07	0.37	0.35

Figure 1-2c Rest of State



* Data on Native American identity not collected until May 1996. Prior to this, Native Americans were included with Other/Unknown category.

Figure 1-3

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women

HIV Prevalence by Age

Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999

All Tested in New York State

Age	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
10-19										
Number Positive	89	78	79	81	73	61	57	65	49	46
Number Tested	26,674	26,194	25,602	25,586	25,591	24,816	23,914	21,394	22,101	21,269
Percent HIV Positive	0.33	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.22
20-24										
Number Positive	410	367	333	308	304	245	188	182	166	169
Number Tested	65,044	63,765	60,809	58,022	55,834	52,804	50,408	48,062	49,509	49,882
Percent HIV Positive	0.63	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.34
25-29										
Number Positive	666	683	600	514	454	365	325	267	260	232
Number Tested	92,259	88,851	85,493	81,330	77,687	74,109	71,192	66,000	66,707	64,359
Percent HIV Positive	0.72	0.77	0.70	0.63	0.58	0.49	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.36
30-34										
Number Positive	480	428	407	444	400	359	329	292	308	283
Number Tested	73,376	73,064	73,883	73,776	73,404	73,476	71,950	68,784	68,753	67,844
Percent HIV Positive	0.65	0.59	0.55	0.60	0.54	0.49	0.46	0.42	0.45	0.42
35+										
Number Positive	251	244	256	231	187	201	213	192	212	216
Number Tested	33,652	34,930	36,588	37,966	39,214	40,295	41,833	41,287	43,580	44,569
Percent HIV Positive	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.61	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.48
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	2	16	9	5	3	0	3	1	1	5
Number Tested	411	892	459	407	327	231	261	203	184	509
Percent HIV Positive	0.49	1.79	1.96	1.23	0.92	0.00	1.15	0.49	0.54	0.98

Figure 1-3a All Tested in New York State

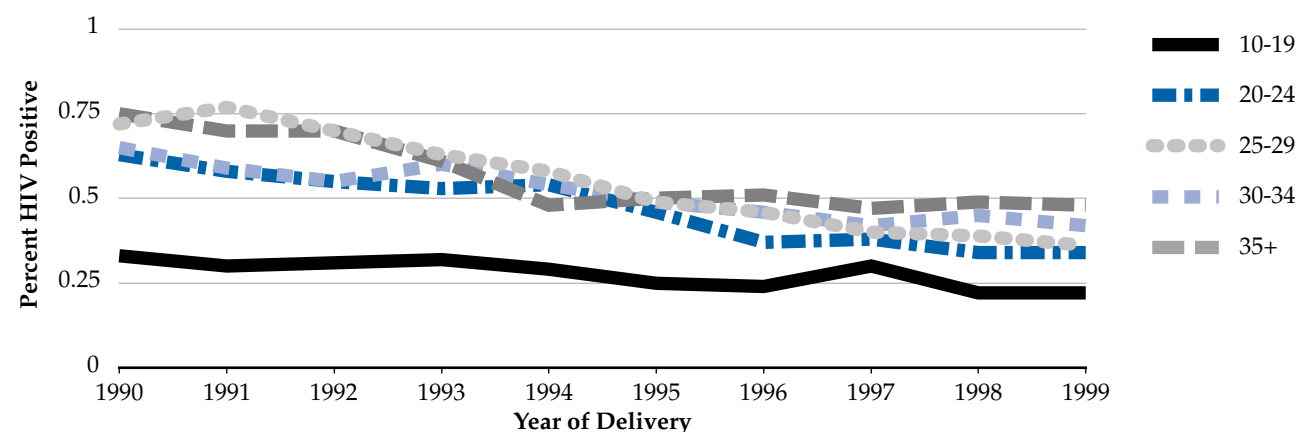


Figure 1-3

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Age, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

New York City Residents

Age	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
10-19										
Number Positive	75	65	65	68	56	47	45	56	39	35
Number Tested	13,790	13,546	13,480	13,455	13,714	13,332	12,751	10,970	11,443	10,755
Percent HIV Positive	0.54	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.41	0.35	0.35	0.51	0.34	0.33
20-24										
Number Positive	349	294	271	244	244	207	149	149	135	131
Number Tested	31,428	31,102	30,210	28,988	28,634	27,693	26,651	25,278	26,250	26,456
Percent HIV Positive	1.11	0.95	0.90	0.84	0.85	0.75	0.56	0.59	0.51	0.50
25-29										
Number Positive	564	574	493	445	397	295	254	233	205	177
Number Tested	39,316	38,394	37,238	36,016	34,987	33,552	32,626	29,839	30,834	30,185
Percent HIV Positive	1.43	1.50	1.32	1.24	1.13	0.88	0.78	0.78	0.66	0.59
30-34										
Number Positive	412	363	340	383	329	305	271	241	255	230
Number Tested	30,362	30,290	30,105	30,051	29,913	30,089	29,396	27,762	28,260	28,350
Percent HIV Positive	1.36	1.20	1.13	1.27	1.10	1.01	0.92	0.87	0.90	0.81
35+										
Number Positive	216	198	213	189	160	167	185	160	187	196
Number Tested	16,089	16,472	17,191	17,606	17,975	18,338	18,532	18,073	19,095	19,483
Percent HIV Positive	1.34	1.20	1.24	1.07	0.89	0.91	1.00	0.89	0.98	1.01
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	2	15	7	3	0	0	2	1	0	1
Number Tested	191	553	270	221	167	110	126	90	71	240
Percent HIV Positive	1.05	2.71	2.59	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.11	0.00	0.42

Figure 1-3b NYC Residents

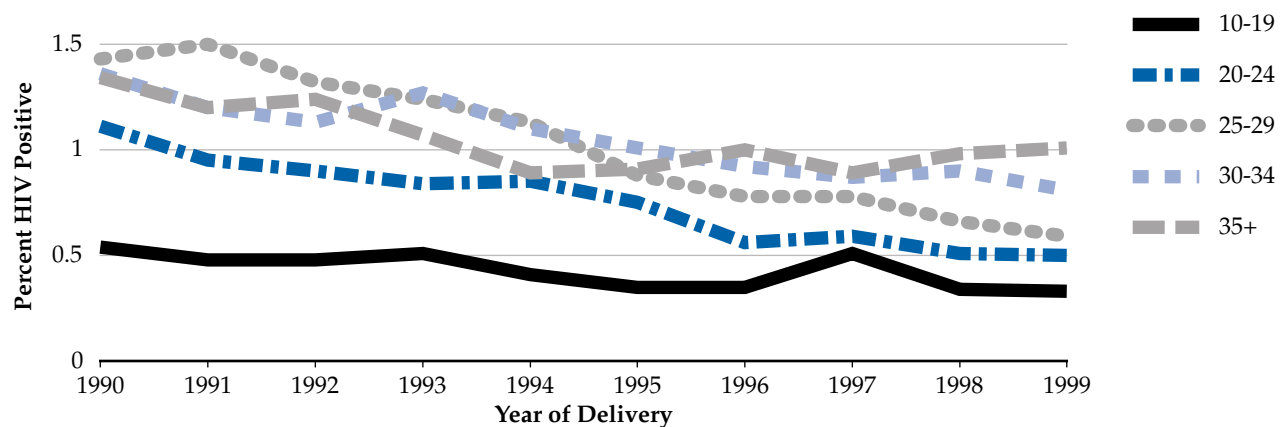


Figure 1-3

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by Age, Deliveries January 1990 - December 1999
(continued)

Rest of State Residents

Age	Year of Delivery									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
10-19										
Number Positive	14	13	14	12	17	14	12	9	10	11
Number Tested	12,702	12,509	12,003	12,027	11,773	11,378	11,069	10,324	10,578	10,406
Percent HIV Positive	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11
20-24										
Number Positive	57	70	61	61	59	37	38	31	31	38
Number Tested	32,973	31,986	30,034	28,600	26,815	24,688	23,421	22,418	22,894	23,046
Percent HIV Positive	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16
25-29										
Number Positive	94	101	103	69	56	67	68	34	52	53
Number Tested	51,484	49,015	46,952	44,223	41,573	39,594	37,625	35,217	35,068	33,293
Percent HIV Positive	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.15	0.16
30-34										
Number Positive	65	62	65	58	70	51	55	48	50	52
Number Tested	41,337	41,179	42,223	42,165	41,843	41,915	40,999	39,438	39,005	37,980
Percent HIV Positive	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.14
35+										
Number Positive	32	44	41	40	27	32	23	31	25	20
Number Tested	16,595	17,513	18,382	19,337	20,199	20,873	22,114	22,056	23,280	23,858
Percent HIV Positive	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.08
Other/Unknown										
Number Positive	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Number Tested	149	229	140	132	112	78	80	85	88	228
Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	1.14	1.75

Figure 1-3c **Rest of State Residents**

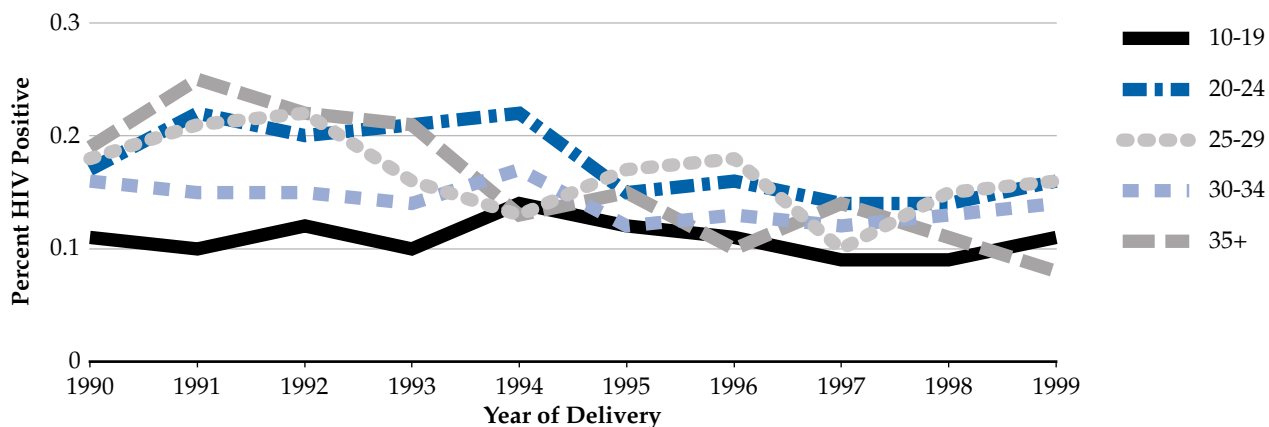


Figure 1-4

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by County of Residence

Deliveries January 1998 - December 1999

County	Year of Delivery					
	1998			1999		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Albany	18	3,208	0.56	10	2,880	0.35
Allegany	0	521	0.00	0	521	0.00
Bronx	283	21,944	1.29	244	21,511	1.13
Broome	3	2,162	0.14	5	2,250	0.22
Cattaraugus	0	981	0.00	2	925	0.22
Cayuga	1	864	0.12	1	847	0.12
Chautauqua	2	1,399	0.14	4	1,367	0.29
Chemung	0	954	0.00	1	984	0.10
Chenango	1	550	0.18	0	514	0.00
Clinton	0	693	0.00	0	803	0.00
Columbia	2	513	0.39	0	541	0.00
Cortland	0	583	0.00	0	552	0.00
Delaware	0	450	0.00	0	439	0.00
Dutchess	3	2,927	0.10	7	2,857	0.25
Erie	19	11,271	0.17	21	10,890	0.19
Essex	1	261	0.38	1	241	0.41
Franklin	0	469	0.00	0	444	0.00
Fulton	0	575	0.00	0	526	0.00
Genesee	0	683	0.00	1	707	0.14
Greene	1	507	0.20	1	422	0.24
Hamilton	0	44	0.00	0	36	0.00
Herkimer	0	611	0.00	0	632	0.00
Jefferson	1	1,703	0.06	1	1,722	0.06
Kings	282	38,817	0.73	296	38,513	0.77
Lewis	0	304	0.00	0	300	0.00
Livingston	1	647	0.15	0	674	0.00
Madison	0	783	0.00	0	703	0.00
Monroe	7	9,310	0.08	10	8,959	0.11
Montgomery	1	595	0.17	1	591	0.17
Nassau	23	16,541	0.14	13	16,304	0.08
New York	138	18,964	0.73	121	19,377	0.62

Figure 1-4

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women, HIV Prevalence by County of Residence, Deliveries 1998-1999
(continued)

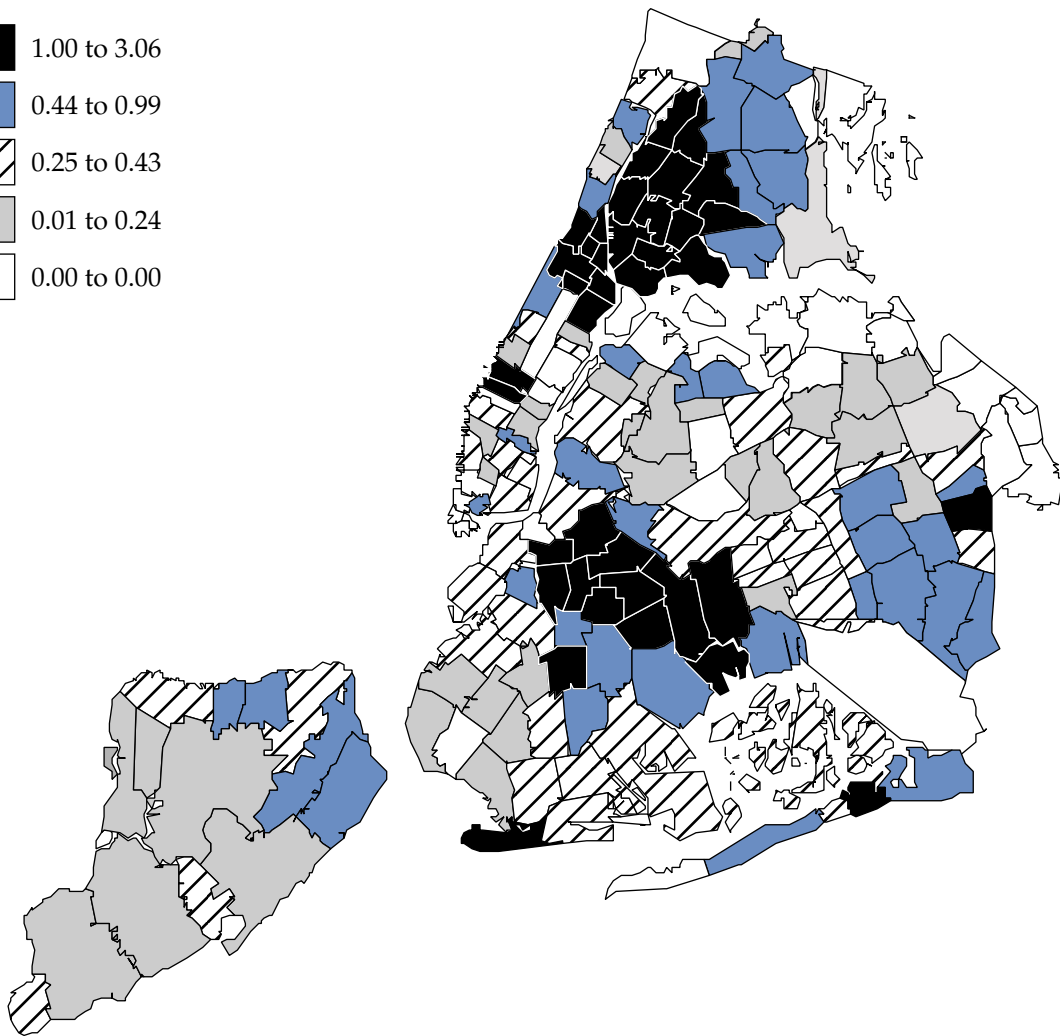
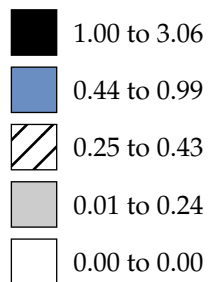
County	Year of Delivery					
	1998			1999		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Niagara	3	2,433	0.12	2	2,369	0.08
Oneida	1	2,607	0.04	7	2,603	0.27
Onondaga	6	5,849	0.10	6	5,895	0.10
Ontario	0	1,126	0.00	1	1,003	0.10
Orange	4	4,450	0.09	4	4,508	0.09
Orleans	0	515	0.00	1	501	0.20
Oswego	0	1,412	0.00	0	1,439	0.00
Otsego	0	530	0.00	1	558	0.18
Putnam	0	996	0.00	0	927	0.00
Queens	99	30,789	0.32	90	30,622	0.29
Rensselaer	1	1,625	0.06	0	1,593	0.00
Richmond	19	5,439	0.35	19	5,446	0.35
Rockland	10	3,924	0.25	5	3,931	0.13
Saint Lawrence	1	1,105	0.09	0	1,071	0.00
Saratoga	0	2,420	0.00	2	2,288	0.09
Schenectady	3	1,838	0.16	3	1,809	0.17
Schoharie	0	289	0.00	0	296	0.00
Schuyler	0	197	0.00	0	191	0.00
Seneca	0	330	0.00	1	324	0.31
Steuben	1	1,146	0.09	0	1,155	0.00
Suffolk	17	19,145	0.09	18	19,128	0.09
Sullivan	1	766	0.13	4	764	0.52
Tioga	0	386	0.00	0	370	0.00
Tompkins	2	793	0.25	1	882	0.11
Ulster	2	1,686	0.12	1	1,618	0.06
Warren	1	633	0.16	0	630	0.00
Washington	1	526	0.19	1	570	0.18
Wayne	1	1,206	0.08	1	1,192	0.08
Westchester	30	12,100	0.25	40	11,839	0.34
Wyoming	0	434	0.00	0	416	0.00
Yates	0	337	0.00	0	310	0.00

Figure 1-5

New York State Survey of Childbearing Women HIV Prevalence by Zip Code of Residence – NYC

Deliveries 1998 - 1999

Percent HIV Positive



Section 2

HIV Infection in Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinic Clients

People at risk for STDs are also at risk for HIV infection. This association is evident in both unlinked HIV prevalence studies and voluntary HIV antibody testing of STD clinic clients.

Unlinked HIV Seroprevalence Studies

From 1995 through 1999, three STD clinics outside of New York City continuously participated in unlinked prevalence studies. The studies utilized leftover specimens from routine syphilis serologies to blindly test for HIV antibodies. HIV prevalence rates varied by sex, race/ethnicity, age and risk behavior (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). Those most likely to test positive were black and Hispanic clients, clients over 30, clients with reactive syphilis serologies, clients indicating injecting drug use, males indicating that they have had sex with men, and clients who had a sex partner at risk for HIV. Overall, the last five years has shown the trend in HIV

prevalence to remain steady, with over 1 percent of clients being HIV positive. Hispanic males showed a large decline, from a high of 2.86 percent positive in 1996, to 1.2 percent positive in 1999 (see Figure 2-3). Since 1996, females have shown increased HIV prevalence. Hispanic females have shown an increase in HIV prevalence, from having no positives in 1995 to an HIV positivity of 2.63% positive in 1999. Rates also continue to rise in females 40-59 years of age. Black females have increased from 1.07 percent in 1996 to 1.86 percent in 1999 (see Figure 2-4).

Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Utilization of HIV counseling and voluntary testing in New York State STD clinics has remained high; 22,152 clients were tested in 1999. Of those tested in 1999, 59 percent were male and 90 percent opted for confidential testing.

HIV positivity varied by region, with the highest rates seen in the Metro New York Region (geographic distribution based on the location of clinic). During 1999, 0.8 percent of those tested from the Metro New York region were HIV positive. The lowest rates were found in the Buffalo and Rochester regions, where 0.3 percent tested HIV positive; 0.6 percent of those tested in the Albany and Syracuse regions were HIV positive (see Figure 2-5). In recent years HIV positivity has not varied much by gender. In 1999, 0.5 percent of males and 0.4 percent of females tested HIV positive. The rate of HIV positivity in males has declined, from 0.8 percent positive in 1995/1996 to 0.5 percent positive in 1999. The rate of HIV positivity in females has remained relatively stable since 1995 at about 0.5 percent positive (see Figure 2-5).

Figure 2-1

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients

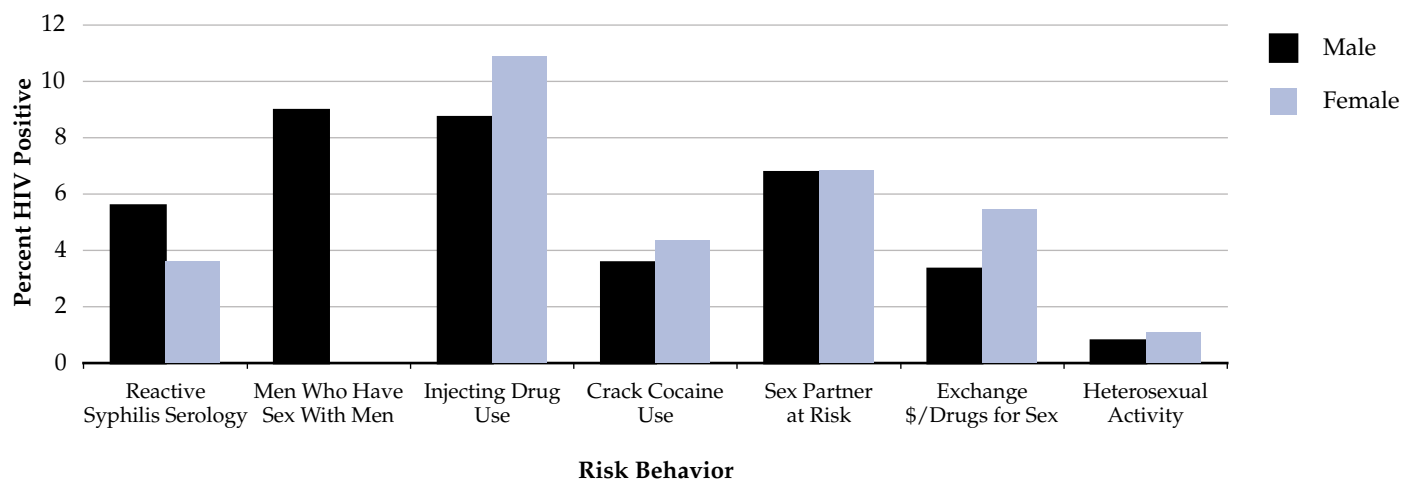
HIV Prevalence in

Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City

All STD Clients, 1995 - 1999

Risk Behaviors*	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Reactive Syphilis Serology	13	232	5.60	7	195	3.59	20	429	4.66
Men Who Have Sex With Men	73	813	8.98	—	—	—	73	813	8.98
Injecting Drug Use	38	436	8.72	33	303	10.89	71	742	9.57
Crack Cocaine Use	57	1,595	3.57	61	1,402	4.35	118	3,007	3.92
Sex Partner at Risk	18	266	6.77	22	321	6.85	40	587	6.81
Exchange \$/Drugs for Sex	30	900	3.33	51	935	5.45	81	1,839	4.40
Heterosexual Activity	149	18,534	0.80	110	10,054	1.09	261	28,695	0.91

Figure 2-1



* Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 2-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients

HIV Prevalence in

Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City

All STD Clients, 1995 - 1999

Gender		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Male	Number Positive	39	62	35	50	37	233
	Number Tested	3,051	4,110	4,146	4,050	4,064	19,421
	Percent HIV Positive	1.28	1.51	0.84	1.23	0.91	1.15
Female	Number Positive	17	17	20	27	31	112
	Number Tested	1,470	2,093	2,252	2,224	2,286	10,325
	Percent HIV Positive	1.16	0.81	0.89	1.21	1.36	1.08
Total Number Positive		57	80	55	77	68	337
Total Tested		4,564	6,219	6,413	6,289	6,369	29,854
Total Percent HIV Positive		1.25	1.29	0.86	1.22	1.07	1.13
Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	15	20	12	21	8	76
	Number Tested	1,664	2,269	2,286	2,232	2,148	10,599
	Percent HIV Positive	0.90	0.88	0.52	0.94	0.37	0.72
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	40	52	37	52	49	230
	Number Tested	2,586	3,491	3,602	3,471	3,517	16,667
	Percent HIV Positive	1.55	1.49	1.03	1.50	1.39	1.38
Hispanic	Number Positive	2	8	5	4	9	28
	Number Tested	237	363	423	450	529	2,002
	Percent HIV Positive	0.84	2.20	1.18	0.89	1.70	1.40
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	0	1	0	2	3
	Number Tested	77	96	102	136	175	586
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.14	0.51
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
10-19	Number Positive	2	2	0	1	2	7
	Number Tested	774	1,007	965	1,000	1,119	4,865
	Percent HIV Positive	0.26	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.14
20-29	Number Positive	16	15	14	20	18	83
	Number Tested	2,117	2,914	2,868	2,780	2,790	13,469
	Percent HIV Positive	0.76	0.51	0.49	0.72	0.65	0.62
30-39	Number Positive	25	41	28	34	26	154
	Number Tested	1,079	1,471	1,605	1,536	1,455	7,146
	Percent HIV Positive	2.32	2.79	1.74	2.21	1.79	2.16
40-59	Number Positive	13	20	12	20	21	86
	Number Tested	529	741	892	884	913	3,959
	Percent HIV Positive	2.46	2.70	1.35	2.26	2.30	2.17
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	2	1	2	1	7
	Number Tested	65	86	83	89	92	415
	Percent HIV Positive	1.54	2.33	1.20	2.25	1.09	1.69

Figure 2-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City, All STD Clients, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Figure 2-2a Gender

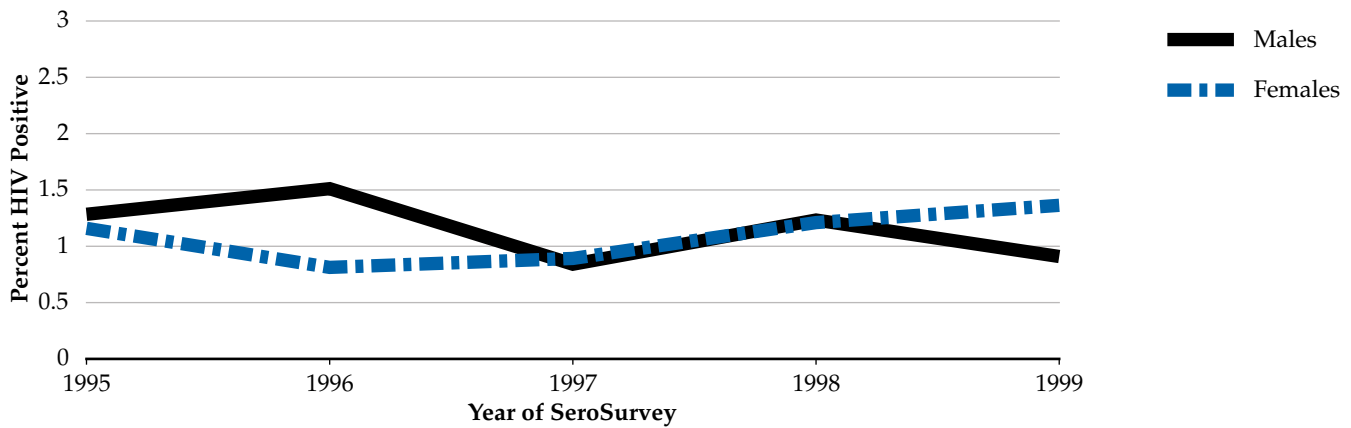


Figure 2-2b Race/Ethnicity

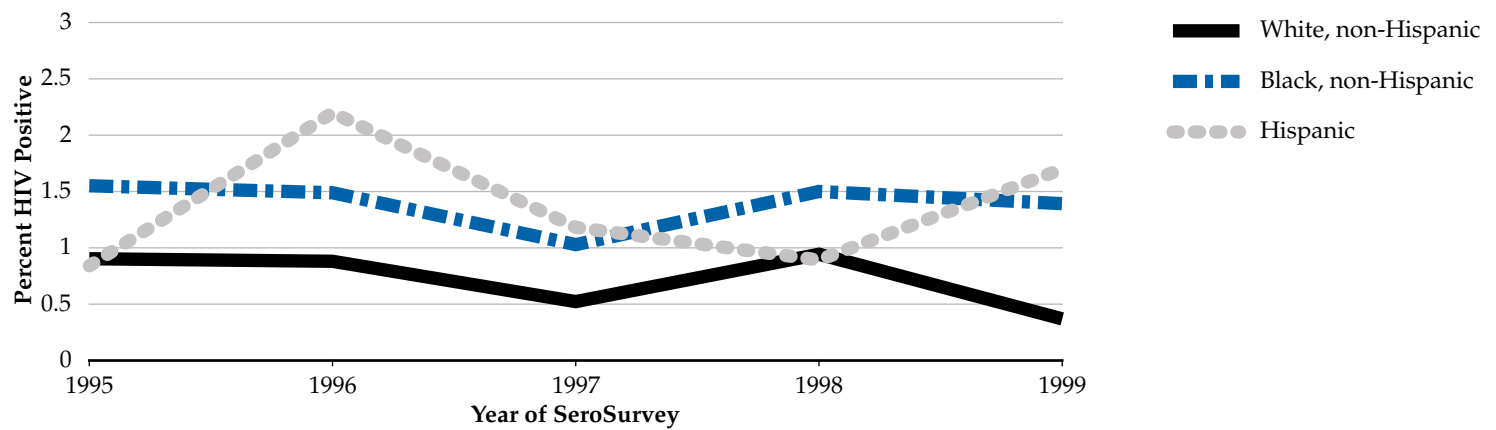


Figure 2-2c Age

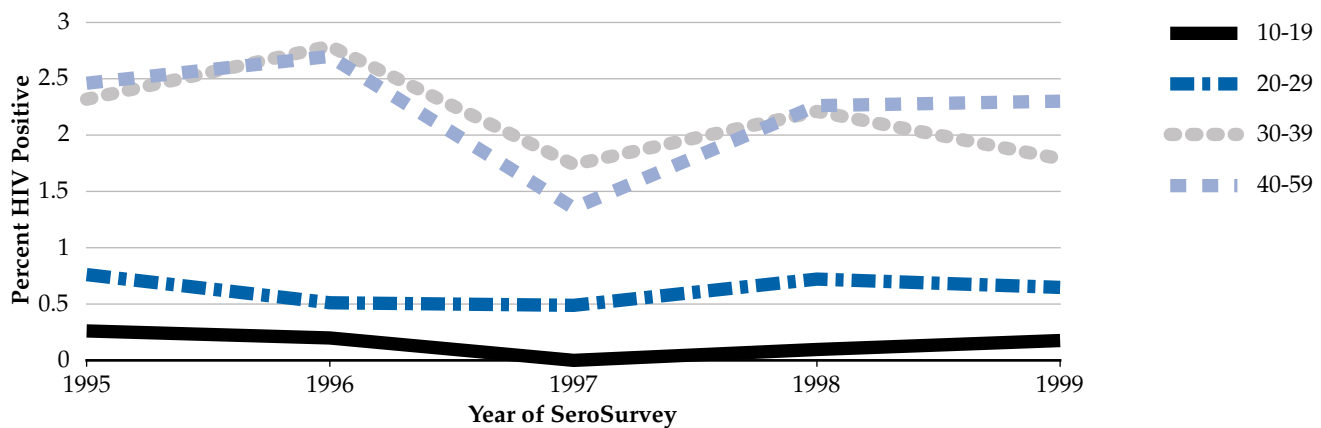


Figure 2-3

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients

HIV Prevalence in

Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City

Male STD Clients, 1995 - 1999

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	11	16	11	15	5	58
	Number Tested	1,071	1,436	1,444	1,438	1,358	6,747
	Percent HIV Positive	1.03	1.11	0.76	1.04	0.37	0.86
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	26	39	20	33	26	144
	Number Tested	1,761	2,365	2,370	2,243	2,270	11,009
	Percent HIV Positive	1.48	1.65	0.84	1.47	1.15	1.31
Hispanic	Number Positive	2	7	3	2	4	18
	Number Tested	168	245	273	292	337	1,315
	Percent HIV Positive	1.19	2.86	1.10	0.68	1.19	1.37
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	0	1	0	2	3
	Number Tested	51	64	59	77	99	350
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.00	2.02	0.86
Total Number Positive		39	62	35	50	37	223
Total Tested		3,051	4,110	4,146	4,050	4,064	19,421
Total Percent HIV Positive		1.28	1.51	0.84	1.23	0.91	1.15

Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
10-19	Number Positive	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Number Tested	358	481	455	466	551	2,311
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.21	0.18	0.13
20-29	Number Positive	9	8	7	9	10	43
	Number Tested	1,475	1,997	1,931	1,860	1,856	9,119
	Percent HIV Positive	0.61	0.40	0.36	0.48	0.54	0.47
30-39	Number Positive	17	31	18	26	16	108
	Number Tested	751	986	1,043	1,006	954	4,740
	Percent HIV Positive	2.26	3.14	1.73	2.58	1.68	2.28
40-59	Number Positive	12	20	9	13	10	64
	Number Tested	411	570	650	648	636	2,915
	Percent HIV Positive	2.92	3.51	1.38	2.01	1.57	2.20
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	2	1	1	0	5
	Number Tested	56	76	67	70	67	336
	Percent HIV Positive	1.79	2.63	1.49	1.43	0.00	1.49
Total Number Positive		39	62	35	50	37	223
Total Tested		3,051	4,110	4,146	4,050	4,064	19,421
Total Percent HIV Positive		1.28	1.51	0.84	1.23	0.91	1.15

Figure 2-3

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City, Male STD Clients, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Figure 2-3a Race/Ethnicity

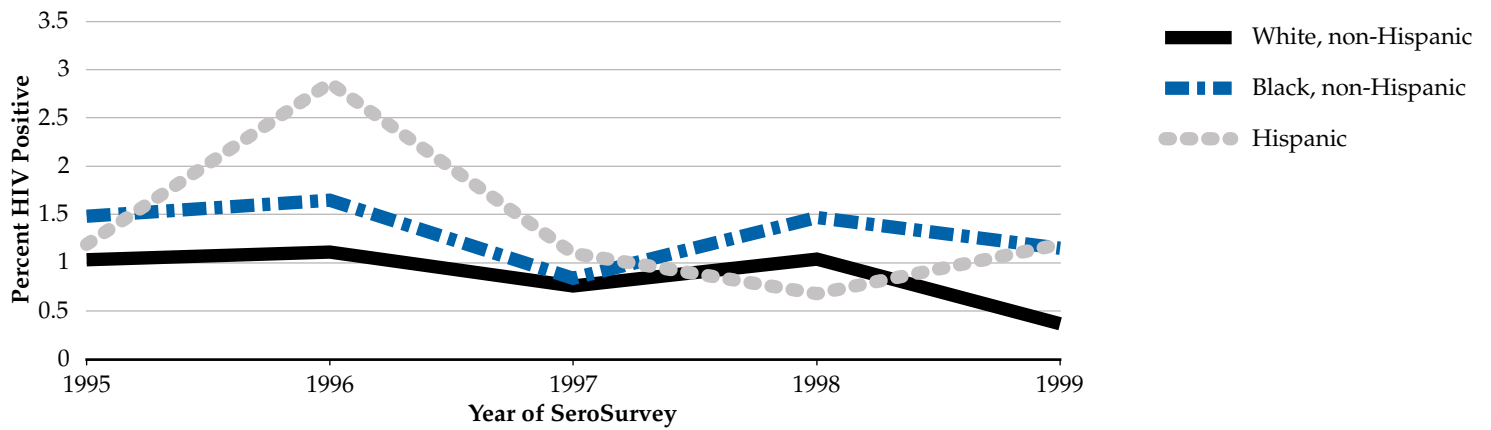


Figure 2-3b Age

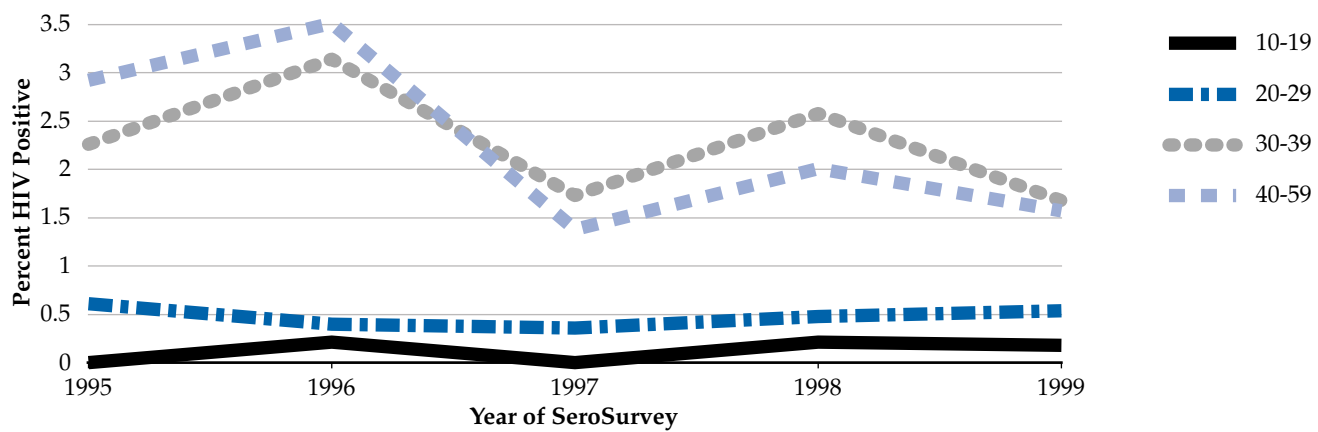


Figure 2-4

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients

HIV Prevalence in

Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City

Female STD Clients, 1995 - 1999

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	3	4	1	6	3	17
	Number Tested	586	824	836	792	786	3,824
	Percent HIV Positive	0.51	0.49	0.12	0.76	0.38	0.44
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	14	12	17	19	23	85
	Number Tested	794	1,119	1,223	1,219	1,236	5,591
	Percent HIV Positive	1.76	1.07	1.39	1.56	1.86	1.52
Hispanic	Number Positive	0	1	2	2	5	10
	Number Tested	67	118	150	156	190	681
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.85	1.33	1.28	2.63	1.47
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number Tested	23	32	43	57	74	229
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Number Positive		17	17	20	27	31	112
Total Tested		1,470	2,093	2,252	2,224	2,286	10,325
Total Percent HIV Positive		1.16	0.81	0.89	1.21	1.36	1.08

Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
10-19	Number Positive	2	1	0	0	1	4
	Number Tested	412	525	509	531	565	2,542
	Percent HIV Positive	0.49	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.16
20-29	Number Positive	7	6	7	11	8	39
	Number Tested	622	908	928	913	930	4,301
	Percent HIV Positive	1.13	0.66	0.75	1.20	0.86	0.91
30-39	Number Positive	7	10	10	8	10	45
	Number Tested	317	483	560	528	498	2,386
	Percent HIV Positive	2.21	2.07	1.79	1.52	2.01	1.89
40-59	Number Positive	1	0	3	7	11	22
	Number Tested	112	169	242	235	274	1,032
	Percent HIV Positive	0.89	0.00	1.24	2.98	4.01	2.13
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Number Tested	7	8	13	17	19	64
	Percent HIV Positive	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	5.26	3.13
Total Number Positive		17	17	20	27	31	112
Total Tested		1,470	2,093	2,252	2,224	2,286	10,325
Total Percent HIV Positive		1.16	0.81	0.89	1.21	1.36	1.08

Figure 2-4

Unlinked Serosurvey of STD Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Continuously Participating Clinics Outside New York City, Female STD Clients, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Figure 2-4a Race/Ethnicity

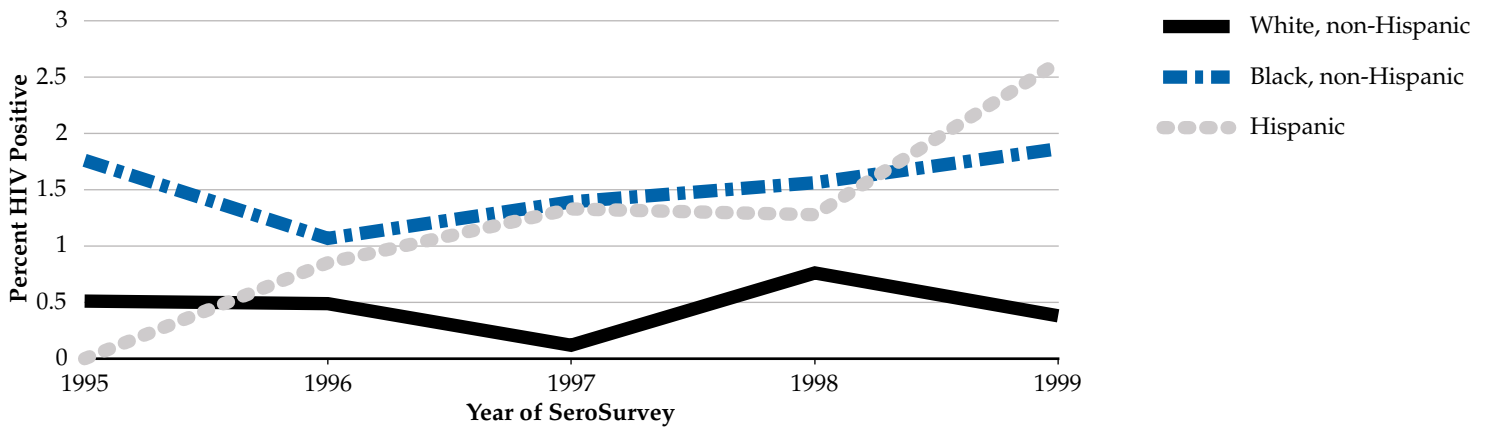


Figure 2-4b Age

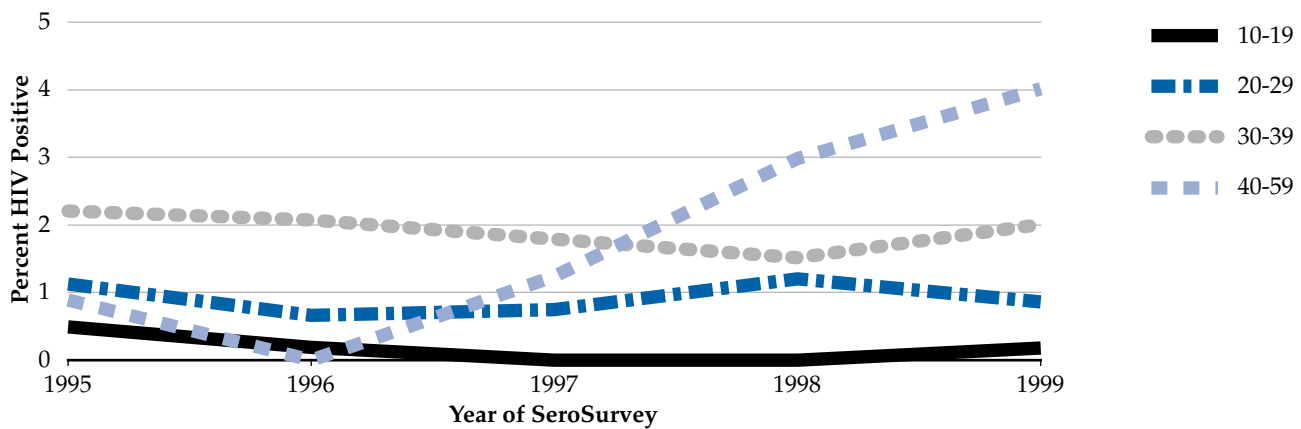


Figure 2-5

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region* and Gender

1995 - 1999

Year of Test	Number Tested and Percent Positive	Region				
		Albany	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse	Metro New York
1995	Confidential Tested	2,106	4,659	6,092	4,351	3,128
	Anonymous Tested	1,642	260	1,270	525	613
	Percent HIV Positive	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0
1996	Confidential Tested	2,249	4,301	7,018	3,855	2,053
	Anonymous Tested	1,632	258	425	1,077	702
	Percent HIV Positive	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0
1997	Confidential Tested	2,013	4,460	8,075	3,551	1,950
	Anonymous Tested	1,284	235	292	332	749
	Percent HIV Positive	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
1998	Confidential Tested	1,960	3,141	8,287	3,661	1,785
	Anonymous Tested	1,003	139	429	395	822
	Percent HIV Positive	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
1999	Confidential Tested	1,966	3,296	9,074	3,648	1,855
	Anonymous Tested	731	358	380	174	670
	Percent HIV Positive	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8

Year of Test	Number Tested and Percent Positive	Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
1995	Confidential Tested	12,309	8,027	20,336
	Anonymous Tested	2,318	1,992	4,310
	Percent HIV Positive	0.8	0.5	0.7
1996	Confidential Tested	11,543	7,933	19,476
	Anonymous Tested	2,265	1,829	4,094
	Percent HIV Positive	0.8	0.4	0.7
1997	Confidential Tested	11,959	8,090	20,049
	Anonymous Tested	1,595	1,297	2,892
	Percent HIV Positive	0.7	0.6	0.6
1998	Confidential Tested	11,656	7,178	18,834
	Anonymous Tested	1,411	1,377	2,788
	Percent HIV Positive	0.5	0.5	0.5
1999	Confidential Tested	11,788	8,051	19,839
	Anonymous Tested	1,255	1,058	2,313
	Percent HIV Positive	0.5	0.4	0.4

*Geographic distribution based on location of clinic.

Figure 2-5

STD Clinic Clients Who Seek HIV Testing HIV Positivity by Public Health Region and Gender, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Figure 2-5a **Public Health Region**

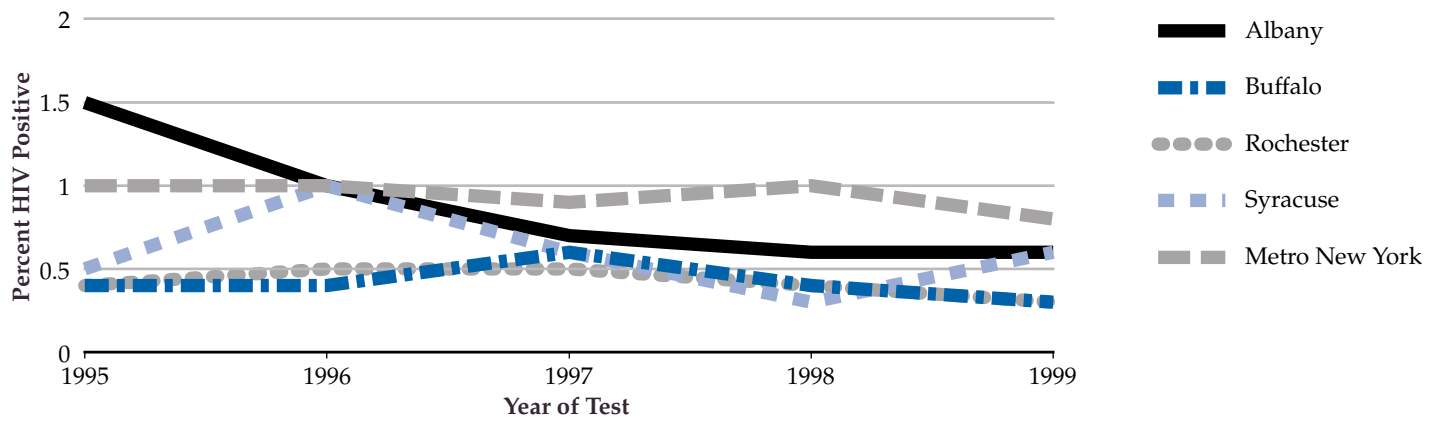
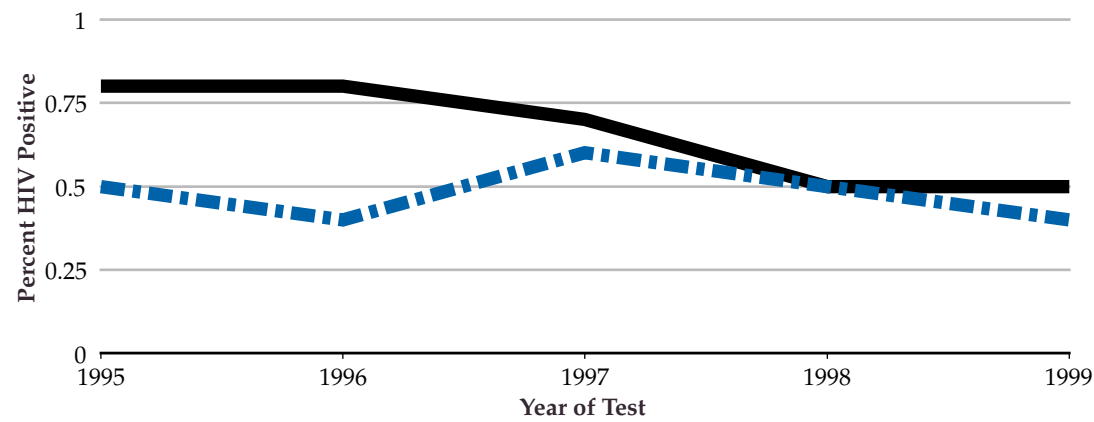


Figure 2-5b **Gender**



HIV Infection in Adolescents and Young Adults

Adolescent Clinic Clients

An unlinked HIV prevalence study has been conducted intermittently in a New York City adolescent health clinic. HIV prevalence has been highest in females, blacks and those clients over the age of 18 (see Figure 3-1). Trends have been difficult to ascertain due to the lack of continuous participation.

Homeless Youth Clinic Clients

An unlinked HIV prevalence study has been conducted intermittently in a New York City facility for runaway and homeless youth. HIV prevalence has been highest in black clients, and tends to increase with increasing age (see Figure 3-2). HIV prevalence was lowest in those clients whose most recent residence had been the Bronx (0.5%) when compared to Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens (about 1.3%). However, when looking at prevalence by gender, males from Manhattan were much more likely to be positive than females from Manhattan (2.4% or 10 in 414 cases vs. 0.2% or 1 in 474 cases), and females from Queens were more likely to be positive than males from Queens (2.2% vs. 0.4%). About 5 percent of females who indicated injecting drugs and/or using crack cocaine were HIV positive. Nearly 9% of males who had sex with males were HIV positive.

Military Applicants

Since October 1985, all people applying for active duty or reserve military service, the

service academies and the Reserve Officer Training Corps have been screened for HIV infection as part of their medical entrance examination. Because applicants are informed that they will be screened for HIV, individual applicants who know or suspect that they are HIV infected may voluntarily terminate their applications. Accordingly, those at highest risk for HIV infection are likely underrepresented among those medically screened for military service.

Since 1995, trends in HIV prevalence among military applicants have been relatively stable. During this five year period, prevalence was four times higher in recruits from New York City compared to recruits from the rest of New York State (0.17% vs 0.04%) and the entire United States (0.04%) (see Figure 3-3). During this period, rates were highest in blacks and prevalence generally increased with increasing age. Similar rates of HIV infection were noted in males and females (0.08% positive).

Job Corp Applicants

Job Corps, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is a national training and employment program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth age 16 to 24 years. In March 1987, Job Corps began screening all entrants for HIV, with their knowledge, and those testing positive were not accepted into the program. Since August 1989, only those applying for

residential status (approximately 90% of applicants) have been screened for HIV; HIV positive applicants may remain in the program as nonresidential students. The Job Corps program has no exclusion based on sexual orientation, hemophilia, or past use of illegal drugs. Current use of illegal drugs, however, is cause for exclusion. As with the military recruits, it is possible that drug-using applicants or applicants who know or suspect that they are HIV positive may terminate their application prior to medical screening, leading to an under-representation of individuals most at risk for HIV.

Data from Job Corp entrants are only available through 1997. Between 1993 and 1997 females were more likely to be infected than males (0.4% vs. 0.2%). Those from NYC were more likely than those from the rest of the state to be infected (0.3% vs. 0.2%). While the rate in male entrants has generally declined, the HIV infection rate in females has not (see Figure 3-4). Rates are highest in blacks. In the last 2 years of survey data, no whites or Hispanics have tested HIV positive.

Office of Children and Family Services

The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), formerly known as Division for Youth, operates the state's residential juvenile justice programs. These facilities provide rehabilitative programs for youth adjudicated delinquent in family court or convicted of

HIV Infection in Adolescents and Young Adults

selected serious felonies in criminal court. Only youth whose delinquent criminal acts were committed before the age of 16 are eligible for the juvenile residential facilities. Residents are predominantly in the age range of 15-17 years.

OCFS provides comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment services for resident youth under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health. The program includes HIV prevention education; voluntary, confidential, individual

counseling and HIV antibody testing; medical management of seropositive youth by adolescent HIV/AIDS treatment programs at major medical centers; and peer education through community-based organizations.

Results of voluntary HIV testing of residents in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 showed two seropositive males in 1996, one seropositive female in 1997, two seropositive males in 1998 and no seropositive residents in 1999 (see Figure 3-5). Prevalence in this self-selected subpopulation of

court-adjudicated youth ranged from 0.35 percent overall in 1996 to 0.00% in 1999.

Although youth admitted to New York State residential juvenile justice facilities are thought to be at risk for HIV infection due to numerous social, environmental and behavioral factors, very few are infected. Young women appear to be at greater risk than young men. This finding is consistent with prior community-based studies of younger adolescents in New York City.

Figure 3-1

Unlinked Serosurvey of Adolescent Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic

All Clients, 1995 - 1999*

Year of Serosurvey	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
1995	0	361	0.0	5	1,302	0.4	5	1,666	0.3
1996	0	612	0.0	5	1,883	0.3	5	2,495	0.2
1997	1	650	0.2	7	1,916	0.4	8	2,566	0.3
1998**	0	115	0.0	0	407	0.0	0	522	0.0
1999	2	451	0.4	1	1,542	0.1	3	1,993	0.2
Total	3	2,189	0.1	18	7,050	0.3	21	9,242	0.2

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Black,non-Hispanic	2	959	0.2	14	3,200	0.4	16	4,159	0.4
Hispanic	0	1,027	0.0	3	3,244	0.1	3	4,274	0.1
Other/Unknown	1	203	0.5	1	606	0.2	2	809	0.3
Total	3	2,189	0.1	18	7,050	0.3	21	9,242	0.2

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
≤ 18	1	1,580	0.1	10	4,723	0.2	11	6,305	0.2
≥ 19	2	609	0.3	8	2,327	0.3	10	2,937	0.3
Total	3	2,189	0.1	18	7,050	0.3	21	9,242	0.2

*Participation was not continuous.

**There were only a small number tested in 1998.

Figure 3-1

Unlinked Serosurvey of Adolescent Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic, All Clients, 1995 - 1999*
(continued)

Figure 3-1a Year of Serosurvey

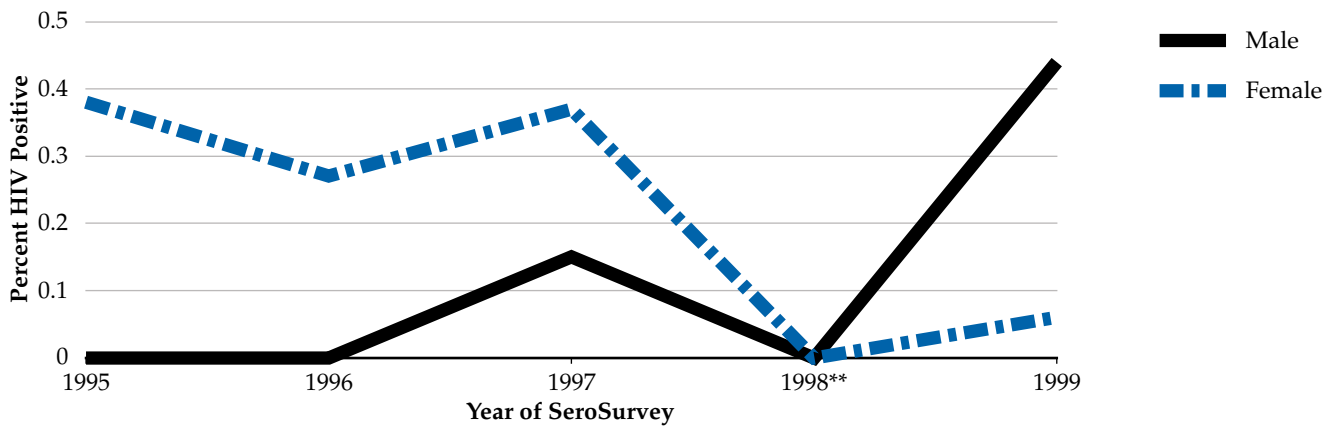


Figure 3-1b Race/Ethnicity

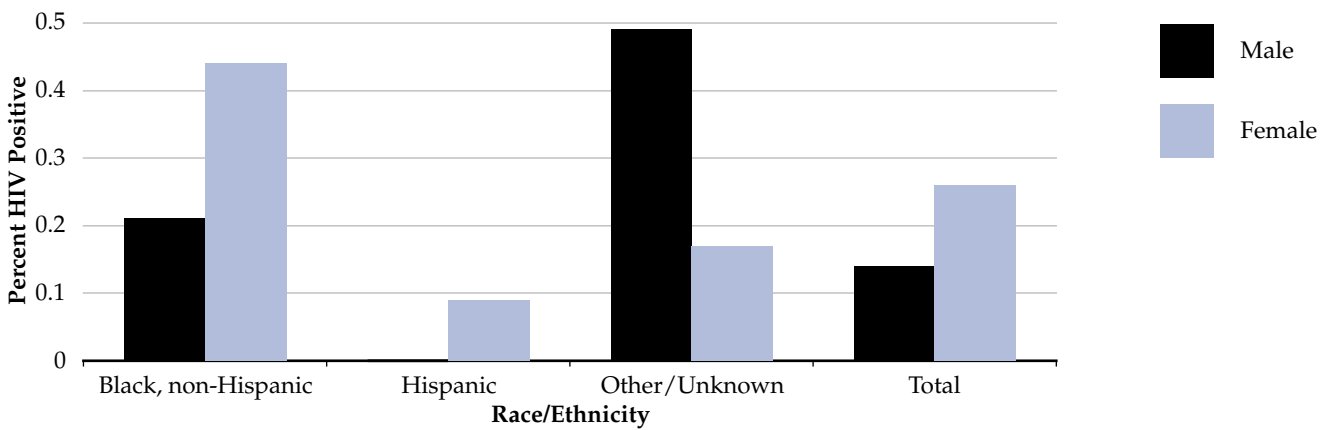
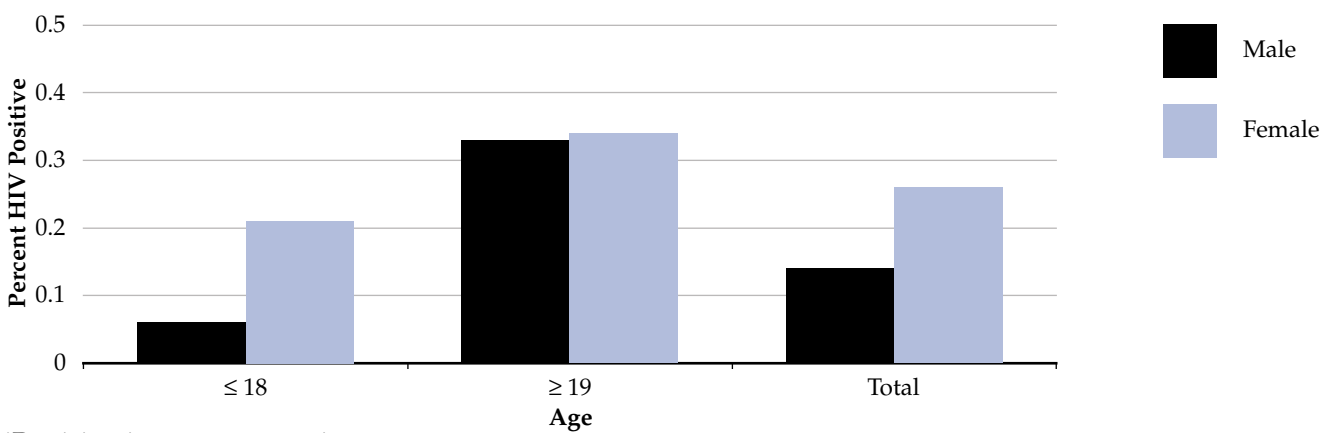


Figure 3-1c Age



*Participation was not continuous.

**There were only a small number tested in 1998.

Figure 3-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of Homeless Youth Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic

All Clients, 1995 - 1999*

Year of Serosurvey	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
1995	3	538	0.6	9	634	1.4	12	1,172	1.0
1996	9	723	1.2	8	780	1.0	17	1,503	1.1
1997**	2	63	3.2	0	57	0.0	2	120	1.7
1998	6	288	2.1	3	261	1.2	9	549	1.6
1999	8	788	1.0	6	759	0.8	14	1,551	0.9
Total	28	2,400	1.2	26	2,491	1.0	54	4,895	1.1

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
White, non-Hispanic	1	232	0.4	0	155	0.0	1	387	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	21	1,404	1.5	24	1,640	1.5	45	3,044	1.5
Hispanic	5	696	0.7	2	633	0.3	7	1,329	0.5
Other/Unknown	1	68	1.5	0	63	0.0	1	135	0.7
Total	28	2,400	1.2	26	2,491	1.0	54	4,895	1.1

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
12-16	0	210	0.0	1	343	0.3	1	557	0.2
17	1	205	0.5	2	271	0.7	3	476	0.6
18	8	635	1.3	7	760	0.9	15	1,395	1.1
19	8	685	1.2	8	604	1.3	16	1,289	1.2
20-25	11	665	1.7	8	512	1.6	19	1,177	1.6
Total	28	2,400	1.2	26	2,491	1.0	54	4,895	1.1

*Participation was not continuous.

**There were only a small number tested in 1997.

Figure 3-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of Homeless Youth Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic, All Clients, 1995 - 1999* (continued)

Figure 3-2a Year of Serosurvey

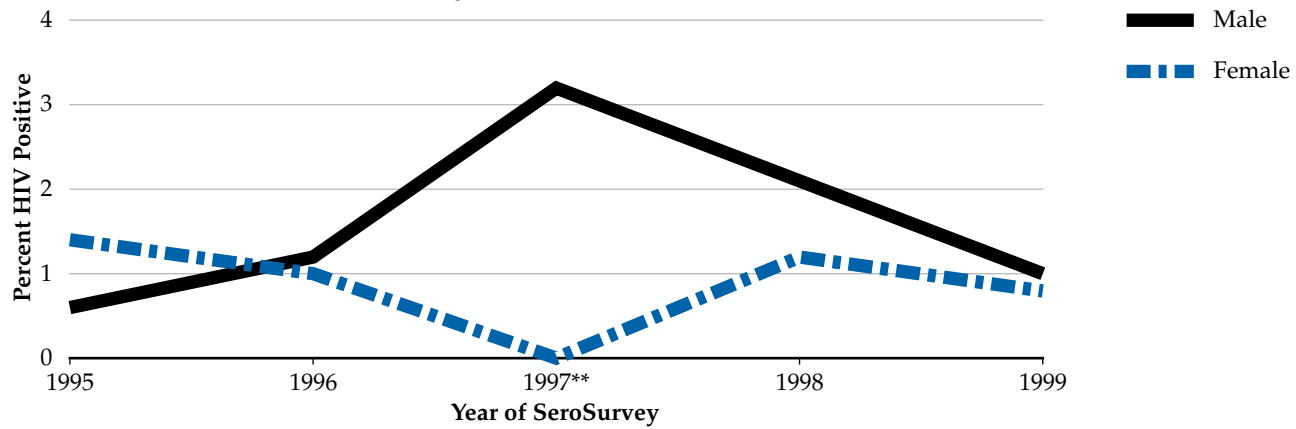


Figure 3-2b Race/Ethnicity

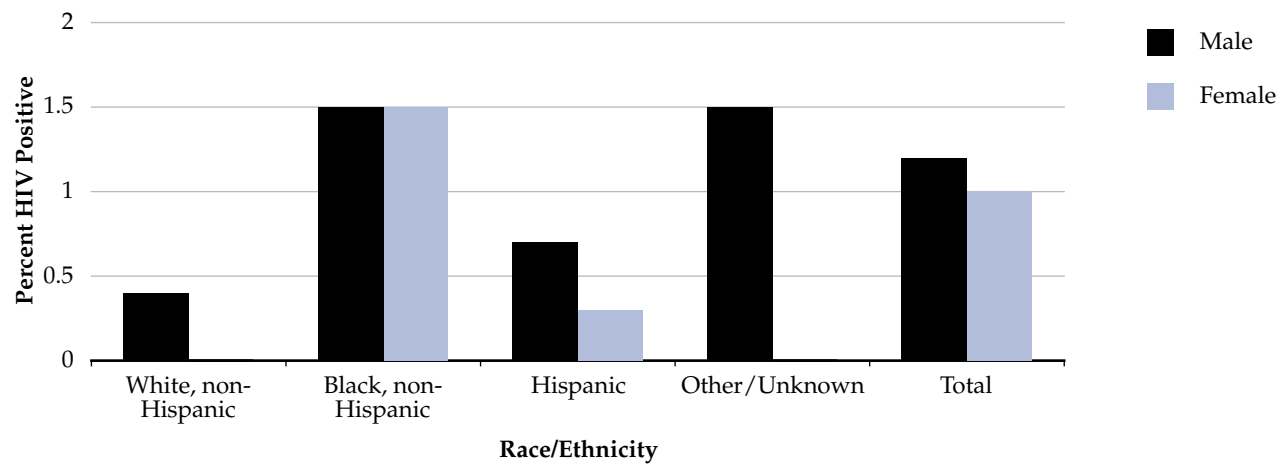
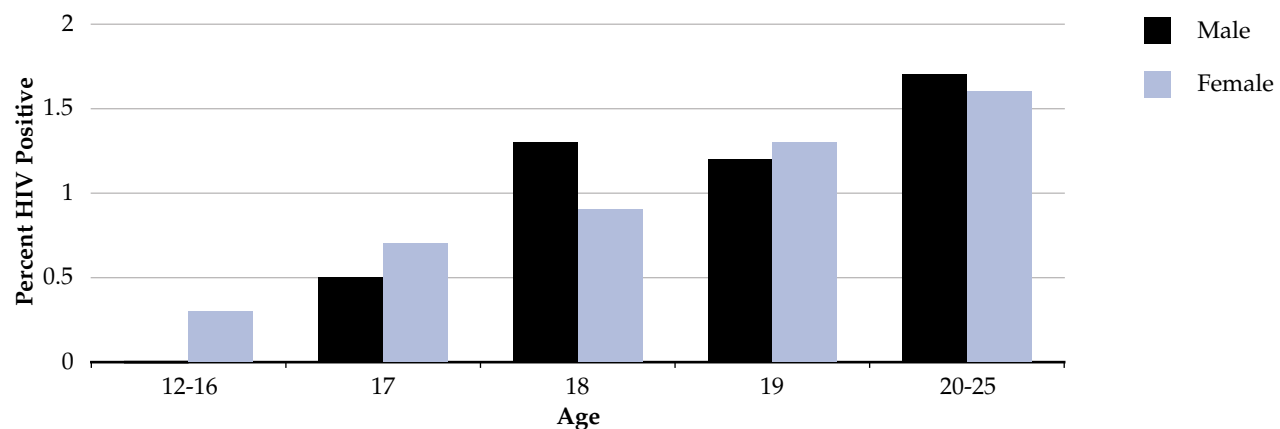


Figure 3-2c Age



*Participation was not continuous.

**There were only a small number tested in 1997.

Figure 3-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of Homeless Youth Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic

All Clients, 1995 - 1999*

Borough of Last Residence	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Bronx	2	451	0.4	3	576	0.5	5	1,027	0.5
Brooklyn	7	634	1.1	11	815	1.4	18	1,449	1.2
Manhattan	10	414	2.4	1	474	0.2	11	888	1.2
Queens	1	263	0.4	6	275	2.2	7	538	1.3
Other/Unknown/ Out of City	8	638	1.3	5	351	1.4	13	993	1.3
Total	28	2,400	1.2	26	2,491	1.0	54	4,895	1.1

Risk Behaviors**	Male			Female			Total		
	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive	Number Positive	Number Tested	Percent Positive
Men Who Have Sex With Men	14	155	9.0	—	—	—	14	155	9.0
Injecting Drug Use	2	121	1.7	2	36	5.6	4	157	2.6
Crack Cocaine Use	2	144	1.4	3	69	4.4	5	213	2.4
Exchange \$/Drugs For Sex	4	121	3.3	2	68	2.9	6	189	3.2
Heterosexual Activity	11	1,966	0.6	25	2,169	1.2	36	4,135	0.9

*Participation was not continuous

**Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 3-2

Unlinked Serosurvey of Homeless Youth Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in One New York City Clinic, All Clients, 1995 - 1999* (continued)

Figure 3-2d **Borough of Residence**

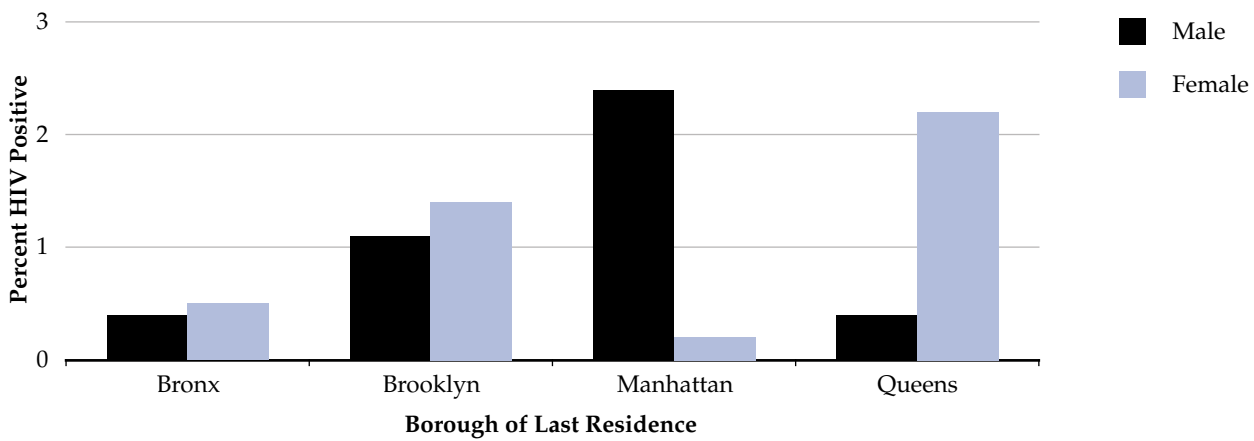
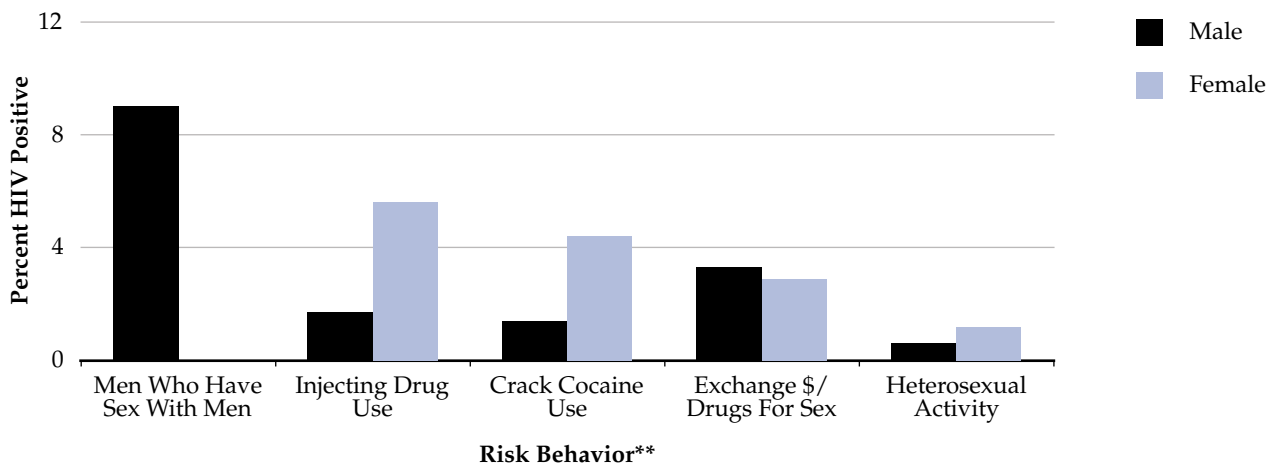


Figure 3-2e **Risk Behaviors****



*Participation was not continuous

**Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 3-3

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics and Region

New York State, 1995 - 1999

Region of Residence		Year of Entrance					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
New York City	Number Positive	11	11	14	7	11	54
	Number Tested	5,697	6,339	6,786	6,696	6,693	32,211
	Percent HIV Positive	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.16	0.17
Rest of State	Number Positive	5	7	2	5	2	21
	Number Tested	11,841	12,351	12,796	11,749	10,873	59,610
	Percent HIV Positive	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04
United States	Number Positive	145	145	125	124	132	671
	Number Tested	333,829	349,395	357,581	340,235	345,016	1,726,056
	Percent HIV Positive	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04

Gender		Year of Entrance					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Males	Number Positive	12	12	14	11	10	59
	Number Tested	14,053	14,770	15,622	14,588	13,786	72,819
	Percent HIV Positive	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08
Females	Number Positive	4	6	2	1	3	16
	Number Tested	3,507	3,923	3,960	3,857	3,780	19,027
	Percent HIV Positive	0.11	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.08
Total Number Positive		16	18	16	12	13	75
Total Tested		17,560	18,693	19,582	18,445	17,566	91,846
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 3-3

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics and Region, New York State, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Figure 3-3a **Region of Residence**

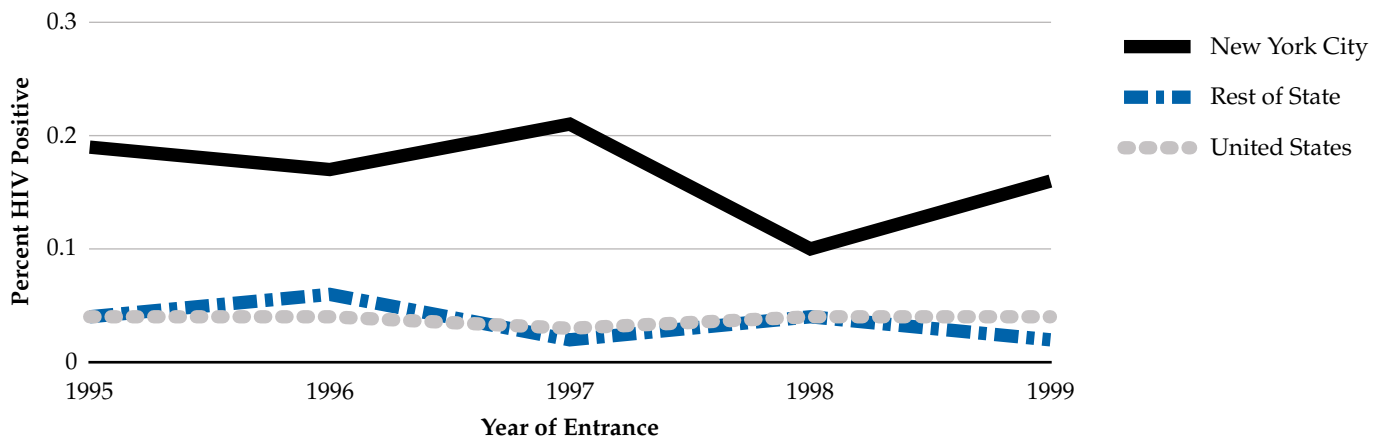
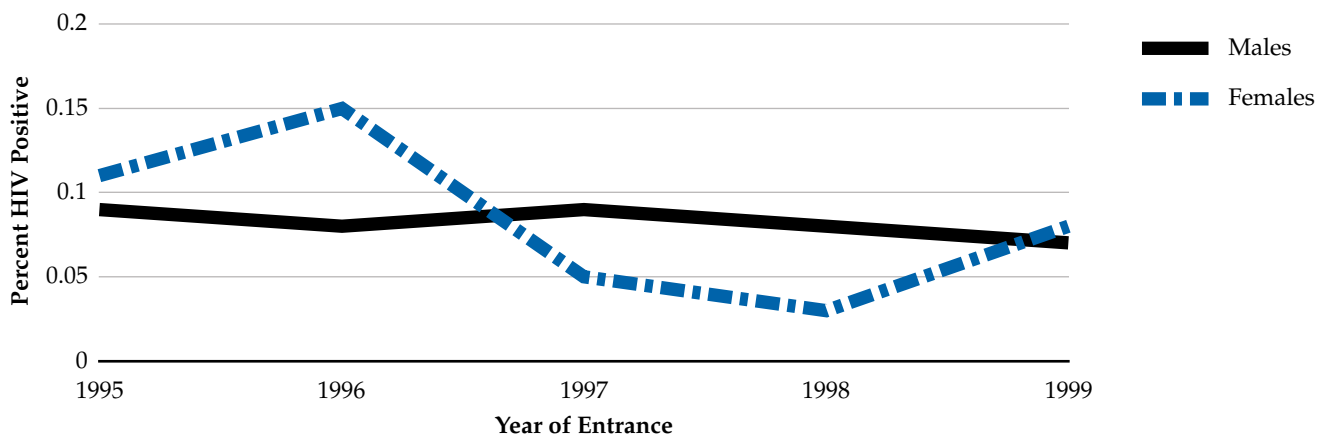


Figure 3-3b **Gender**



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 3-3

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits by Demographic Characteristics and Region, New York State, 1995 - 1999 (continued)

Race/Ethnicity		Year of Entrance					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
White	Number Positive	2	3	1	3	1	10
	Number Tested	10,458	10,756	11,004	10,076	9,237	51,531
	Percent HIV Positive	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Black	Number Positive	11	12	15	6	11	55
	Number Tested	3,867	4,364	4,881	4,615	4,571	22,298
	Percent HIV Positive	0.28	0.27	0.31	0.13	0.24	0.25
Hispanic	Number Positive	2	1	0	2	1	6
	Number Tested	2,431	2,274	2,239	2,825	2,805	12,574
	Percent HIV Positive	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.05
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	2	0	1	0	4
	Number Tested	804	1,299	1,458	929	953	5,443
	Percent HIV Positive	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.07
Total Number Positive		16	18	16	12	13	75
Total Tested		17,560	18,693	19,582	18,445	17,566	91,846
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08

Age		Year of Entrance					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
17-19	Number Positive	1	3	2	4	3	13
	Number Tested	8,568	9,111	9,694	9,717	9,409	46,499
	Percent HIV Positive	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03
20-24	Number Positive	7	6	6	2	3	24
	Number Tested	5,954	6,159	6,289	5,640	5,360	29,402
	Percent HIV Positive	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.08
25-29	Number Positive	4	5	3	5	1	18
	Number Tested	1,828	2,011	2,080	1,748	1,597	9,264
	Percent HIV Positive	0.22	0.25	0.14	0.29	0.06	0.19
30+	Number Positive	4	4	5	1	6	20
	Number Tested	1,210	1,412	1,519	1,340	1,200	6,681
	Percent HIV Positive	0.33	0.28	0.33	0.07	0.50	0.30
Total Number Positive		16	18	16	12	13	75
Total Tested		17,560	18,693	19,582	18,445	17,566	91,846
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 3-3

HIV Prevalence Among Military Recruits, by Demographic Characteristics and Region, New York State, 1995 -1999
(continued)

Figure 3-3c **Race/Ethnicity**

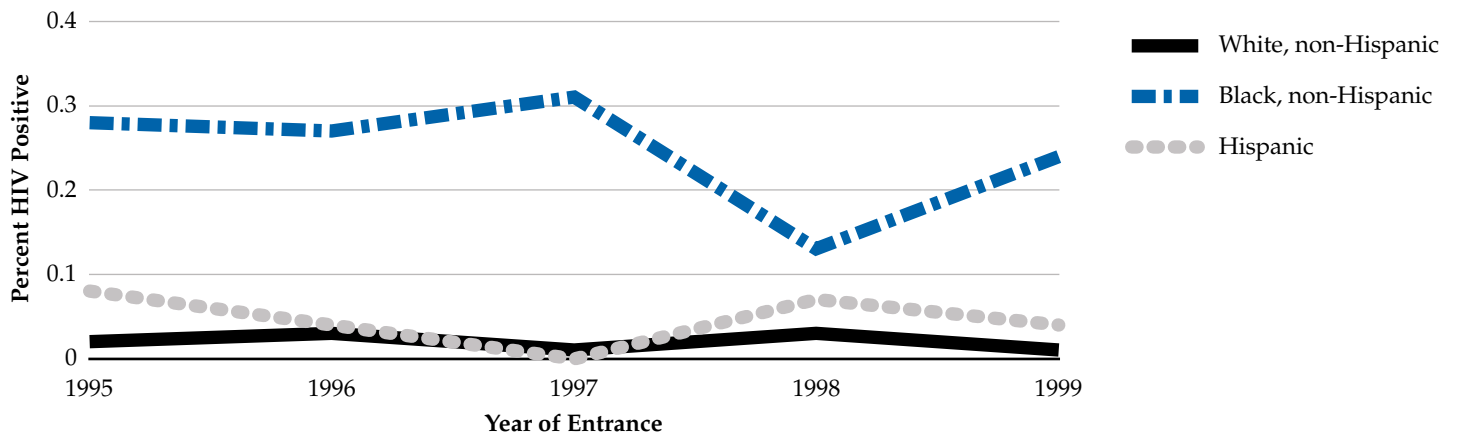
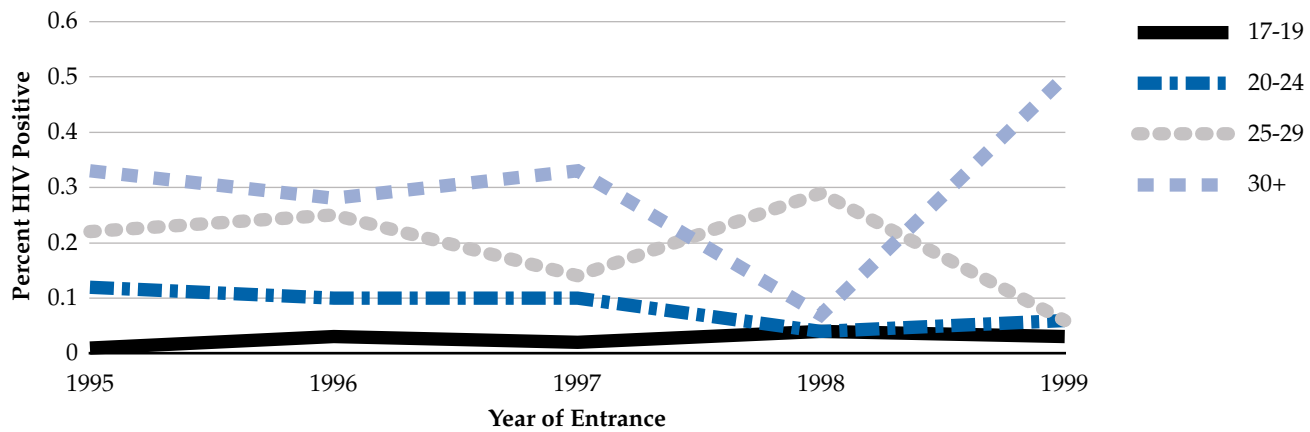


Figure 3-3d **Age**



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 3-4

HIV Prevalence Among Job Corps Entrants* by Demographic Characteristics and Region

New York State, 1993 - 1997**

Gender		Year of Serosurvey					Total
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Males	Number Tested	1,727	1,926	2,016	2,147	1,659	9,475
	Percent HIV Positive	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Females	Number Tested	984	1,100	1,159	1,368	1,192	5,803
	Percent HIV Positive	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total Tested		2,711	3,026	3,175	3,515	2,851	15,278
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3

Race/Ethnicity		Year of Entrance					Total
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
White, non-Hispanic	Number Tested	327	251	298	440	359	1,675
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Tested	1,637	1,959	1,974	2,182	1,774	9,526
	Percent HIV Positive	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	Number Tested	716	774	866	854	672	3,882
	Percent HIV Positive	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Unknown	Number Tested	31	42	37	39	46	195
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6
Total Tested		2,711	3,026	3,175	3,515	2,851	15,278
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3

Region of Residence		Year of Serosurvey					Total
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
New York City	Number Tested	2,098	2,343	2,391	2,441	1,879	11,152
	Percent HIV Positive	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rest of State	Number Tested	613	683	784	1,074	972	4,126
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total Tested		2,711	3,026	3,175	3,515	2,851	15,278
Total Percent HIV Positive		0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3

*Recruits are aged 16-24.

**Data after 1997 not available.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 3-4

HIV Prevalence Among Job Corps Entrants*, by Demographic Characteristics and Region, New York State, 1993 - 1997
(continued)

Figure 3-4a Gender

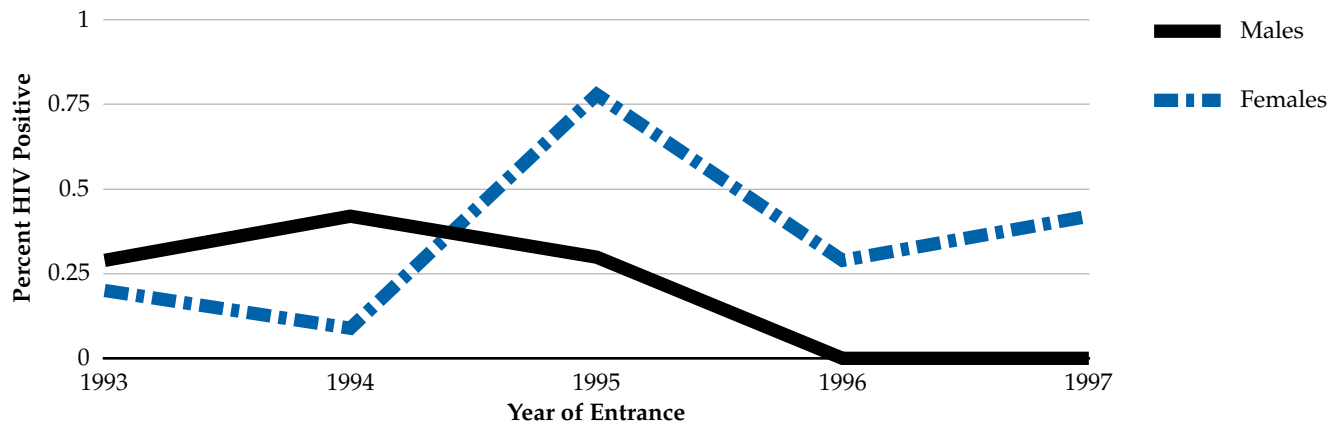


Figure 3-4b Race/Ethnicity

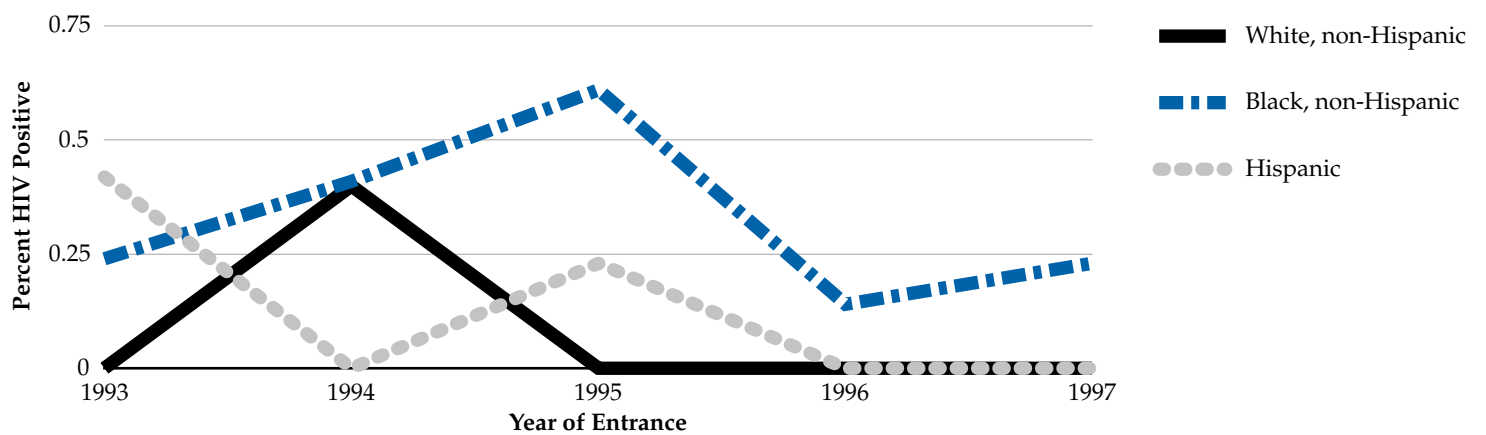
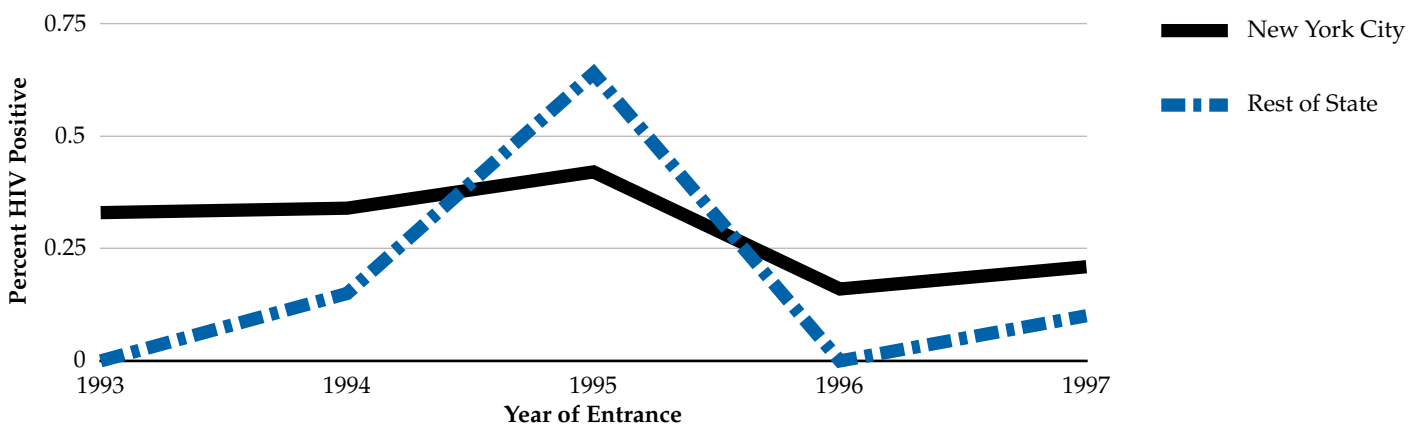


Figure 3-4c Region of Residence



* Recruits are aged 16-24.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 3-5

Youth Requesting HIV Testing at the Office of Children and Family Services-Operated Residential Facilities for Court Adjudicated Youth

New York State, 1996 - 1997

	1996*				1997**			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	550	539	2	0.37	590	546	0	0.00
Female	26	26	0	0.00	123	110	1	0.91
Missing								
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	105	105	0	0.00	111	104	0	0.00
Black, non-Hispanic	300	291	2	0.69	384	354	1	0.28
Hispanic	134	133	0	0.00	196	178	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	8	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	3	2	0	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	26	26	0	0.00	19	17	0	0.00
Exposure Category								
Injecting Drug Use	0	0	0	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Men Who Have Sex With Men	6	6	1	16.67	11	11	0	0.00
Sex Partner of IDU	1	1	0	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Heterosexual Sex	530	520	1	0.19	629	576	1	0.17
Other	0	0	0	0.00	2	1	0	0.00
Risk Exposure Unknown	39	38	0	0.00	63	60	0	0.00
Residence								
New York City	264	257	2	0.78	417	390	1	0.26
Rest of State	312	308	0	0.00	296	266	0	0.00
Total Tested	576	565	2	0.35	713	656	1	0.15

* Data not previously published.

** Data updated since last published.

***Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 3-5

Youth Requesting HIV Testing at the Office of Children and Family Services-Operated Residential Facilities for Court Adjudicated Youth

New York State, 1998 - 1999

	1998				1999			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	804	623	2	0.32	760	669	0	0.00
Female	175	166	0	0.00	204	190	0	0.00
Missing					1	1	0	0.00
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	121	107	2	1.87	141	130	0	0.00
Black, non-Hispanic	558	431	0	0.00	546	485	0	0.00
Hispanic	265	225	0	0.00	221	196	0	0.00
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	0	0.00	6	3	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	4	4	0	0.00	12	11	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	29	21	0	0.00	39	35	0	0.00
Exposure Category								
Injecting Drug Use	8	8	0	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Men Who Have Sex With Men	21	18	1	5.56	40	35	0	0.00
Sex Partner of IDU	10	9	0	0.00	5	5	0	0.00
Heterosexual Sex	894	728	1	0.14	851	773	0	0.00
Other	1	1	0	0.00	4	4	0	0.00
Risk Exposure Unknown	45	25	0	0.00	60	38	0	0.00
Residence								
New York City	549	439	0	0.00	542	481	0	0.00
Rest of State	430	350	2	0.57	423	379	0	0.00
Total Tested	979	789	2	0.25	965	860	0	0.00

* Data not previously published.

** Data updated since last published.

*** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 3-5

Youth Requesting HIV Testing at the Office of Children and Family Services-Operated Residential Facilities for Court Adjudicated Youth

New York State, 1996 - 1999

Figure 3-5a Gender

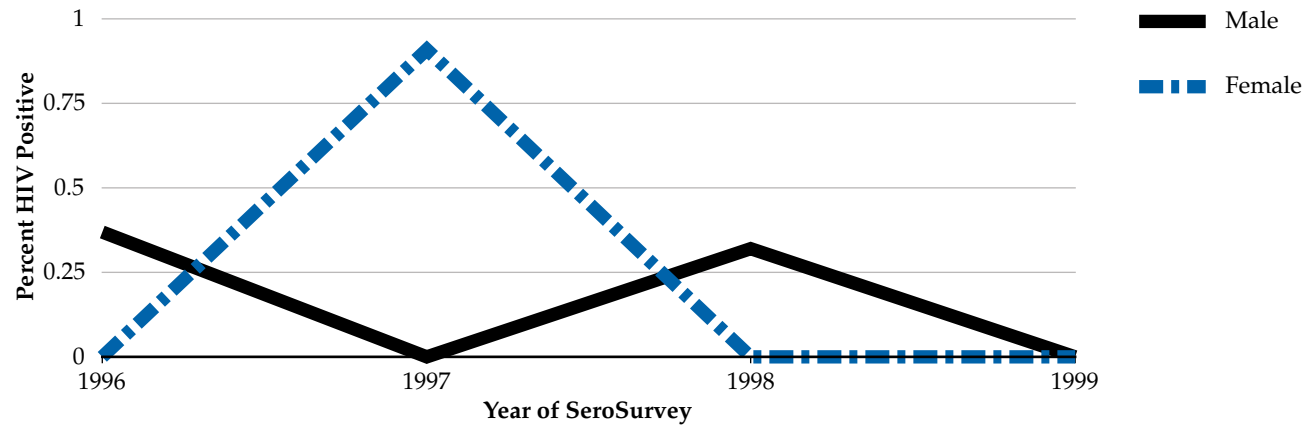


Figure 3-5b Exposure Category

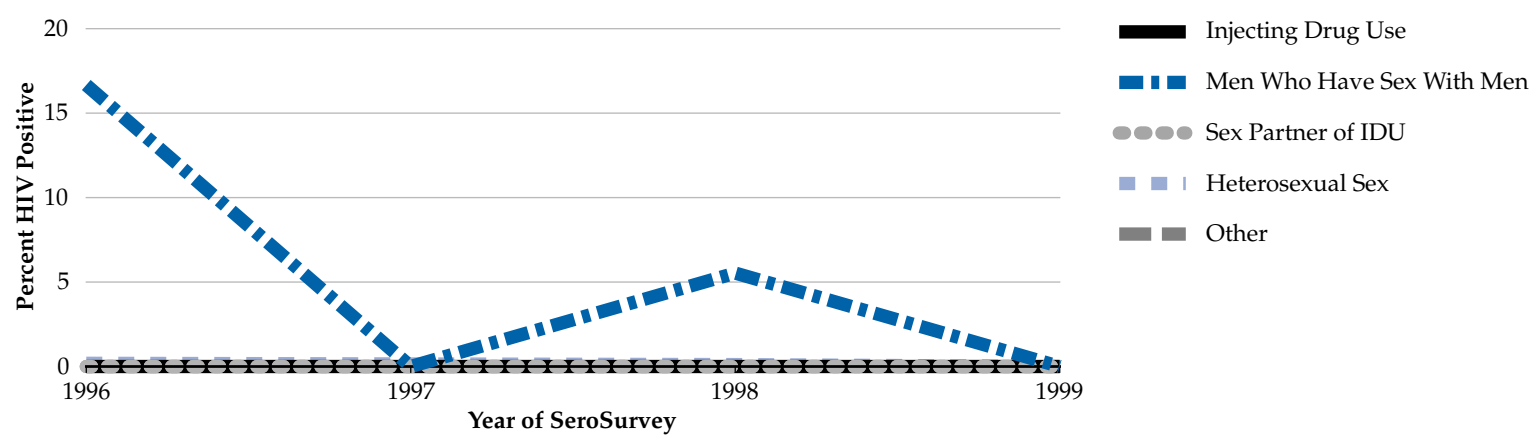
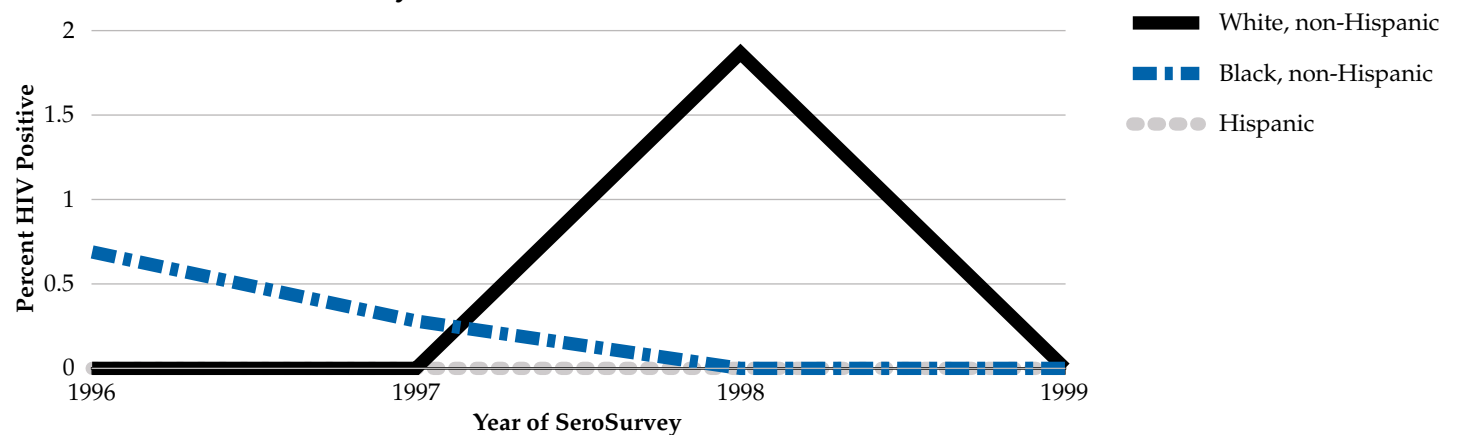


Figure 3-5c Race/Ethnicity



HIV Infection in Substance Users

Between 35 percent and 50 percent of New York's estimated 250,000 injection drug users (IDUs) are believed to be HIV infected. More than 43 percent of New York's 136,911 adult AIDS cases confirmed through 1999 were among IDUs. An additional 3 percent of cases were among drug injecting men who have sex with men (MSM/IDUs) as shown in Figure 9-3. Of all cases diagnosed from 1996 to 1999, over forty percent were directly attributed to injecting drug use, including 10,894 cases in IDUs and 486 MSM/IDUs. More than one-fourth of pediatric (children under 13) AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State since 1996 resulted from perinatal transmission of HIV from women with a history of injecting drug use (20.3%) or who reported sexual contact with an IDU (6.0%).

Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients

Since 1995, three New York City (NYC) methadone maintenance treatment programs (MMTPs) have participated in an unlinked HIV seroprevalence study, though not on a continuous basis. Overall HIV prevalence has decreased among new admissions to these clinics, from 26.7 percent in 1995 to 19 percent in 1999. This decline has occurred independent of gender, race/ethnicity and age (see Figure 4-1).

Individuals who injected drugs in the year prior to entering

treatment and those who had ever shared drug injection equipment were found to have the highest HIV prevalence. Of those who had recently injected drugs, over 31% were found to be HIV positive; nearly 56% of those who had shared drug injection equipment were HIV positive, with infection rates not changing over time (see Figures 4-2 and 4-3).

Drug Detox and Drug-Free Program Clients

Since 1995, unlinked HIV prevalence studies have been conducted on clients in the drug detox and drug treatment programs at five drug treatment clinics in New York State. Sites have not participated continuously, and several ceased participation after 1997. HIV prevalence was found to be highest among females, Hispanics and those 40-49 years of age (see Figure 4-5). Those who injected drugs in the year prior to entering treatment and those who shared drug injection equipment showed high HIV prevalence (see Figures 4-6 and 4-7). The trend in HIV prevalence is difficult to evaluate due to the varying participation of sites.

Substance Abuse Initiative

The Substance Abuse Initiative funds 57 contracts at more than 90 clinic sites for HIV prevention and primary care services targeting more than 34,000 substance users throughout New

York City, Long Island, the mid-Hudson region, Rochester, Buffalo and Central New York. In addition, funding is provided to a mobile medical unit that serves HIV infected substance users residing in transitional housing at 4 sites in the Bronx and Harlem. According to data submitted by these programs, pretest counseling was provided to 10,908 people in 1999; of these, 9,699 agreed to have blood drawn. A total of 541 clients tested positive (see Figure 4-8).

Infection rates showed a slight decline from 1998 to 1999. Infection rates varied between geographic areas of the state, with rates in New York City much higher (7.18%) than those for the rest of the state (1.75%) as shown in Figure 4-8.

Most clients served were people of color; 36.1 percent of those tested in 1999 were Hispanic and 32.9 percent were black. Women represented about 37% of clients tested.

In 1999, HIV positivity was highest among blacks at 7.18 percent with Hispanics following at 7.11 percent. Overall positivity among whites remained relatively low at 1.56 percent.

Approximately 26.4 percent of those tested in 1999 had previously injected drugs. The rate of infection among those clients continued at three times the rate among those who reported never injecting drugs.

Figure 4-1

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*

All Clients, 1995-1999

Gender		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Males	Number Positive	644	547	475	282	223	2,171
	Number Tested	2,400	2,190	2,249	1,499	1,207	9,545
	Percent HIV Positive	26.8	25.0	21.1	18.8	18.5	22.7
Females	Number Positive	302	239	196	113	114	964
	Number Tested	1,138	1,029	978	572	568	4,285
	Percent HIV Positive	26.5	23.2	20.0	19.8	20.0	22.5
Total Number Positive		946	787	672	399	337	3,141
Total Tested		3,539	3,223	3,232	2,082	1,776	13,852
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.7	24.4	20.8	19.2	19.0	22.7
Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	118	111	81	74	52	436
	Number Tested	664	652	620	543	397	2,876
	Percent HIV Positive	17.8	17.0	13.1	13.6	13.1	15.2
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	347	285	233	112	83	1,060
	Number Tested	1,103	972	968	483	392	3,918
	Percent HIV Positive	31.5	29.3	24.1	23.2	21.2	27.1
Hispanic	Number Positive	480	389	357	207	196	1,629
	Number Tested	1,747	1,572	1,619	1,027	962	6,927
	Percent HIV Positive	27.5	24.8	22.1	20.2	20.4	23.5
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	2	1	6	6	16
	Number Tested	25	27	25	29	25	131
	Percent HIV Positive	4.0	7.4	4.0	20.7	24.0	12.2
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	82	54	40	18	16	210
	Number Tested	585	466	456	311	252	2,070
	Percent HIV Positive	14.0	11.6	8.8	5.8	6.4	10.1
30-39	Number Positive	412	327	262	148	129	1,278
	Number Tested	1,572	1,399	1,364	879	707	5,921
	Percent HIV Positive	26.2	23.4	19.2	16.8	18.3	21.6
40-49	Number Positive	389	354	323	196	157	1,419
	Number Tested	1,149	1,103	1,151	692	635	4,730
	Percent HIV Positive	33.9	32.1	28.1	28.3	24.7	30.0
50+	Number Positive	62	52	45	31	34	224
	Number Tested	224	238	241	178	173	1,054
	Percent HIV Positive	27.7	21.9	18.7	17.4	19.7	21.3
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	0	2	6	1	10
	Number Tested	9	17	20	22	9	77
	Percent HIV Positive	11.1	0.0	10.0	27.3	11.1	13.0

*Clinics not continuously participating

Figure 4-1

Unlinked Survey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs, HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*, All Clients, 1995-1999 (continued)

Figure 4-1a **Gender**

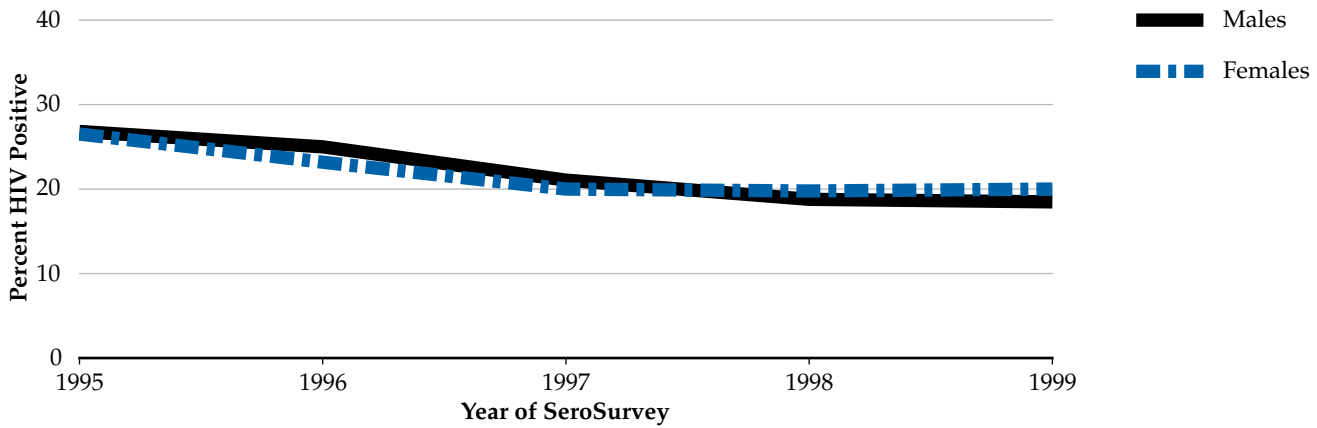


Figure 4-1b **Race/Ethnicity**

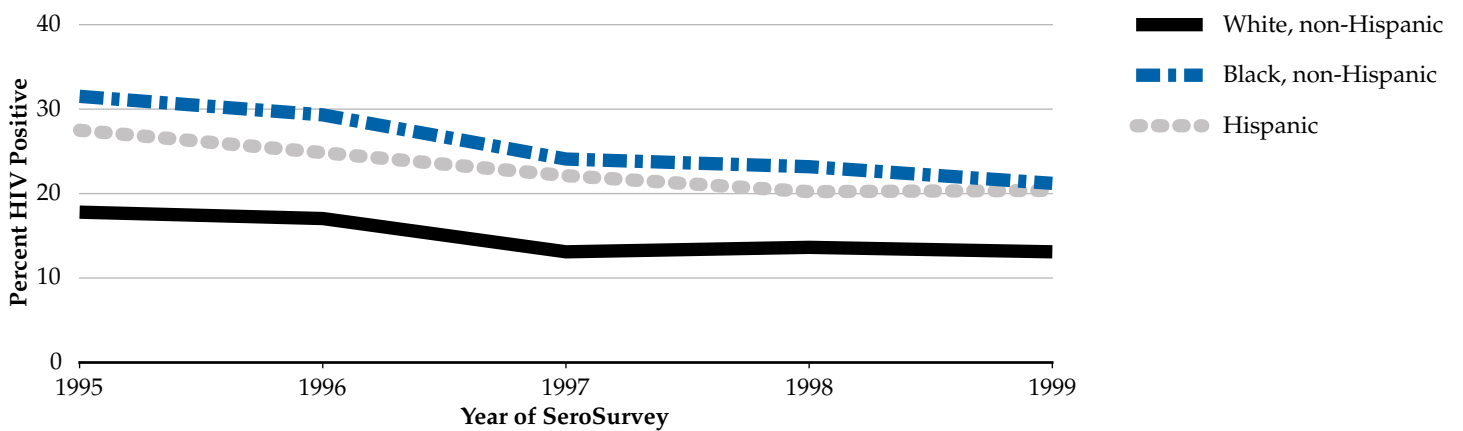
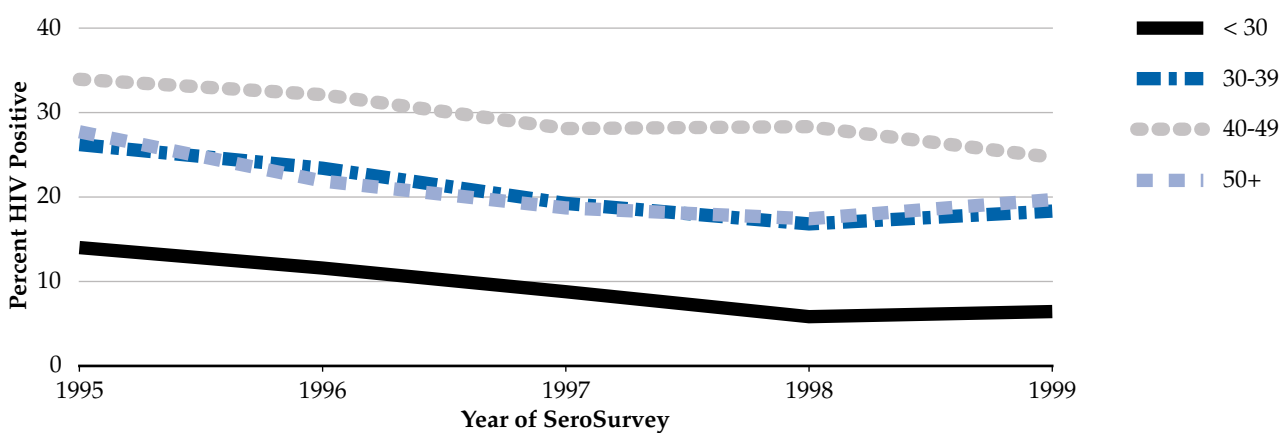


Figure 4-1c **Age**



*Clinics not continuously participating

Figure 4-2

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*

Male Clients, 1995-1999

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	79	75	56	48	34	292
	Number Tested	433	436	424	376	247	1,916
	Percent HIV Positive	18.2	17.2	13.2	12.8	13.8	15.2
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	217	200	165	78	51	711
	Number Tested	697	626	628	338	242	2,531
	Percent HIV Positive	31.1	32.0	26.3	23.1	21.1	28.1
Hispanic	Number Positive	348	270	253	152	134	1,157
	Number Tested	1,255	1,107	1,179	764	700	5,005
	Percent HIV Positive	27.7	24.4	21.5	19.9	19.1	23.1
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	2	1	4	4	11
	Number Tested	15	21	18	21	18	93
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	9.5	5.6	19.1	22.2	11.8
Total Number Positive		644	547	475	282	223	2,171
Total Tested		2,400	2,190	2,249	1,499	1,207	9,545
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.8	25.0	21.1	18.8	18.5	22.7
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	52	27	18	8	7	112
	Number Tested	384	289	306	214	161	1,354
	Percent HIV Positive	13.5	9.3	5.9	3.7	4.4	8.3
30-39	Number Positive	246	206	170	90	73	785
	Number Tested	982	907	906	606	471	3,872
	Percent HIV Positive	25.1	22.7	18.8	14.9	15.5	20.3
40-49	Number Positive	291	272	251	152	112	1,078
	Number Tested	851	799	829	519	432	3,430
	Percent HIV Positive	34.2	34.0	30.3	29.3	25.9	31.4
50+	Number Positive	55	42	35	30	31	193
	Number Tested	178	184	193	151	140	846
	Percent HIV Positive	30.9	22.8	18.1	19.9	22.1	22.8
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Number Tested	5	11	15	9	3	43
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	0.0	6.7	22.2	0.0	7.0
Risk Behavior**		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Injected in Past Year	Number Positive	460	328	318	171	148	1,425
	Number Tested	1,204	968	1,031	678	553	4,434
	Percent HIV Positive	38.2	33.9	30.8	25.2	26.8	32.1
Shared Works	Number Positive	150	122	114	32	41	459
	Number Tested	242	220	229	57	76	824
	Percent HIV Positive	62.0	55.5	49.8	56.1	54.0	55.7

* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-2

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs, HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*, Male Clients, 1995-1999 (continued)

Figure 4-2a **Race/Ethnicity**

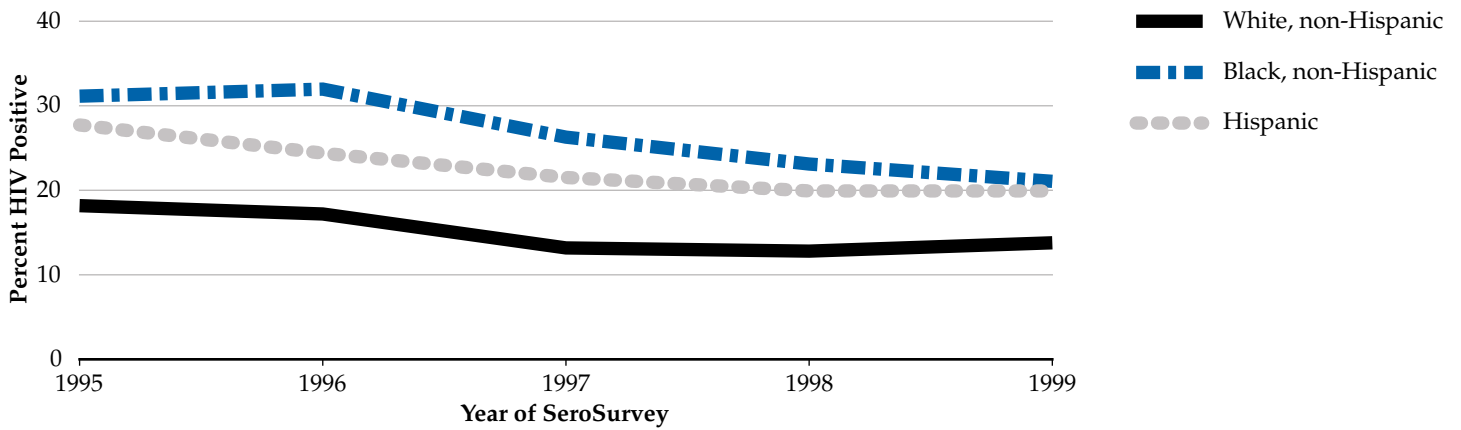


Figure 4-2b **Age**

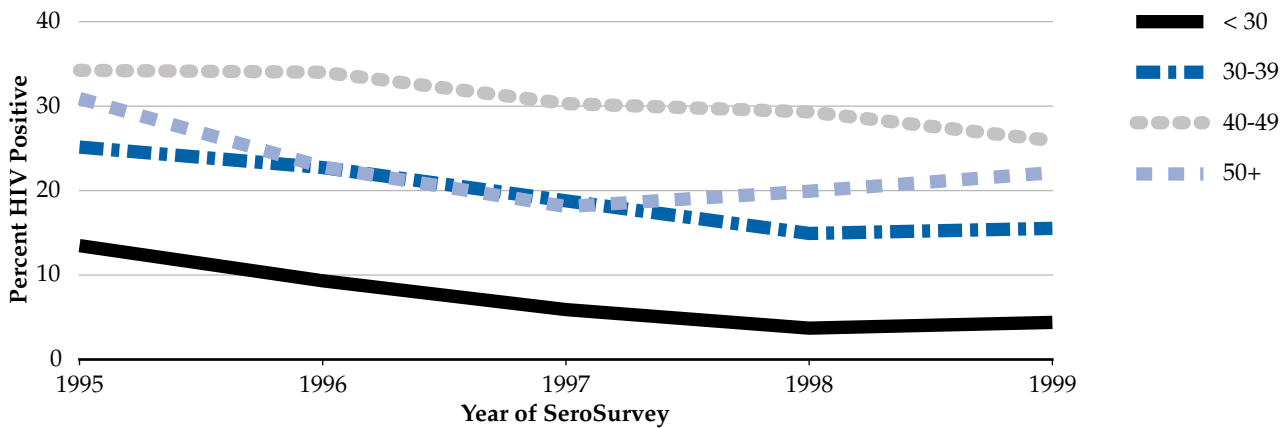
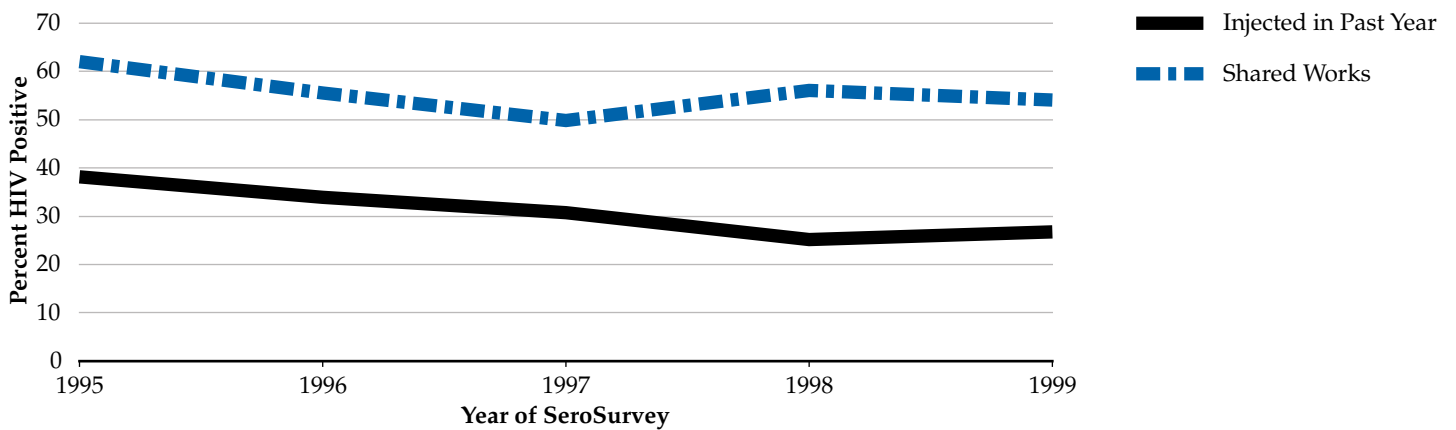


Figure 4-2c **Risk Behavior****



* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-3

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*

Female Clients, 1995-1999

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	39	36	25	26	18	144
	Number Tested	231	216	195	162	150	954
	Percent HIV Positive	16.9	16.7	12.8	16.1	12.0	15.1
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	130	84	67	32	32	345
	Number Tested	406	342	337	142	150	1,377
	Percent HIV Positive	32.0	24.6	19.9	22.5	21.3	25.1
Hispanic	Number Positive	132	119	104	53	62	470
	Number Tested	492	465	439	260	261	1,917
	Percent HIV Positive	26.8	25.6	23.7	20.4	23.8	24.5
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	0	0	2	2	5
	Number Tested	9	6	7	8	7	37
	Percent HIV Positive	11.1	0.0	0.0	25.0	28.6	13.5
Total Number Positive		302	239	196	113	114	964
Total Tested		1,138	1,029	978	572	568	4,285
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.5	23.2	20.0	19.8	20.0	22.5
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	30	27	22	10	9	98
	Number Tested	201	176	150	96	90	713
	Percent HIV Positive	14.9	15.3	14.7	10.4	10.0	13.7
30-39	Number Positive	166	121	92	58	56	493
	Number Tested	590	492	456	273	236	2,047
	Percent HIV Positive	28.1	24.6	20.2	21.3	23.7	24.1
40-49	Number Positive	98	81	72	44	45	340
	Number Tested	298	302	320	173	203	1,296
	Percent HIV Positive	32.9	26.8	22.5	25.4	22.2	26.2
50+	Number Positive	7	10	10	1	3	31
	Number Tested	46	54	48	27	33	208
	Percent HIV Positive	15.2	18.5	20.8	3.7	9.1	14.9
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	0	0	0	1	2
	Number Tested	3	5	4	3	6	21
	Percent HIV Positive	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	9.5
Risk Behavior**		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Injected in Past Year	Number Positive	179	123	112	52	63	529
	Number Tested	467	380	387	213	247	1,694
	Percent HIV Positive	38.3	32.4	28.9	24.4	25.5	31.2
Shared Works	Number Positive	60	50	38	13	15	176
	Number Tested	95	87	80	24	32	318
	Percent HIV Positive	63.2	57.5	47.5	54.2	46.9	55.3

* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-3

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*, Female Clients, 1995-1999 (continued)

Figure 4-3a **Race/Ethnicity**

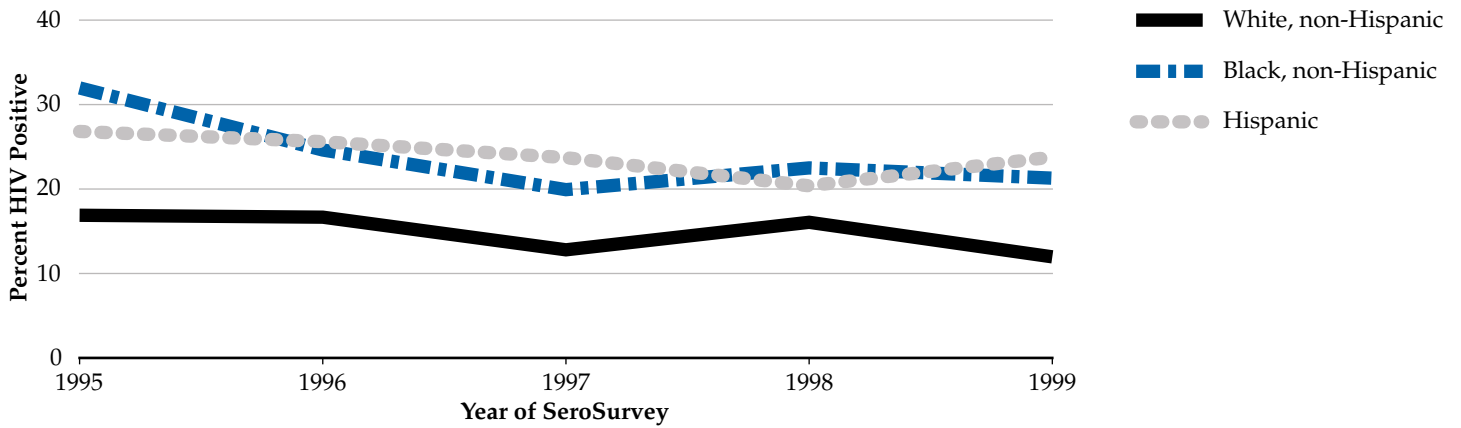


Figure 4-3b **Age**

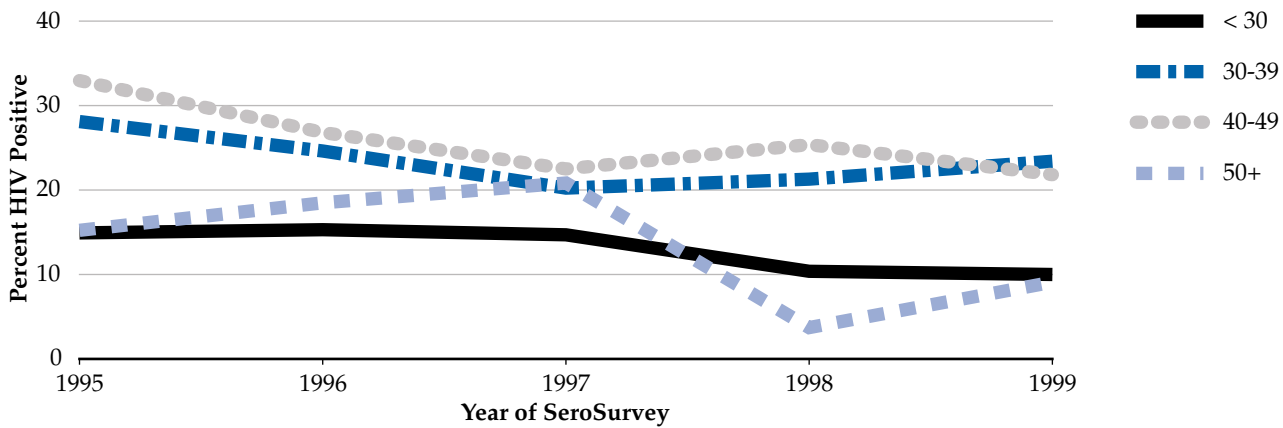
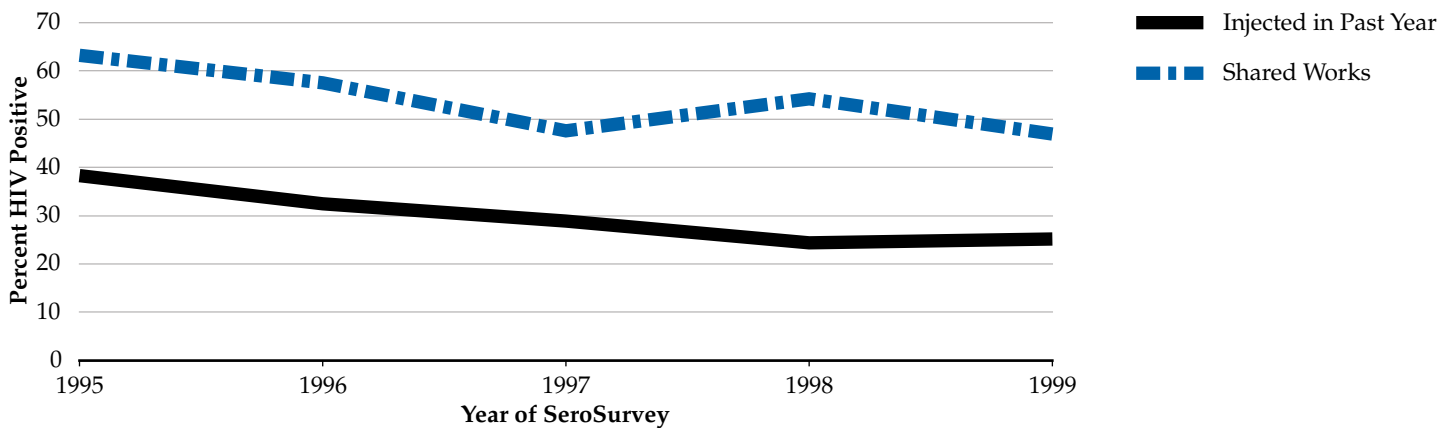


Figure 4-3c **Risk Behavior****



* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-4

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs

HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*

by Borough of Residence, 1995-1999

All Clients		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Bronx	Number Positive	314	263	217	152	180	1,126
	Number Tested	1,143	1,072	1,081	715	776	4,787
	Percent HIV Positive	27.5	24.5	20.1	21.3	23.2	23.5
Brooklyn	Number Positive	169	159	140	43	32	543
	Number Tested	619	622	603	300	221	2,365
	Percent HIV Positive	27.3	25.6	23.2	14.3	14.5	23.0
Manhattan	Number Positive	395	319	278	171	115	1,278
	Number Tested	1,478	1,310	1,289	866	655	5,598
	Percent HIV Positive	26.7	24.4	21.6	19.8	17.6	22.8
Queens	Number Positive	55	30	29	30	9	153
	Number Tested	221	171	219	186	109	906
	Percent HIV Positive	24.9	17.5	13.2	16.1	8.3	16.9
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	13	16	8	3	1	41
	Number Tested	78	48	40	15	15	196
	Percent HIV Positive	16.7	33.3	20.0	20.0	6.7	20.9
Total Number Positive		946	787	672	399	337	3,141
Total Tested		3,539	3,223	3,232	2,082	1,776	13,852
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.7	24.4	20.8	19.2	19.0	22.7

Male Clients		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Bronx	Number Positive	213	184	151	102	109	759
	Number Tested	755	707	738	489	494	3,183
	Percent HIV Positive	28.2	26.0	20.5	20.9	22.1	23.8
Brooklyn	Number Positive	109	100	102	27	25	363
	Number Tested	413	419	426	212	165	1,635
	Percent HIV Positive	26.4	23.9	23.9	12.7	15.2	22.2
Manhattan	Number Positive	282	228	195	132	85	922
	Number Tested	1,019	907	910	648	465	3,949
	Percent HIV Positive	27.7	25.1	21.4	20.4	18.3	23.3
Queens	Number Positive	33	21	20	18	3	95
	Number Tested	160	120	146	139	72	637
	Percent HIV Positive	20.6	17.5	13.7	13.0	4.2	14.9
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	7	14	7	3	1	32
	Number Tested	53	37	29	11	11	141
	Percent HIV Positive	13.2	37.8	24.1	27.3	9.1	22.7
Total Number Positive		644	547	475	282	223	2,171
Total Tested		2,400	2,190	2,249	1,499	1,207	9,545
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.8	25.0	21.1	18.8	18.5	22.7

*Clinics not continuously participating.

Figure 4-4

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*, by Borough of Residence, 1995-1999

Figure 4-4a All Clients

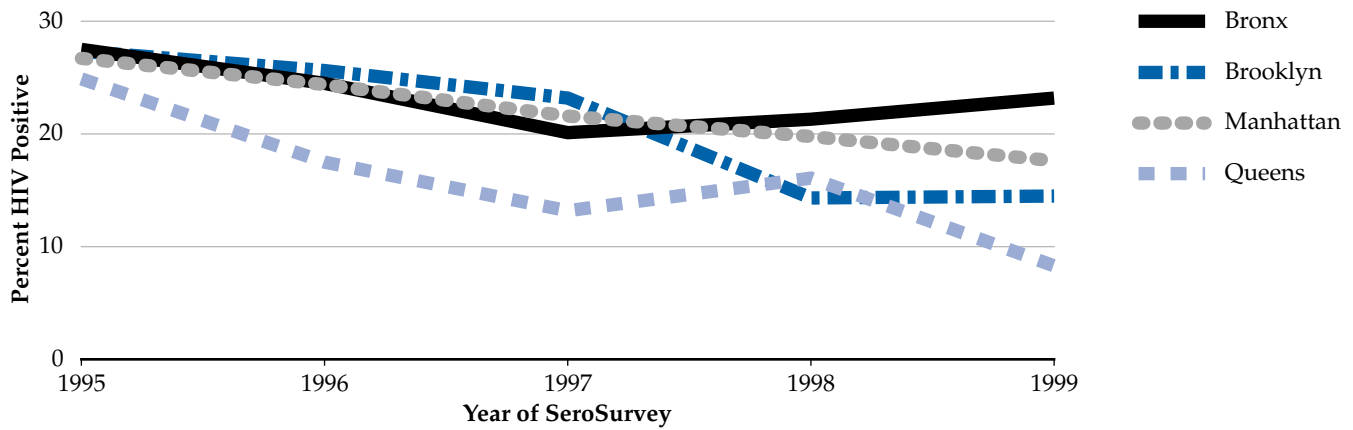
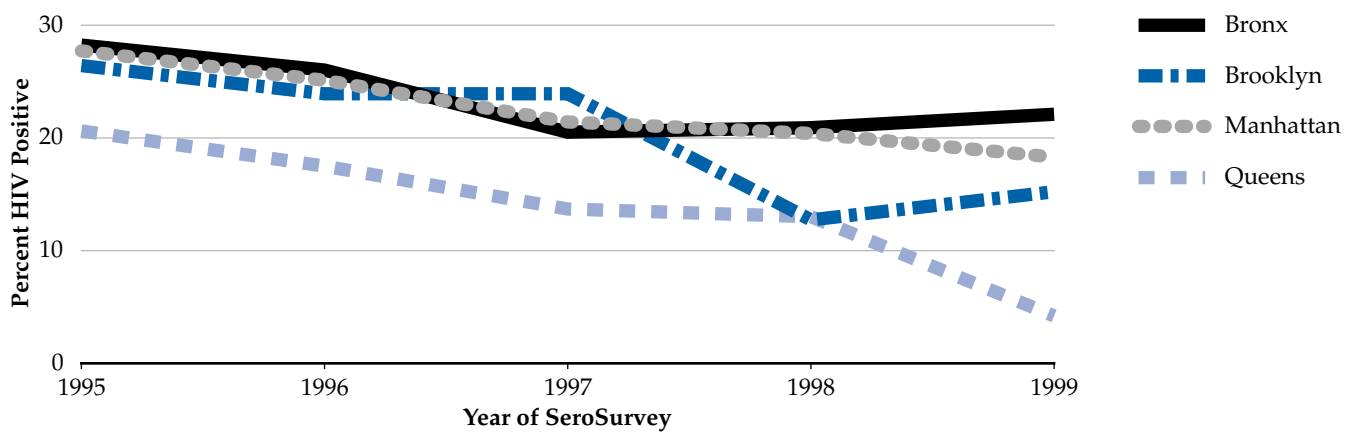


Figure 4-4b Male Clients



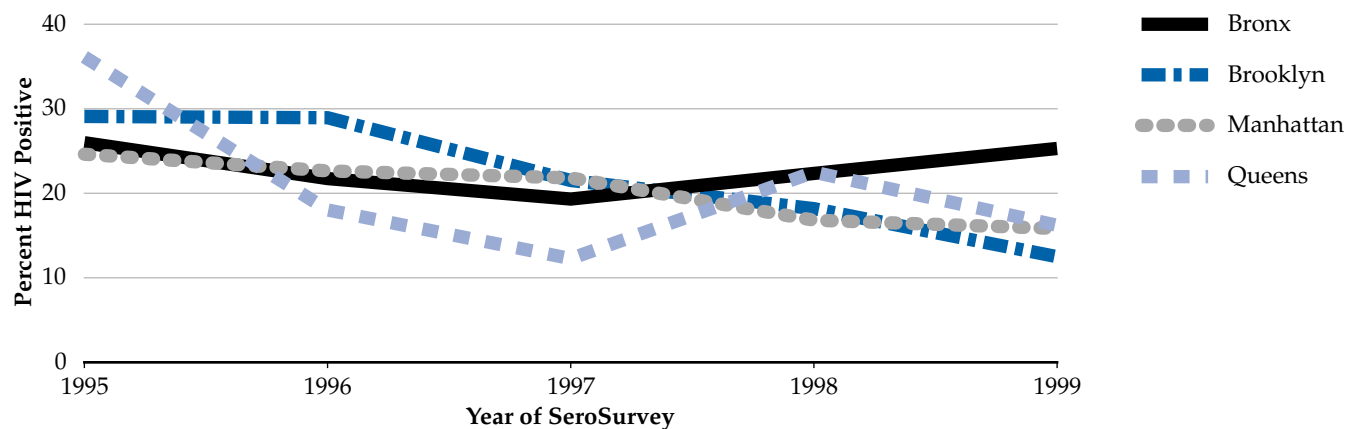
*Clinics not continuously participating.

Figure 4-4

Unlinked Serosurvey in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program Clients, HIV Prevalence in Three Clinics in New York City*, by Borough of Residence, 1995-1999

Female Clients		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Bronx	Number Positive	101	79	66	50	71	367
	Number Tested	388	364	342	224	281	1,599
	Percent HIV Positive	26.0	21.7	19.3	22.3	25.3	23.0
Brooklyn	Number Positive	60	58	38	16	7	179
	Number Tested	206	201	177	88	56	728
	Percent HIV Positive	29.1	28.9	21.5	18.2	12.5	24.6
Manhattan	Number Positive	113	91	82	35	30	351
	Number Tested	459	403	376	209	190	1,637
	Percent HIV Positive	24.6	22.6	21.8	16.8	15.8	21.4
Queens	Number Positive	22	9	9	12	6	58
	Number Tested	61	50	73	47	37	268
	Percent HIV Positive	36.1	18.0	12.3	25.5	16.2	22.7
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	6	2	1	0	0	9
	Number Tested	24	11	10	4	4	53
	Percent HIV Positive	25.0	18.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	17.0
Total Number Positive		302	239	196	113	114	964
Total Tested		1,138	1,029	978	572	568	4,285
Total Percent HIV Positive		26.5	23.2	20.0	19.8	20.1	22.5

Figure 4-4c Female Clients



*Clinics not continuously participating.

Figure 4-5

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*

All Clients, 1995-1999

Gender		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Males	Number Positive	113	114	112	77	23	439
	Number Tested	1,839	1,849	2,101	1,519	513	7,821
	Percent HIV Positive	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.6
Females	Number Positive	75	43	59	49	24	250
	Number Tested	710	652	765	647	389	3,163
	Percent HIV Positive	10.6	6.6	7.7	7.6	6.2	7.9
Total Number Positive		188	157	174	126	47	692
Total Tested		2,555	2,512	2,889	2,172	904	11,032
Total Percent HIV Positive		7.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.2	6.3
Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	26	26	26	20	17	115
	Number Tested	812	847	1,165	826	466	4,116
	Percent HIV Positive	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.4	3.7	2.8
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	96	70	86	65	23	340
	Number Tested	1,159	1,044	1,086	846	371	4,506
	Percent HIV Positive	8.3	6.7	7.9	7.7	6.2	7.5
Hispanic	Number Positive	65	59	59	36	7	226
	Number Tested	550	585	593	431	60	2,219
	Percent HIV Positive	11.8	10.1	10.0	8.4	11.7	10.2
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	2	3	5	0	11
	Number Tested	34	36	45	69	7	191
	Percent HIV Positive	2.9	5.6	6.7	7.2	0.0	5.8
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	38	26	24	18	8	114
	Number Tested	845	827	940	761	230	3,603
	Percent HIV Positive	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.2
30-39	Number Positive	96	84	94	55	21	350
	Number Tested	1,123	1,094	1,173	839	378	4,607
	Percent HIV Positive	8.6	7.7	8.0	6.6	5.6	7.6
40-49	Number Positive	46	36	47	44	12	185
	Number Tested	475	438	567	423	209	2,112
	Percent HIV Positive	9.7	8.2	8.3	10.4	5.7	8.8
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	8	11	9	9	6	43
	Number Tested	112	153	209	149	87	710
	Percent HIV Positive	7.1	7.2	4.3	6.0	6.9	6.1

* Clinics not continuously participating.

Clinics include detox and drug-free treatment centers.

Figure 4-5

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*, All Clients, 1995-1999 (continued)

Figure 4-5a **Gender**

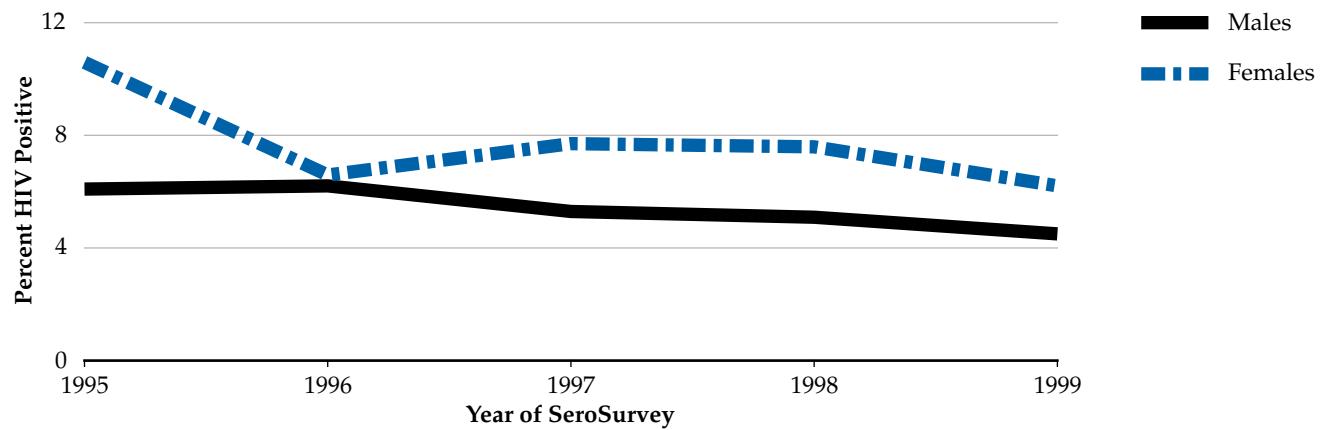


Figure 4-5b **Race/Ethnicity**

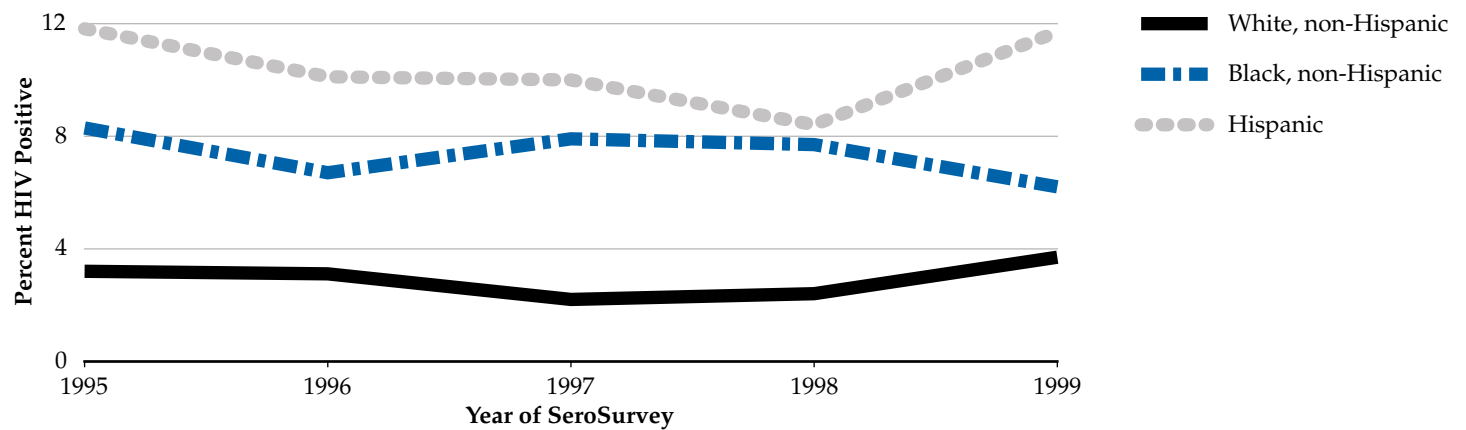
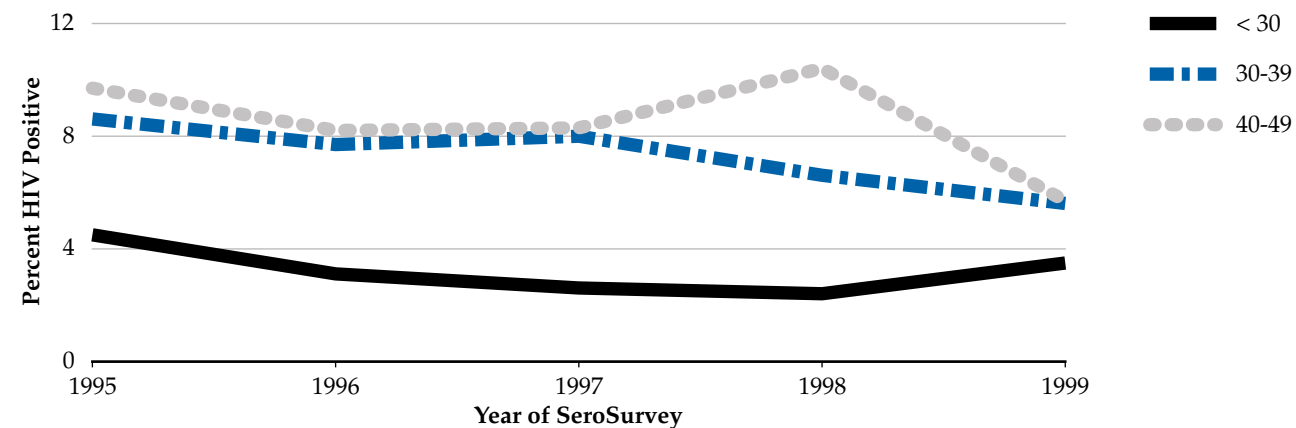


Figure 4-5c **Age**



* Clinics not continuously participating.
Clinics include detox and drug-free treatment centers.

Figure 4-6

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*

Male Clients, 1995-1999

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	14	19	17	14	11	75
	Number Tested	623	636	858	558	274	2,949
	Percent HIV Positive	2.3	3.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	51	43	53	36	8	191
	Number Tested	757	707	746	568	203	2,981
	Percent HIV Positive	6.7	6.1	7.1	6.3	3.9	6.4
Hispanic	Number Positive	48	50	41	23	4	166
	Number Tested	438	482	471	344	32	1,767
	Percent HIV Positive	11.0	10.4	8.7	6.7	12.5	9.4
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	0	2	1	4	0	7
	Number Tested	21	24	26	49	4	124
	Percent HIV Positive	0.0	8.3	3.9	8.2	0.0	5.7
Total Number Positive		113	114	112	77	23	439
Total Tested		1,839	1,849	2,101	1,519	513	7,821
Total Percent HIV Positive		6.1	6.2	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.6

Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	24	15	9	7	5	60
	Number Tested	620	619	699	538	130	2,606
	Percent HIV Positive	3.9	2.4	1.3	1.3	3.9	2.3
30-39	Number Positive	51	62	61	34	8	216
	Number Tested	767	774	818	571	207	3,137
	Percent HIV Positive	6.7	8.0	7.5	6.0	3.9	6.9
40-49	Number Positive	34	29	35	28	5	131
	Number Tested	370	343	419	299	109	1,540
	Percent HIV Positive	9.2	8.5	8.4	9.4	4.6	8.5
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	4	8	7	8	5	32
	Number Tested	82	113	165	111	67	538
	Percent HIV Positive	4.9	7.1	4.2	7.2	7.5	6.0

Risk Behavior**		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Injected in Past Year	Number Positive	67	59	46	31	10	213
	Number Tested	477	488	442	325	49	1,781
	Percent HIV Positive	14.1	12.1	10.4	9.5	20.4	12.0
Shared Works	Number Positive	35	40	29	16	10	130
	Number Tested	289	259	172	98	39	857
	Percent HIV Positive	12.1	15.4	16.9	16.3	25.6	15.2

* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-6

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*
Male Clients, 1995-1999 (continued)

Figure 4-6a **Race/Ethnicity**

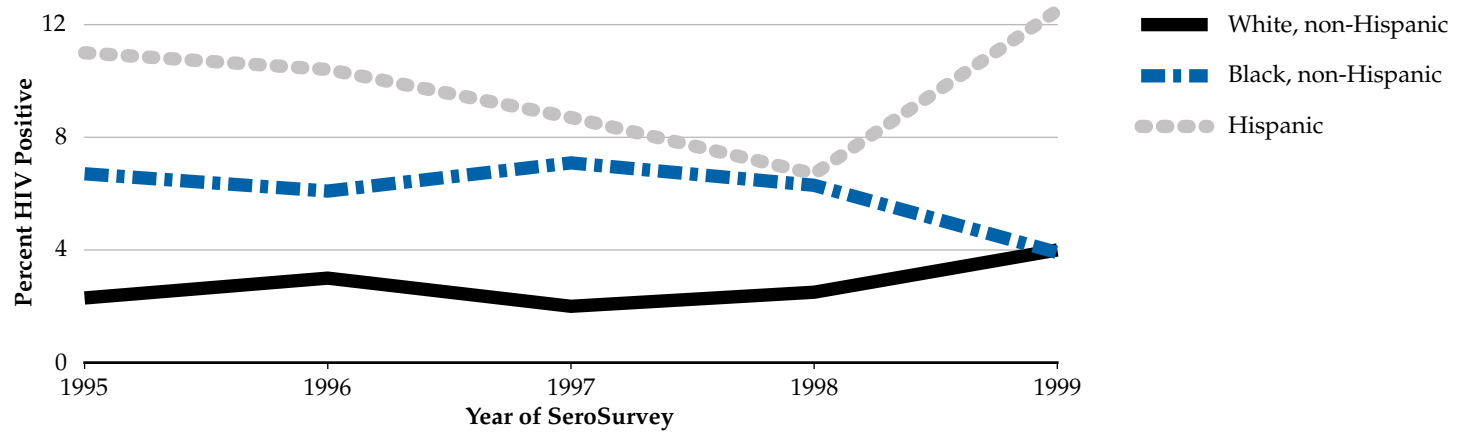


Figure 4-6b **Age**

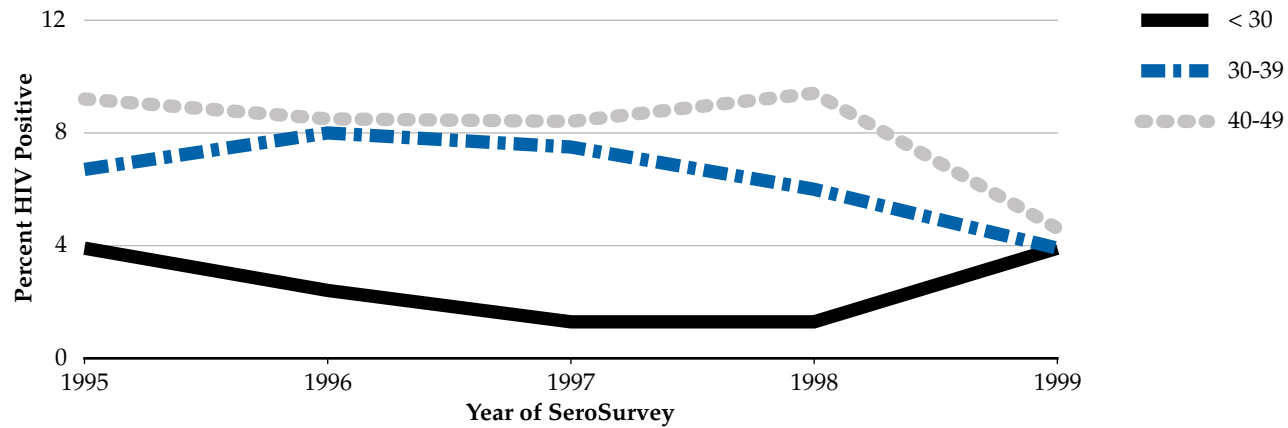
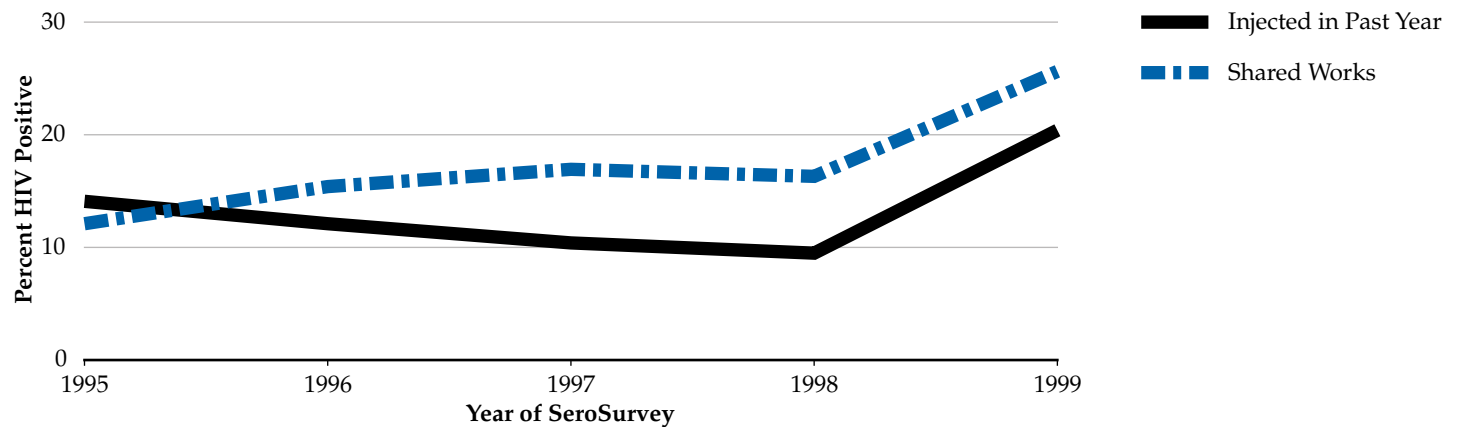


Figure 4-6c **Risk Behavior**



* Clinics not continuously participating.

Figure 4-7

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*

Female Clients, 1995-1997

Race/Ethnicity		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
White, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	12	7	8	6	6	39
	Number Tested	187	209	294	268	190	1,148
	Percent HIV Positive	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.4
Black, non-Hispanic	Number Positive	45	27	32	29	15	148
	Number Tested	400	334	333	275	168	1,510
	Percent HIV Positive	11.3	8.1	9.6	10.6	8.9	9.8
Hispanic	Number Positive	17	9	18	13	3	60
	Number Tested	110	98	120	85	28	441
	Percent HIV Positive	15.5	9.2	15.0	15.3	10.7	13.6
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Number Tested	13	11	18	19	3	64
	Percent HIV Positive	7.7	0.0	5.6	5.3	0.0	4.7
Total Number Positive		75	43	59	49	24	250
Total Tested		710	652	765	647	389	3,163
Total Percent HIV Positive		10.6	6.6	7.7	7.6	6.2	7.9
Age		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
< 30	Number Positive	14	11	14	11	3	53
	Number Tested	224	205	235	223	99	986
	Percent HIV Positive	6.3	5.4	6.0	4.9	3.0	5.4
30-39	Number Positive	45	22	32	21	13	133
	Number Tested	352	315	348	267	171	1,453
	Percent HIV Positive	12.8	7.0	9.2	7.9	7.6	9.2
40-49	Number Positive	12	7	12	16	7	54
	Number Tested	104	94	143	123	100	564
	Percent HIV Positive	11.5	7.5	8.4	13.0	7.0	9.6
Other/Unknown	Number Positive	4	3	1	1	1	10
	Number Tested	30	38	39	34	19	160
	Percent HIV Positive	13.3	7.9	2.6	2.9	5.3	6.3
Risk Behavior**		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Injected in Past Year	Number Positive	24	12	21	14	9	80
	Number Tested	151	145	120	116	36	568
	Percent HIV Positive	15.9	8.3	17.5	12.1	25.0	14.1
Shared Works	Number Positive	21	12	12	7	10	62
	Number Tested	103	93	66	55	36	353
	Percent HIV Positive	20.4	12.9	18.2	12.7	27.8	17.6

* Clinics not continuously participating.

** Self-reported risk behavior. Behaviors are not mutually exclusive and are non-hierarchical.

Figure 4-7

Unlinked Serosurvey in Drug Treatment Clinic Clients, HIV Prevalence in Five Clinics in New York State*, Female Clients, 1995-1997 (continued)

Figure 4-7a **Race/Ethnicity**

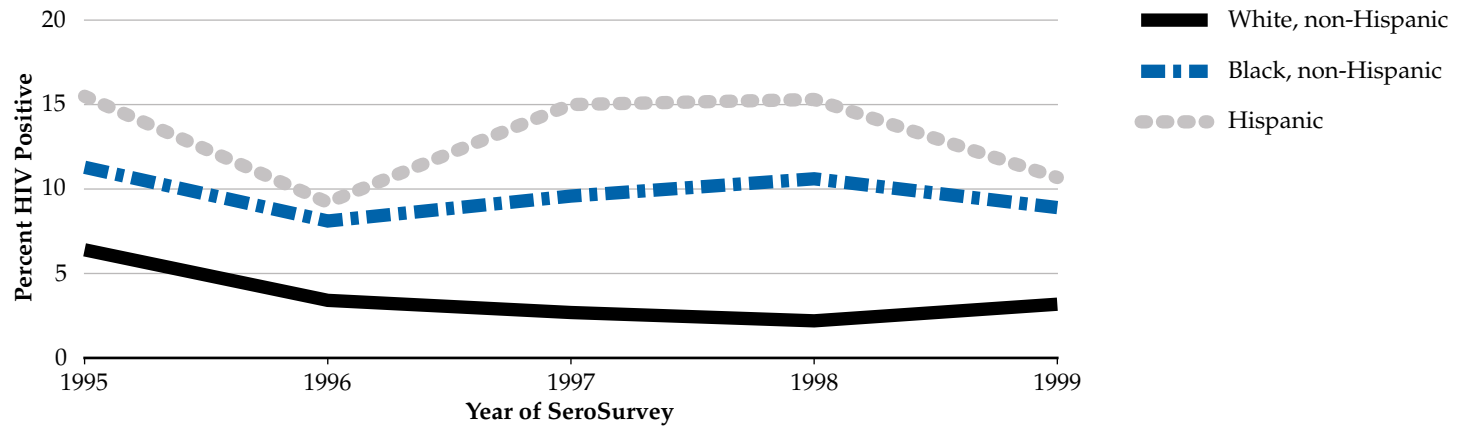


Figure 4-7b **Age**

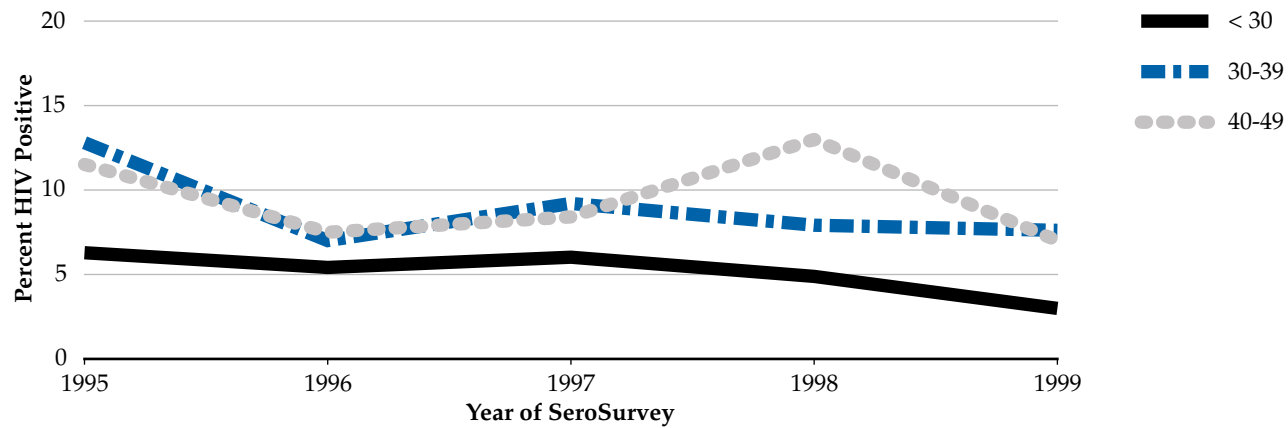
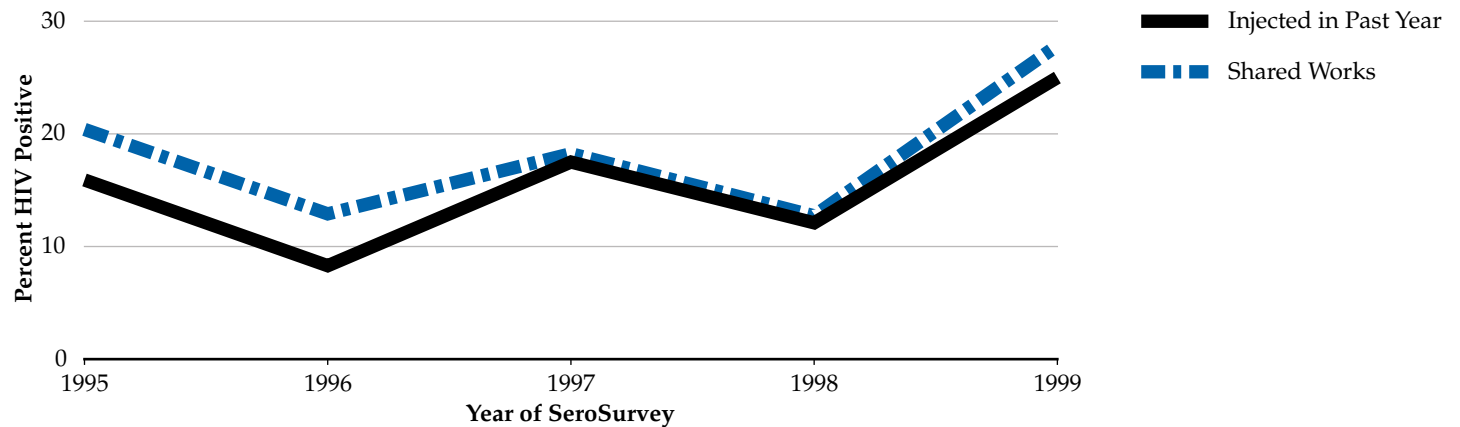


Figure 4-7c **Risk Behavior**



* Clinics not continuously participating.

Figure 4-8

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, IDU Status and Residence of Client*

New York State, 1996 - 1997

	1996**				1997**			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	7,322	6,657	469	7.05	7,229	6,287	397	6.31
Female	5,105	4,711	358	7.60	4,596	3,944	266	6.74
Unknown	11	9	0	0.00	20	18	1	
Age								
<20	849	746	6	0.80	915	845	6	0.71
20-29	3,054	2,816	124	4.40	2,401	2,137	76	3.56
30-39	4,896	4,509	381	8.45	4,586	3,955	296	7.48
40-49	2,955	2,685	264	9.83	3,128	2,626	231	8.80
50+	656	598	49	8.19	776	650	53	8.15
Unknown	28	23	3	13.04	39	36	2	5.56
Race/Ethnicity								
White	3,823	3,618	111	3.07	3,558	3,229	88	2.73
Black	3,720	3,374	329	9.75	3,644	3,155	269	8.53
Hispanic	4,630	4,136	378	9.14	4,404	3,656	300	8.21
Asian /Pacific Islander	81	78	0	0.00	67	57	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	57	53	1	1.89	43	39	1	2.56
Other/Unknown	127	118	8	6.78	129	113	6	5.31
Injecting Drug Use								
Yes	3,602	3,243	478	14.74	3,347	2,919	349	11.96
No	8,836	8,134	349	4.29	8,498	7,330	315	4.30
Residence								
New York City	9,032	8,141	736	9.04	8,216	6,864	572	8.33
Rest of State	3,406	3,236	91	2.81	3,629	3,385	92	2.72
Total Tested	12,438	11,377	827	7.27	11,845	10,249	664	6.48

* Based on complete individual data collection forms received.

** Data updated since last published.

*** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive."

Figure 4-8

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, IDU Status and Residence of Client*

New York State, 1998 - 1999

	1998				1999			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested***	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	7,310	6,281	336	5.35	6,866	6,085	329	5.41
Female	4,460	3,909	263	6.73	4,016	3,599	212	5.89
Unknown	1	1	0	0.00	26	15	0	0.00
Age								
<20	815	760	5	0.66	888	815	5	0.61
20-29	2,084	1,894	57	3.01	1,957	1,778	35	1.97
30-39	4,363	3,808	236	6.20	3,851	3,420	189	5.53
40-49	3,430	2,870	232	8.08	3,114	2,738	246	8.98
50+	1,074	855	69	8.07	1,072	925	63	6.81
Unknown	5	4	0	0.00	26	23	3	13.04
Race/Ethnicity								
White	3,241	2,952	69	2.34	2,928	2,697	42	1.56
Black	3,765	3,169	254	8.02	3,651	3,189	229	7.18
Hispanic	4,534	3,861	271	7.02	3,970	3,501	249	7.11
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	37	1	2.70	54	44	1	2.27
Native American/Alaskan Native	41	39	1	2.56	43	38	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	146	133	3	2.26	262	230	20	8.70
Injecting Drug Use								
Yes	3,034	2,787	341	12.24	2,851	2,559	304	11.88
No	8,737	7,404	258	3.48	8,057	7,140	237	3.32
Residence								
New York City	8,526	7,099	530	7.47	7,782	6,836	491	7.18
Rest of State	3,245	3,092	69	2.23	3,126	2,863	50	1.75
Total Tested	11,771	10,191	599	5.88	10,908	9,699	541	5.58

* Based on complete individual data collection forms received.

** Data updated since last published.

*** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 4-8

Drug Treatment Client Voluntary Testing Program HIV Positivity by Year Residence of Client

New York State, 1996 - 1999

Figure 4-8a Gender

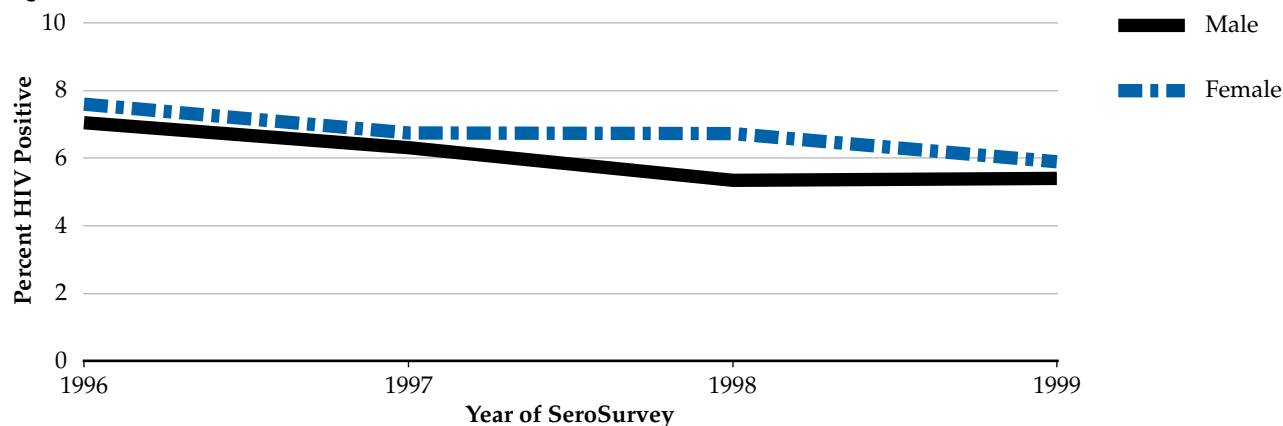


Figure 4-8b Age

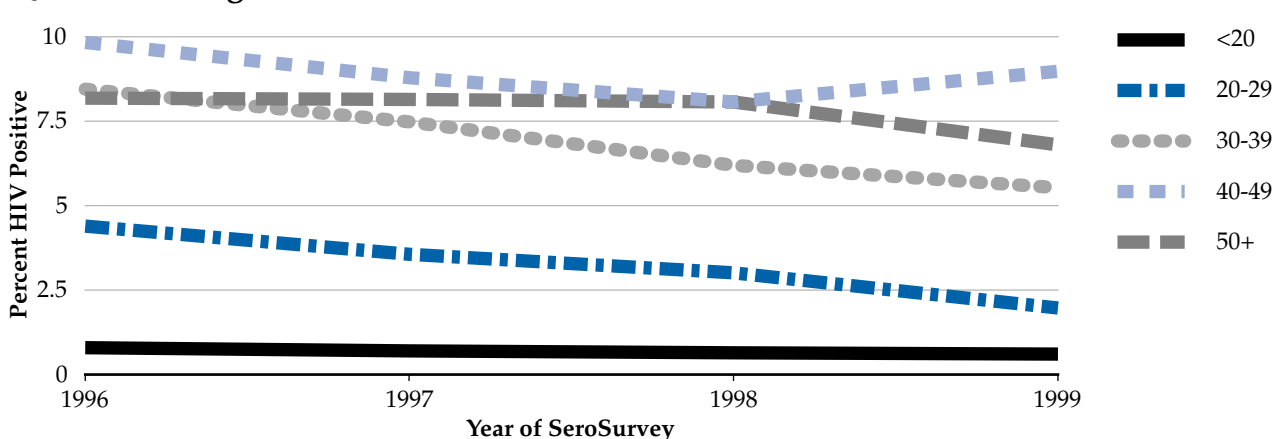
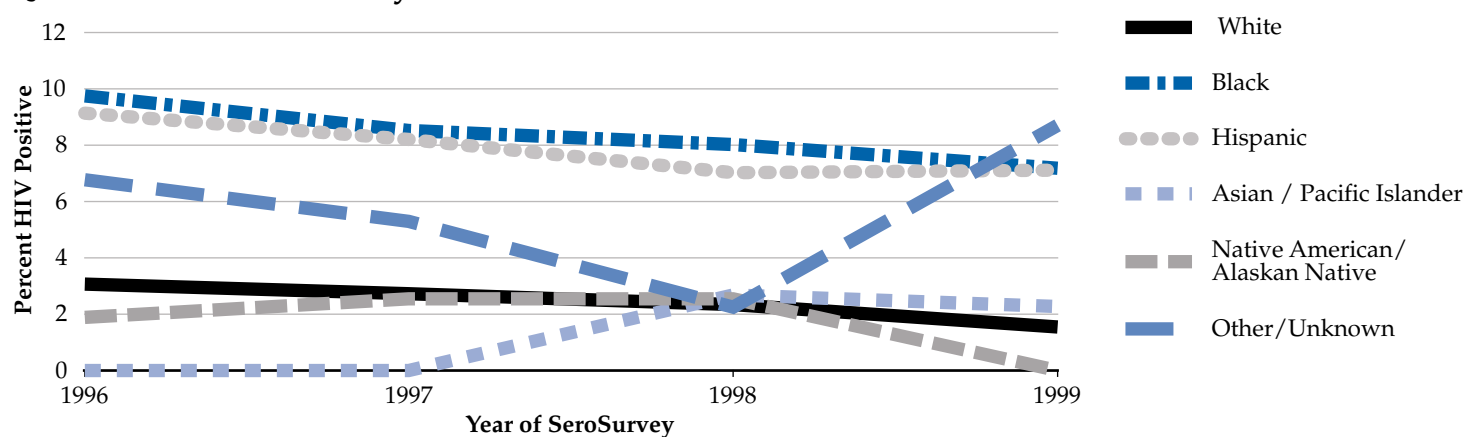


Figure 4-8c Race/Ethnicity



HIV Infection in Prison Inmates

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program

To address the HIV-related health needs of the criminal justice population, the Department of Health provides HIV counseling and testing services and prevention education within the state and county correctional system.

During 1998 and 1999, the program offered both oral fluid and blood testing to all inmates who requested testing for HIV. In 1999, the program provided HIV/AIDS prevention education to 3,017 male and female inmates in 21 state prisons and five county correctional facilities. A total of 8,940 inmates were provided pretest counseling in 1999 with

8,558 of those tested (see Figure 5-1). Data on 6,826 male inmates who tested and had results showed a 1.51 percent HIV positivity rate, an increase from 1.22 in 1998. Data on 1,717 female inmates tested with results in 1999 revealed a 3.73 percent HIV positivity rate, a decrease from 4.08 percent in 1998.

Figure 5-1

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, IDU Status and Residence of Client

New York State, 1996 - 1997

	1996*				1997*			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	4,000	3,978	75	1.89	3,948	3,685	58	1.57
Female	1,042	1,027	57	5.55	1,398	1,348	75	5.56
Missing/Unknown	1	1	0	0.00	7	7	0	0.00
Age								
<20	1,003	992	7	0.71	863	832	1	0.12
20-29	1,804	1,795	32	1.78	1,942	1,808	31	1.71
30-39	1,686	1,673	53	3.17	1,863	1,770	71	4.01
40-49	443	440	32	7.27	528	492	23	4.67
50+	82	82	7	8.54	88	83	5	6.02
Missing/Unknown	25	25	1	4.00	69	55	2	3.64
Race/Ethnicity								
White	775	770	7	0.91	945	887	18	2.03
Black	2,449	2,433	72	2.96	2,625	2,470	71	2.87
Hispanic	1,683	1,670	49	2.93	1,647	1,554	40	2.57
Asian / Pacific Islander	28	27	1	3.70	18	16	1	6.25
Native American/Alaskan Native	24	23	1	4.35	34	31	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	84	83	2	2.41	84	82	3	3.66
Injecting Drug Use								
Yes	474	466	42	9.01	494	473	41	8.67
No	4,569	4,540	88	1.94	5,457	5,073	119	2.35
Place of Residence Prior to Incarceration								
New York City	2,977	2,966	78	2.63	2,841	2,655	79	2.98
Rest of State	2,066	2,040	54	2.65	2,512	2,385	54	2.26
Total Tested	5,043	5,006	132	2.64	5,353	5,040	133	2.64

* Data updated since last published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 5-1

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program

HIV Positivity by Client Demographics, IDU Status and Residence of Client

New York State, 1998 - 1999

	1998				1999			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	6,828	6,403	78	1.22	7,064	6,826	103	1.51
Female	1,649	1,518	62	4.08	1,861	1,717	64	3.73
Missing/Unknown	6	5	0	0.00	15	15	0	0.00
Age								
<20	383	363	0	0.00	420	405	1	0.25
20-29	3,226	3,028	24	0.79	3,345	3,208	20	0.62
30-39	3,392	3,161	66	2.09	3,435	3,288	82	2.49
40-49	1,220	1,129	38	3.37	1,406	1,338	55	4.11
50+	241	228	11	4.82	303	294	8	2.72
Missing/Unknown	21	17	1	5.88	31	25	1	4.00
Race/Ethnicity								
White	1,553	1,469	7	0.48	1,620	1,559	11	0.71
Black	3,972	3,674	75	2.04	4,315	4,112	93	2.26
Hispanic	2,736	2,584	56	2.17	2,742	2,637	61	2.31
Asian / Pacific Islander	20	17	0	0.00	22	22	0	0.00
Native American/Alaskan Native	58	50	2	4.00	43	40	0	0.00
Other/Unknown	144	132	0	0.00	198	188	2	1.06
Injecting Drug Use								
Yes	904	873	35	4.01	794	768	45	5.86
No	7,579	7,053	105	1.49	8,146	7,790	122	1.57
Place of Residence Prior to Incarceration								
New York City	4,623	4,358	104	2.39	4,868	4,654	122	2.62
Rest of State	3,860	3,568	36	1.01	4,072	3,904	45	1.15
Total Tested	8,483	7,926	140	1.77	8,940	8,558	167	1.95

*Data updated since last published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 5-1

State Prison Inmate Voluntary HIV Testing Program HIV Positivity by Year

New York State, 1996 - 1999

Figure 5-1a Gender

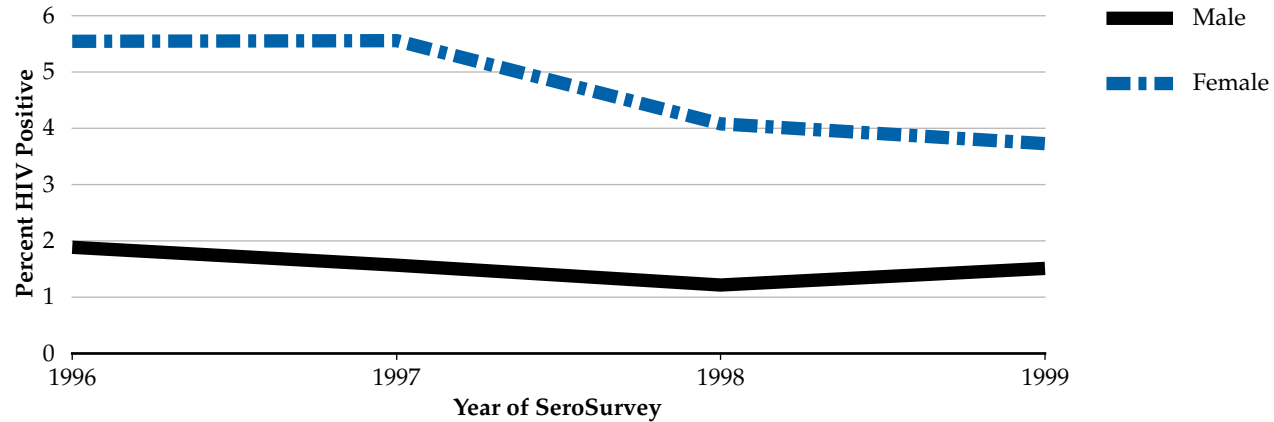


Figure 5-1b Age

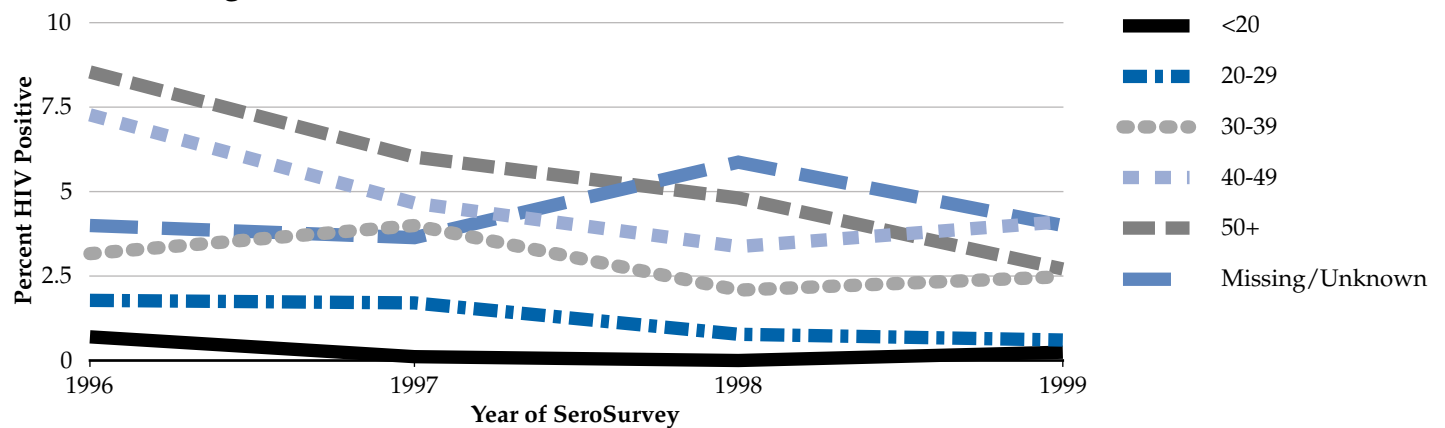
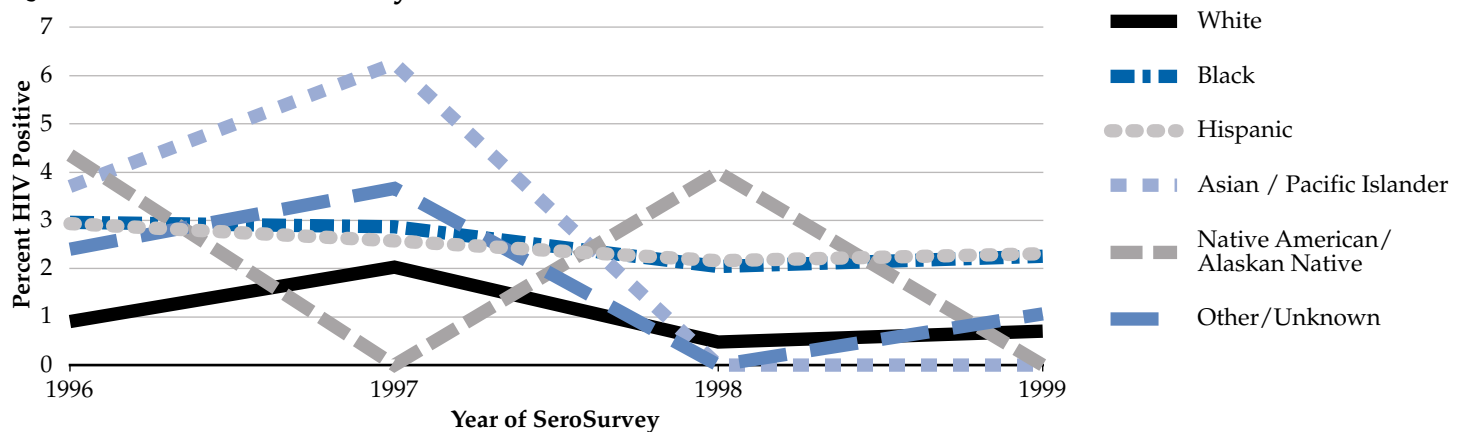


Figure 5-1c Race/Ethnicity



HIV Infection in Medical Patients

HIV Prevalence in Individuals Reported with Tuberculosis

In 1998 and 1999 the HIV status of 72 percent of New York City's TB cases was known. HIV co-infection was higher in males and in those 25-64 years of age. In New York State exclusive of New York City, the HIV status of approximately 44 percent of TB cases was known. As in New York City, in those with known HIV status, HIV infection was higher in males and those 25-64 years of age.

Community Health Clinics

The AIDS Institute supports HIV/AIDS prevention and primary care services in 42 community-based ambulatory care centers throughout the state. These programs offer outpatient HIV services including counseling, testing, primary care, case management, partner notification, transportation and mental health and substance abuse counseling. During 1999,

25,307 people received HIV testing in these community-based settings, an increase from the previous year's figure of 23,880. Overall HIV positivity was 2.0% in 1998 and 1.7% in 1999.

A smaller subset of providers submit detailed client data that include demographic and risk behavior variables. Of those tested by these providers in 1998, 44.2 percent were male and 55.7 percent were female (see Figure 6-3). Positivity was 3.45 percent among men tested and 1.88 percent among women tested. The highest positivity rate for adults was found in the 40-49 age group, at 5.25 percent, followed by 3.86 percent positivity for those age 30-39. Of those tested who were under age 20, 0.6 percent were positive.

Of those tested by these providers in 1999, 42.5 percent were male and 57.4 percent were female (see Figure 6-3). Positivity was 3.40 percent among men

tested and 1.61 percent among women tested. The highest positivity rate for adults was found in the 40-49 age group at 5.05 percent, followed by 3.48 percent positivity for those aged 50+ and 3.18 percent positivity for those aged 30-39. Of those tested who were under age 20, 0.25 percent were positive.

In 1998, the positivity rate for African American/Blacks was 3.49 percent, 3.06 percent for Latinos/Hispanics and 1.32 percent for Whites. Positivity was highest among injecting drug users (IDU) (12.42%), men who have sex with men (7.37%) and sex partners of IDU (4.87%).

In 1999, the positivity rate for African American/Blacks was 3.26 percent, 2.88 percent for Latinos/Hispanics and 1.02 percent for Whites. Positivity was highest among injecting drug users (IDU) (9.69%), sex partners of IDU (8.47%), and men who have sex with men (6.41%).

Figure 6-1

HIV Status of Tuberculosis Cases by Sex and Region

New York State, 1998 and 1999

Figure 6-1a 1998

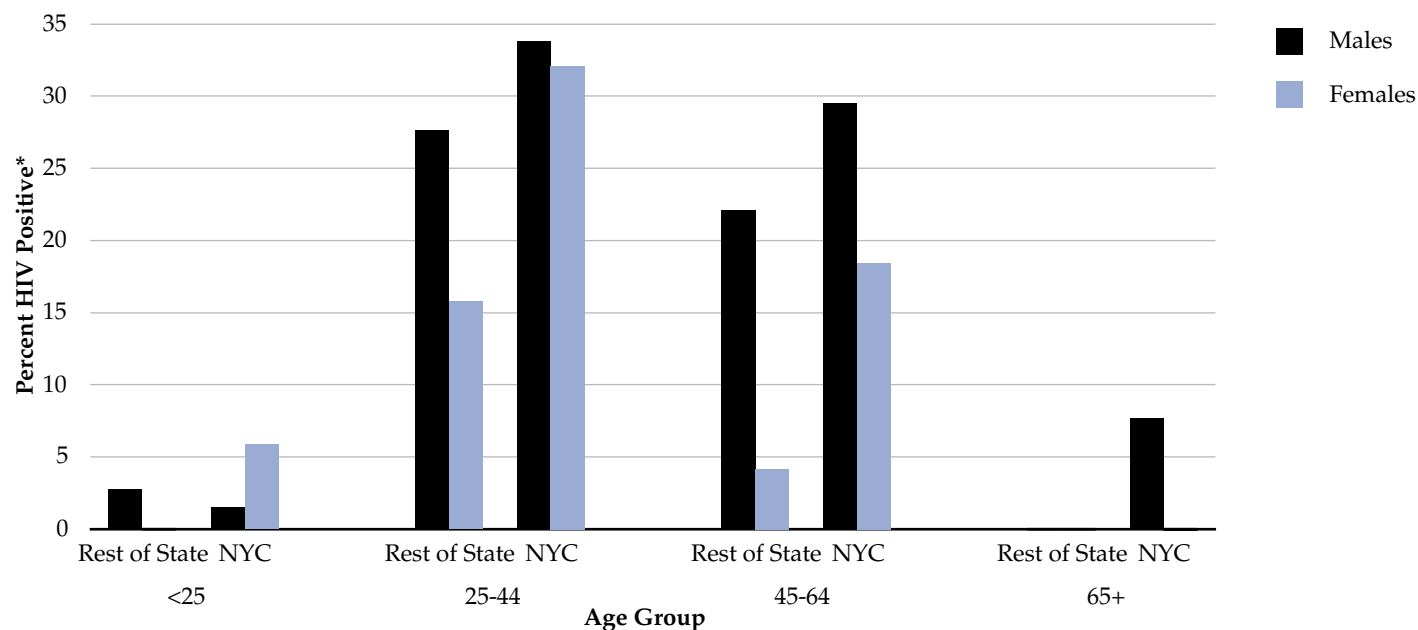
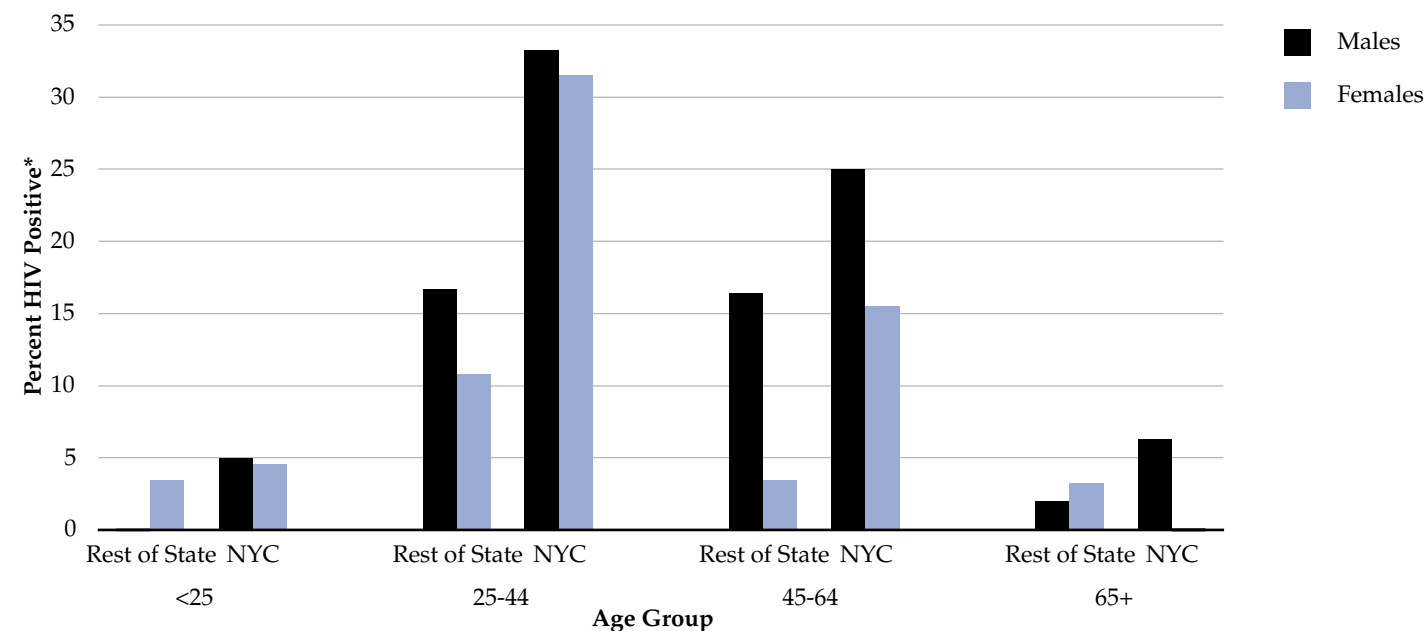


Figure 6-1b 1999



* Percent HIV positive represents a minimum estimate as some cases have unknown test results.

The percent of known HIV status in New York City = in 1998, 72.3% of 1,558 and in 1999, 72.7% of 1,460 TB cases.

The percent of known HIV status in New York State (excluding New York City) = in 1998, 41.6% of 442 and in 1999, 46.9% of 377 TB cases.

Figure 6-2

HIV Prevalence in Medical Practice Specimens Tested by the New York State Laboratory

New York State, 1989 - 1999

Number	1989-1998			1999		
	Number Tested ¹	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Tested ¹	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Specimen Category ²						
Physician Offices	278,418	7,453	2.68	12,034	137	1.14
Hospitals	123,973	10,377	8.37	3,636	121	3.33
STD Clinics	215,689	3,041	1.41	21,567	102	0.47
Family Planning	356,129	3,812	1.07	51,488	329	0.64
PCAP Clinic	38,628	397	1.03	2,059	3	0.15
Drug Treatment	53,722	4,447	8.28	4,106	97	2.36
TB Clinic	8,527	197	2.31	846	7	0.83
Prisons	142,520	28,305	19.86	5,784	139	2.40
Other	217,527	5,840	2.68	2,101	67	3.19
Sex						
Male	648,944	39,385	6.07	35,320	603	1.71
Female	822,456	14,706	1.79	67,366	376	0.56
Age						
13-19	200,882	559	0.28	24,307	22	0.09
20-29	581,527	11,978	2.06	42,047	173	0.41
30-39	379,095	22,338	5.89	21,075	425	2.02
40-49	155,250	9,861	6.35	9,182	254	2.77
50+	73,629	2,388	3.24	3,200	75	2.34
Race/Ethnicity						
White	782,141	12,722	1.63	43,298	107	0.25
Black	354,093	20,966	5.92	26,388	491	1.86
Hispanic	218,377	13,479	6.17	17,033	264	1.55
Asian	16,644	89	0.53	1,277	1	0.08
Native American	NA	NA	NA	363	1	0.28
Other	55,201	1,310	2.37	14,327	115	0.80
Ryan White Region						
Northeast & Mid-Hudson ^a	241,542	6,497	2.69	25,617	337	1.32
Western ^b	179,620	5,268	2.93	17,046	214	1.26
Lower Hudson & Nassau/Suffolk ^c	216,178	7,484	3.46	22,802	397	1.74
New York City ^d	209,062	12,740	6.09	30,258	2,224	7.35
Rochester ^e	174,542	3,089	1.77	16,930	132	0.78
Central & NY-Penn ^f	188,897	3,283	1.74	22,242	244	1.10

¹Includes specimens for patients/clients age 13 and above.

² Total number of specimens in each category varies due to missing data.

^a Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, Washington, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster

^b Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming

^c Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk

^d Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Rockland

^e Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuylar, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates

^f Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Tompkins, Broome, Chenango, Tioga

Figure 6-3

Community Health Clinics HIV Positivity by Client Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category of Those Tested

New York State, 1996 - 1997

	1996*				1997*			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	9,240	8,919	466	5.22	7,612	7,107	304	4.28
Female	14,460	13,245	277	2.09	10,696	9,596	180	1.88
Unknown	20	20	0	0.00	28	24	0	0.00
Age								
<20	4,144	3,862	20	0.52	2,912	2,600	8	0.31
20-29	8,941	8,244	148	1.80	6,437	5,839	90	1.54
30-39	6,678	6,303	343	5.44	5,301	4,878	213	4.37
40-49	2,861	2,723	184	6.76	2,597	2,405	146	6.07
50+	1,081	1,038	47	4.53	1,047	969	27	2.79
Unknown	15	14	1	7.14	42	36	0	0.00
Race								
White	8,073	7,684	117	1.52	5,947	5,491	77	1.40
Black	7,838	7,190	389	5.41	5,834	5,232	221	4.22
Hispanic	6,937	6,488	227	3.50	5,888	5,400	176	3.26
Asian /Pacific Islander	346	334	1	0.30	250	226	1	0.44
Native American	55	54	1	1.85	45	39	2	5.13
Other/Unknown	471	434	8	1.84	372	339	7	2.06
Exposure Category								
Injecting Drug Use	1,135	1,084	175	16.14	915	851	123	14.45
Men Who Have Sex With Men	914	876	130	14.84	816	758	96	12.66
Sex Partner of IDU	712	686	61	8.89	484	459	29	6.32
Heterosexual Sex	19,461	18,121	342	1.89	14,974	13,614	215	1.58
Other	240	237	9	3.80	380	350	8	2.29
Risk Exposure Unknown	1,258	1,180	26	2.20	767	695	13	1.87
Total Tested	23,720	22,184	743	3.35	18,336	16,727	484	2.89

* Data updated since previously published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 6-3

Community Health Clinics HIV Positivity by Client Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category of Those Tested

New York State, 1998 - 1999

	1998				1999			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Gender								
Male	7,670	7,239	250	3.45	7,127	6,702	228	3.40
Female	9,919	9,117	171	1.88	9,892	9,045	146	1.61
Unknown	13	11	2	18.18	14	13	1	7.69
Age								
<20	2,395	2,155	13	0.60	2,257	2,013	5	0.25
20-29	6,351	5,866	66	1.13	6,073	5,589	60	1.07
30-39	4,952	4,664	180	3.86	4,712	4,396	140	3.18
40-49	2,687	2,531	133	5.25	2,723	2,574	130	5.05
50+	1,197	1,133	31	2.74	1,227	1,151	40	3.48
Unknown	20	18	0	0.00	41	37	0	0.00
Race								
White	5,869	5,511	73	1.32	5,300	4,924	50	1.02
Black	5,893	5,440	190	3.49	6,061	5,548	181	3.26
Hispanic	5,176	4,810	147	3.06	4,883	4,588	132	2.88
Asian / Pacific Islander	240	222	3	1.35	246	214	2	0.93
Native American	47	46	0	0.00	35	33	1	3.03
Other/Unknown	377	338	10	2.96	508	453	9	1.99
Exposure Category								
Injecting Drug Use	825	797	99	12.42	807	764	74	9.69
Men Who Have Sex With Men	793	760	56	7.37	705	671	43	6.41
Sex Partner of IDU	399	390	19	4.87	367	354	30	8.47
Heterosexual Sex	14,694	13,611	211	1.55	14,500	13,370	197	1.47
Other	447	432	35	8.10	319	304	30	9.87
Risk Exposure Unknown	444	377	3	0.80	335	297	1	0.34
Total Tested	17,602	16,367	423	2.58	17,033	15,760	375	2.38

* Data updated since previously published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive."

Figure 6-3

Community Health Clinics HIV Positivity by Client Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category New York State, 1996 - 1999

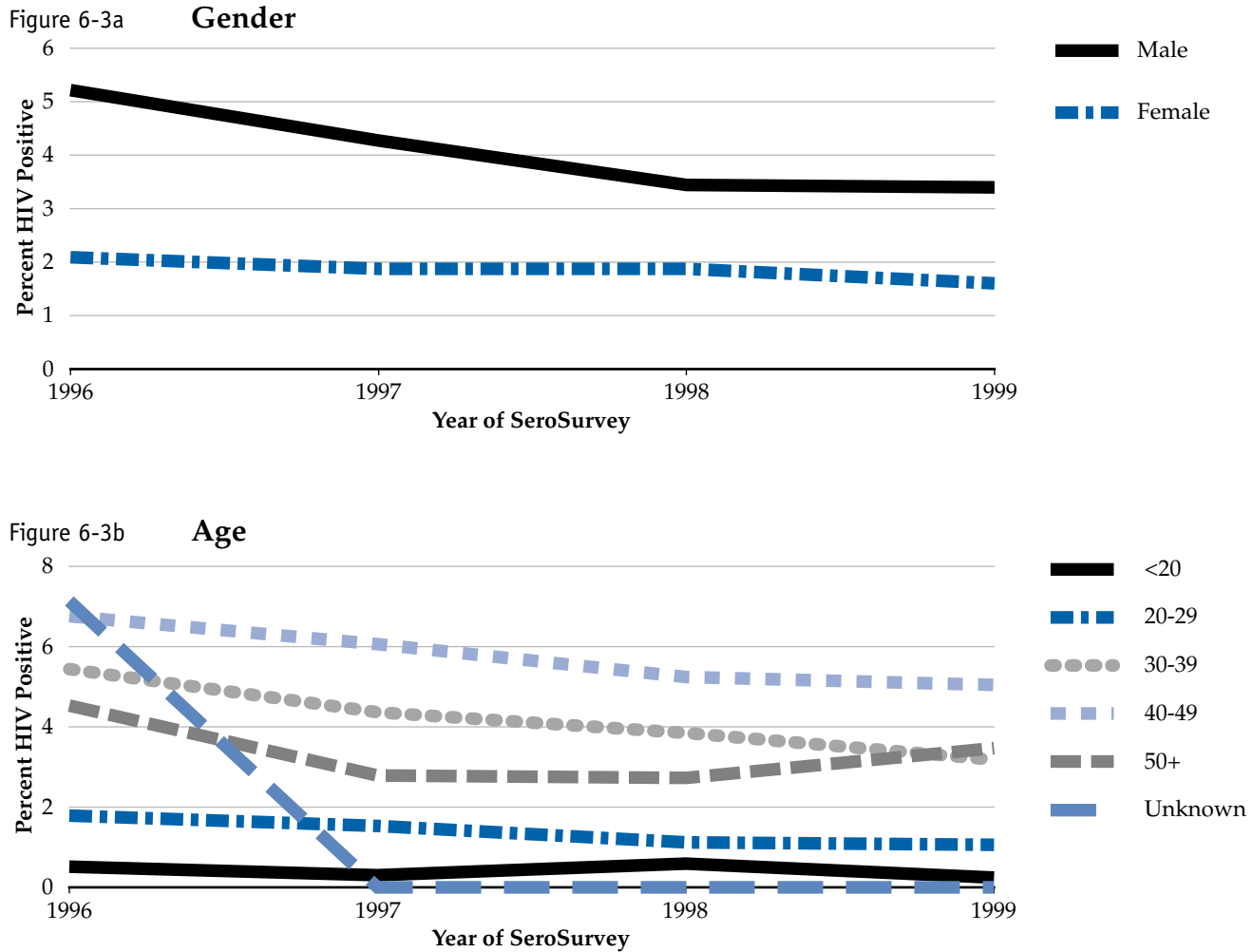
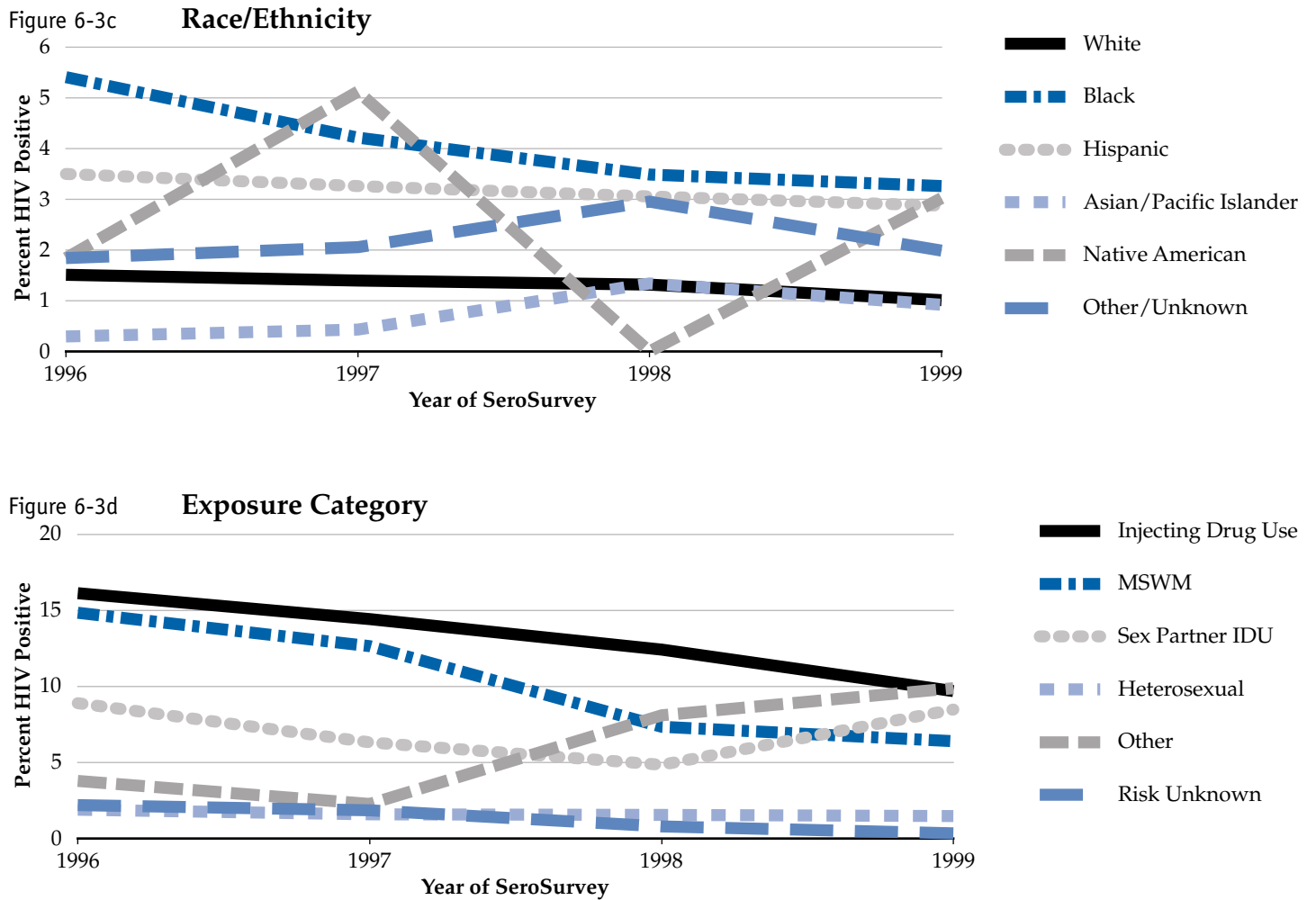


Figure 6-3

Community Health Clinics HIV Positivity by Client Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category ,
New York State, 1996 - 1999, continued



State-Operated Anonymous Test Sites

During 1998, free and anonymous HIV counseling and antibody testing was available at 57 state-operated clinics in 24 counties on a walk-in and appointment basis. In 1999, the state operated 63 sites in 28 counties. The program offered both oral fluid and blood testing to all clients. 11,568 clients were counseled in 1998 and 10,941 were counseled in 1999. Of those counseled, 11,107 clients were tested with results reported in 1998 and 10,535 were tested with results reported in 1999.

The statewide HIV positivity rate in 1998 was 1.13 percent. In 1999, the statewide HIV positivity rate decreased slightly to 1.02 percent. The rates of HIV infection identified by state-run clinics in Queens and Manhattan (New York City) continued to be higher than the rates in the rest of the state in both years. The rates in Queens and Manhattan were

3.45 percent in 1998 and 3.57 percent in 1999. Rates in the rest of the state were 0.97 percent and 0.85 percent in 1998 and 1999 respectively.

Statewide, 71 percent of those tested (with a result reported) at state-run anonymous sites in 1998 were white, accounting for 29 percent of all HIV positive clients. Blacks accounted for 16 percent of those tested and 38 percent of total HIV-positive clients in 1998. Hispanics accounted for 10 percent of clients tested and 26 percent of HIV-positive clients.

In 1999, 68 percent of those tested at state-run sites were white, accounting for 33 percent of all HIV positive clients. Blacks accounted for 18 percent of those tested and 40 percent of the total HIV-positive clients. Hispanics accounted for 10 percent of clients tested and 23 percent of HIV positives.

Males testing with the program in 1998 had an HIV positivity rate of 1.33 percent, a decrease from 1.92 percent in 1997, while females had a positivity rate of 0.91 percent which is an increase from 0.76 percent in 1997. In 1999, males testing with the program had a positivity rate of 1.08 percent (a decrease from the 1998 rate of 1.33 percent) while females had a positivity rate of 0.95 percent (a slight increase over the 1998 rate of 0.91 percent).

Figure 7-1

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Positivity by Sex and Location of Test Site

New York State, 1996 - 1997

	1996*				1997*			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Albany Area								
Males	948	942	11	1.17	774	700	8	1.14
Females	839	834	1	0.12	625	570	2	0.35
Unknown	2	2	0	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Total	1,789	1,778	12	0.67	1,402	1,273	10	0.79
Buffalo Area								
Males	580	567	2	0.35	1,011	873	6	0.69
Females	486	481	3	0.62	1,080	897	5	0.56
Unknown	2	2	0	0.00	10	5	0	0.00
Total	1,068	1,050	5	0.48	2,101	1,775	11	0.62
Long Island/Lower Hudson***								
Males	2,331	2,291	31	1.35	2,086	2,023	43	2.13
Females	2,325	2,278	20	0.88	2,018	1,966	19	0.97
Unknown	12	12	0	0.00	3	3	0	0.00
Total	4,668	4,581	51	1.11	4,107	3,992	62	1.55
New York City****								
Males	726	718	18	2.51	601	559	32	5.72
Females	665	654	15	2.29	530	497	8	1.61
Unknown	6	6	1	16.67	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,397	1,378	34	2.47	1,131	1,056	40	3.79
Rochester Area								
Males	463	462	5	1.08	550	534	2	0.37
Females	357	353	1	0.28	438	431	4	0.93
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	820	815	6	0.74	988	965	6	0.62
Syracuse Area								
Males	1,274	1,258	11	0.87	1,025	1,012	17	1.68
Females	1,267	1,259	5	0.40	940	929	2	0.22
Unknown	1	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	2,542	2,518	16	0.64	1,965	1,941	19	0.98
Other/Unknown Area								
Males	0	0	0	0.00	18	14	2	14.29
Females	0	0	0	0.00	27	20	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	0	0	0	0.00	45	34	2	5.88
Total								
Males	6,322	6,238	78	1.25	6,065	5,715	110	1.92
Females	5,939	5,859	45	0.77	5,658	5,310	40	0.75
Unknown	23	23	1	4.35	16	11	0	0.00
Total	12,284	12,120	124	1.02	11,739	11,036	150	1.36

* Data updated since last published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

*** Includes Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam counties.

**** Includes only state-operated anonymous test sites in New York City.

Figure 7-1

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Positivity by Sex and Location of Test Site, New York State, 1998 - 1999

	1998				1999			
	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Number Counseled	Number Tested**	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Albany Area								
Males	744	727	5	0.69	885	808	10	1.24
Females	640	623	4	0.64	684	629	2	0.32
Unknown	3	3	0	0.00	4	4	0	0.00
Total	1,387	1,353	9	0.67	1,573	1,441	12	0.83
Buffalo Area								
Males	745	696	5	0.72	622	597	5	0.84
Females	634	611	1	0.16	541	530	8	1.51
Unknown	3	3	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Total	1,382	1,310	6	0.46	1,164	1,128	13	1.15
Long Island/Lower Hudson***								
Males	2,494	2,411	40	1.66	2,465	2,396	34	1.42
Females	2,543	2,464	23	0.93	2,379	2,321	18	0.78
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	8	8	0	0.00
Total	5,037	4,875	63	1.29	4,852	4,725	52	1.10
New York City****								
Males	453	389	15	3.86	371	347	7	2.02
Females	363	306	9	2.94	341	297	16	5.39
Unknown	1	1	0	0.00	1	1	0	0.00
Total	817	696	24	3.45	713	645	23	3.57
Rochester Area								
Males	660	641	4	0.62	702	692	2	0.29
Females	433	421	5	1.19	508	501	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,093	1,062	9	0.85	1,210	1,193	2	0.17
Syracuse Area								
Males	976	946	8	0.85	749	733	2	0.27
Females	876	865	6	0.69	680	670	3	0.45
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	1,852	1,811	14	0.77	1,429	1,403	5	0.36
Other/Unknown Area								
Males	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Females	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Unknown	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total								
Total								
Males	6,072	5,810	77	1.33	5,794	5,573	60	1.08
Females	5,489	5,290	48	0.91	5,133	4,948	47	0.95
Unknown	7	7	0	0.00	14	14	0	0.00
Total	11,568	11,107	125	1.13	10,941	10,535	107	1.02

* Data updated since last published.

** Includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

*** Includes Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam counties.

**** Includes only state-operated anonymous test sites in New York City.

Figure 7-1

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients HIV Positivity by Location of Test Site, New York State, 1996 - 1999, continued

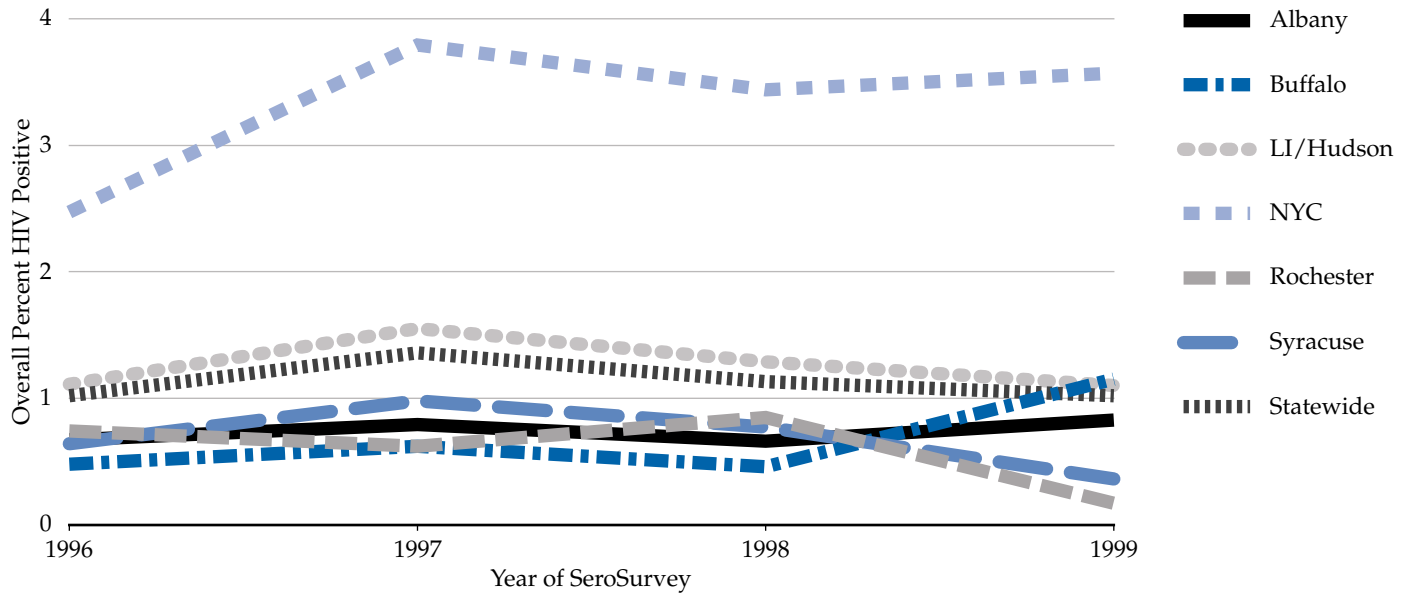


Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients — All Sites in New York State**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category* 1996 - 1997

	1996									1997								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	165	3	1.8	97	3	3.1	262	6	2.3	150	3	2	82	2	2.4	232	5	2.2
MSM	1,349	28	2.1	—	—	—	1,349	28	2.1	1,185	20	1.7	—	—	—	1,185	20	1.7
Sex Partner of IDU	99	0	0	291	4	1.4	392	4	1	76	0	0	189	1	0.5	265	1	0.4
Heterosexual Contact	3,157	7	0.2	3,868	6	0.2	7,025	13	0.2	2,694	10	0.4	3,438	8	0.2	6,132	18	0.3
Other/Unknown Exposure	44	0	0	172	0	0	229	0	0	89	1	1.1	143	0	0	237	1	0.4
Total	4,814	38	0.8	4,428	13	0.3	9,257	51	0.6	4,194	34	0.8	3,852	11	0.3	8,051	45	0.6
Black																		
IDU	32	5	15.6	13	2	15.4	46	7	15.2	55	10	18.2	26	2	7.7	81	12	14.8
MSM	102	10	9.8	—	—	—	102	10	9.8	99	6	6.1	—	—	—	99	6	6.1
Sex Partner of IDU	17	1	5.9	59	7	11.9	77	8	10.4	19	0	0	49	6	12.2	68	6	8.8
Heterosexual Contact	592	11	1.9	747	17	2.3	1,339	28	2.1	604	22	3.6	735	18	2.4	1,339	40	3
Other/Unknown Exposure	9	0	0	28	0	0	40	1	2.5	15	3	20	35	0	0	51	3	5.9
Total	752	27	3.6	847	26	3.1	1,604	54	3.4	792	41	5.2	845	26	3.1	1,638	67	4.1
Hispanic																		
IDU	22	1	4.5	4	0	0	26	1	3.8	21	2	9.5	4	0	0	25	2	8
MSM	100	2	2	—	—	—	100	2	2	110	14	12.7	—	—	—	110	14	12.7
Sex Partner of IDU	12	1	8.3	24	0	0	36	1	2.8	3	0	0	28	0	0	31	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	344	7	2	360	5	1.4	704	12	1.7	354	9	2.5	390	2	0.5	744	11	1.5
Other/Unknown Exposure	9	0	0	17	0	0	28	0	0	17	2	11.8	17	1	5.9	34	3	8.8
Total	487	11	2.3	405	5	1.2	894	16	1.8	505	27	5.3	439	3	0.7	944	30	3.2
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	22	0	0	—	—	—	22	0	0	21	1	4.8	—	—	—	21	1	4.8
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	54	0	0	97	0	0	151	0	0	59	1	1.7	69	0	0	128	1	0.8
Other/Unknown Exposure	1	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Total	78	0	0	103	0	0	181	0	0	81	2	2.5	75	0	0	156	2	1.3
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MSM	7	1	14.3	—	—	—	7	1	14.3	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	11	0	0	10	0	0	21	0	0	21	1	4.8	16	0	0	37	1	2.7
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	1	5	11	0	0	31	1	3.2	23	1	4.3	19	0	0	42	1	2.4
Other/Unknown Race																		
IDU	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
MSM	24	1	4.2	—	—	—	24	1	4.2	24	3	12.5	—	—	—	24	3	12.5
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	56	0	0	58	1	1.7	114	1	0.9	89	2	2.2	72	0	0	161	2	1.2
Other/Unknown Exposure	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0
Total	87	1	1.1	65	1	1.5	153	2	1.3	120	5	4.2	80	0	0	205	5	2.4
Unknown Gender	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	0
Total																		
IDU	224	9	4	115	5	4.3	340	14	4.1	231	15	6.5	114	4	3.5	345	19	5.5
MSM	1,604	42	2.6	0	0	—	1,604	42	2.6	1,441	44	3.1	0	0	—	1,441	44	3.1
Sex Partner of IDU	129	2	1.6	375	11	2.9	507	13	2.6	98	0	0	271	7	2.6	369	7	1.9
Heterosexual Contact	4,214	25	0.6	5,140	29	0.6	9,354	54	0.6	3,821	45	1.2	4,720	28	0.6	8,541	73	0.9
Other/Unknown Exposure	67	0	0	229	0	0	315	1	0.3	124	6	4.8	205	1	0.5	340	7	2.1
Grand Totals	6,238	78	1.3	5,859	45	0.8	12,120	124	1	5,715	110	1.9	5,310	40	0.8	11,036	150	1.4

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in Heterosexual Contact.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients – All Sites in New York State**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*, 1998 - 1999

	1998									1999								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	188	4	2.1	94	2	2.1	282	6	2.1	189	3	1.6	97	1	1	286	4	1.4
MSM	1,107	14	1.3	—	—	—	1,107	14	1.3	979	13	1.3	—	—	—	979	13	1.3
Sex Partner of IDU	76	0	0	159	2	1.3	235	2	0.9	78	0	0	150	3	2	228	3	1.3
Heterosexual Contact	2,689	4	0.1	3,295	6	0.2	5,984	10	0.2	2,523	9	0.4	2,925	5	0.2	5,448	14	0.3
Other/Unknown Exposure	161	4	2.5	120	0	0	284	4	1.4	65	1	1.5	100	0	0	171	1	0.6
Total	4,221	26	0.6	3,668	10	0.3	7,892	36	0.5	3,834	26	0.7	3,272	9	0.3	7,112	35	0.5
Black																		
IDU	49	4	8.2	29	1	3.4	78	5	6.4	48	2	4.2	23	3	0	71	5	7
MSM	116	10	8.6	—	—	—	116	10	8.6	91	5	5.5	—	—	—	91	5	5.5
Sex Partner of IDU	14	1	7.1	57	3	5.3	71	4	5.6	37	0	0	46	2	4.3	83	2	2.4
Heterosexual Contact	651	10	1.5	811	19	2.3	1,462	29	2	748	12	1.6	872	17	1.9	1,620	29	1.8
Other/Unknown Exposure	13	0	0	32	0	0	46	0	0	3	0	0	44	2	4.5	49	2	4.1
Total	843	25	3	929	23	2.5	1,773	48	2.7	927	19	2	985	24	2.4	1,914	43	2.2
Hispanic																		
IDU	41	4	9.8	8	3	37.5	49	7	14.3	51	1	2	20	0	0	71	1	1.4
MSM	94	6	6.4	—	—	—	94	6	6.4	82	8	9.8	—	—	—	82	8	9.8
Sex Partner of IDU	10	1	10	24	1	4.2	34	2	5.9	24	0	0	21	2	9.5	45	2	4.4
Heterosexual Contact	404	8	2	466	9	1.9	870	17	2	426	5	1.2	434	9	2.1	860	14	1.6
Other/Unknown Exposure	14	1	7.1	15	0	0	31	1	3.2	12	0	0	18	0	0	32	0	0
Total	563	20	3.6	513	13	2.5	1,078	33	3.1	595	14	2.4	493	11	2.2	1,090	25	2.3
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
MSM	20	1	5	—	—	—	20	1	5	27	0	0	—	—	—	27	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	67	2	3	92	0	0	159	2	1.3	81	0	0	91	0	0	172	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Total	94	3	3.2	97	0	0	191	3	1.6	110	0	0	99	0	0	209	0	0
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	5	0	0	—	—	—	5	0	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	9	0	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	21	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	16	0	0	19	0	0	35	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	26	0	0
Other/Unknown Race																		
IDU	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
MSM	16	0	0	—	—	—	16	0	0	17	0	0	—	—	—	17	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	48	2	4.2	64	2	3.1	112	4	3.6	70	1	1.4	82	3	3.7	152	4	2.6
Other/Unknown Exposure	4	1	25	0	0	0	5	1	20	2	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0
Total	73	3	4.1	64	2	3.1	138	5	3.6	92	1	1.1	88	3	3.4	184	4	2.2
Unknown Gender	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	0
Total																		
IDU	282	12	4.3	133	6	4.5	415	18	4.3	290	6	2.1	143	4	2.8	433	10	2.3
MSM	1,358	31	2.3	0	0	—	1,358	31	2.3	1,198	26	2.2	0	0	—	1,198	26	2.2
Sex Partner of IDU	103	2	1.9	247	6	2.4	350	8	2.3	141	0	0	223	7	3.1	364	7	1.9
Heterosexual Contact	3,868	26	0.7	4,741	36	0.8	8,609	62	0.7	3,861	27	0.7	4,412	34	0.8	8,273	61	0.7
Other/Unknown Exposure	199	6	3	169	0	0	375	6	1.6	83	1	1.2	170	2	1.2	267	3	1.1
Grand Totals	5,810	77	1.3	5,290	48	0.9	11,107	125	1.1	5,573	60	1.1	4,948	47	0.9	10,535	107	1

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in Heterosexual Contact.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients — New York City Sites**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category* 1996-1997

	1996									1997								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	12	1	8.3	3	1	33.3	15	2	13.3	4	1	25	2	1	50	6	2	33.3
MSM	45	4	8.9	—	—	—	45	4	8.9	22	0	0	—	—	—	22	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	2	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	11	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	168	1	0.6	141	1	0.7	309	2	0.6	106	1	0.9	102	0	0	208	1	0.5
Other/Unknown Exposure	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0
Total	232	6	2.6	159	2	1.3	392	8	2	141	2	1.4	115	1	0.9	256	3	1.2
Black																		
IDU	5	1	20	0	0	0	6	1	16.7	5	3	60	3	0	0	8	3	37.5
MSM	17	1	5.9	—	—	—	17	1	5.9	29	2	6.9	—	—	—	29	2	6.9
Sex Partner of IDU	4	0	0	13	3	23.1	18	3	16.7	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	179	4	2.2	250	8	3.2	429	12	2.8	160	9	5.6	181	5	2.8	341	14	4.1
Other/Unknown Exposure	3	0	0	12	0	0	16	1	6.3	4	1	25	16	0	0	20	1	5
Total	208	6	2.9	275	11	4	486	18	3.7	202	15	7.4	206	5	2.4	408	20	4.9
Hispanic																		
IDU	5	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	1	25	2	0	0	6	1	16.7
MSM	43	1	2.3	—	—	—	43	1	2.3	37	7	18.9	—	—	—	37	7	18.9
Sex Partner of IDU	7	1	14.3	10	0	0	17	1	5.9	1	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	159	4	2.5	158	1	0.6	317	5	1.6	118	4	3.4	123	1	0.8	241	5	2.1
Other/Unknown Exposure	7	0	0	11	0	0	20	0	0	8	2	25	9	1	11.1	17	3	17.6
Total	221	6	2.7	181	1	0.6	404	7	1.7	168	14	8.3	141	2	1.4	309	16	5.2
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	3	0	0	—	—	—	3	0	0	4	0	0	—	—	—	4	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	18	0	0	23	0	0	41	0	0	16	1	6.3	16	0	0	32	1	3.1
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	21	0	0	24	0	0	45	0	0	20	1	5	19	0	0	39	1	2.6
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Other/Unknown Race																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	7	0	0	—	—	—	7	0	0	4	0	0	—	—	—	4	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	26	0	0	13	1	7.7	39	1	2.6	22	0	0	13	0	0	35	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	34	0	0	15	1	6.7	49	1	2	26	0	0	15	0	0	41	0	0
Unknown Gender	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Total																		
IDU	22	2	9.1	5	1	20	28	3	10.7	13	5	38.5	7	1	14.3	20	6	30
MSM	115	6	5.2	0	0	—	115	6	5.2	96	9	9.4	0	0	—	96	9	9.4
Sex Partner of IDU	13	1	7.7	32	3	9.4	46	4	8.7	11	0	0	18	0	0	29	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	552	9	1.6	585	11	1.9	1,137	20	1.8	424	15	3.5	436	6	1.4	860	21	2.4
Other/Unknown Exposure	16	0	0	32	0	0	52	1	1.9	15	3	20	36	1	2.8	51	4	7.8
Total New York City	718	18	2.5	654	15	2.3	1,378	34	2.5	559	32	5.7	497	8	1.6	1,056	40	3.8

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in "Heterosexual Contact."

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients — New York City Sites**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category* 1998-1999

	1998									1999								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	9	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MSM	17	0	0	—	—	—	17	0	0	24	1	4.2	—	—	—	24	1	4.2
Sex Partner of IDU	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	71	0	0	58	0	0	129	0	0	57	1	1.8	52	1	1.9	109	2	1.8
Other/Unknown Exposure	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Total	102	0	0	64	0	0	166	0	0	85	2	2.4	59	1	1.7	144	3	2.1
Black																		
IDU	3	1	33.3	2	0	0	5	1	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MSM	17	1	5.9	—	—	—	17	1	5.9	15	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	106	2	1.9	115	4	3.5	221	6	2.7	104	0	0	122	4	3.3	226	4	1.8
Other/Unknown Exposure	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	8.3	12	1	8.3
Total	129	4	3.1	125	4	3.2	254	8	3.1	124	0	0	135	5	3.7	259	5	1.9
Hispanic																		
IDU	3	2	66.7	1	0	0	4	2	50	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
MSM	31	4	12.9	—	—	—	31	4	12.9	25	4	16	—	—	—	25	4	16
Sex Partner of IDU	2	0	0	2	1	50	4	1	25	1	0	0	3	1	33.3	4	1	25
Heterosexual Contact	93	5	5.4	88	4	4.5	181	9	5	77	1	1.3	62	7	11.3	139	8	5.8
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0
Total	129	11	8.5	97	5	5.2	227	16	7	106	5	4.7	76	8	10.5	182	13	7.1
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	11	0	0	14	0	0	25	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	18	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	0	0	15	0	0	26	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other/Unknown Race																		
IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MSM	5	0	0	—	—	—	5	0	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	11	0	0	5	0	0	16	0	0	19	0	0	15	2	13.3	34	2	5.9
Other/Unknown Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Total	18	0	0	5	0	0	23	0	0	21	0	0	17	2	11.8	39	2	5.1
Gender Unknown/Missing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total																		
IDU	16	3	18.8	4	0	0	20	3	15	2	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0
MSM	70	5	7.1	0	0	—	70	5	7.1	68	5	7.4	0	0	—	68	5	7.4
Sex Partner of IDU	7	0	0	8	1	12.5	15	1	6.7	9	0	0	6	1	16.7	15	1	6.7
Heterosexual Contact	292	7	2.4	280	8	2.9	572	15	2.6	266	2	0.8	261	14	5.4	527	16	3
Other/Unknown Exposure	4	0	0	14	0	0	19	0	0	2	0	0	25	1	4	28	1	3.6
Total New York City	389	15	3.9	306	9	2.9	696	24	3.4	347	7	2	297	16	5.4	645	23	3.6

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in Heterosexual Contact.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients - Sites Outside New York City**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*, 1996-1997

	1996									1997								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	153	2	1.3	94	2	2.1	247	4	1.6	146	2	1.4	80	1	1.3	226	3	1.3
MSM	1,304	24	1.8	—	—	—	1,304	24	1.8	1,163	20	1.7	—	—	—	1,163	20	1.7
Sex Partner of IDU	97	0	0	282	4	1.4	381	4	1	70	0	0	184	1	0.5	254	1	0.4
Heterosexual Contact	2,989	6	0.2	3,727	5	0.1	6,716	11	0.2	2,588	9	0.3	3,336	8	0.2	5,924	17	0.3
Other/Unknown	39	0	0	166	0	0	217	0	0	86	1	1.2	137	0	0	228	1	0.4
Total	4,582	32	0.7	4,269	11	0.3	8,865	43	0.5	4,053	32	0.8	3,737	10	0.3	7,795	42	0.5
Black																		
IDU	27	4	14.8	13	2	15.4	40	6	15	50	7	14	23	2	8.7	73	9	12.3
MSM	85	9	10.6	—	—	—	85	9	10.6	70	4	5.7	—	—	—	70	4	5.7
Sex Partner of IDU	13	1	7.7	46	4	8.7	59	5	8.5	15	0	0	43	6	14	58	6	10.3
Heterosexual Contact	413	7	1.7	497	9	1.8	910	16	1.8	444	13	2.9	554	13	2.3	998	26	2.6
Other/Unknown	6	0	0	16	0	0	24	0	0	11	2	18.2	19	0	0	31	2	6.5
Total	544	21	3.9	572	15	2.6	1,118	36	3.2	590	26	4.4	639	21	3.3	1,230	47	3.8
Hispanic																		
IDU	17	1	5.9	2	0	0	19	1	5.3	17	1	5.9	2	0	0	19	1	5.3
MSM	57	1	1.8	—	—	—	57	1	1.8	73	7	9.6	—	—	—	73	7	9.6
Sex Partner of IDU	5	0	0	14	0	0	19	0	0	2	0	0	21	0	0	23	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	185	3	1.6	202	4	2	387	7	1.8	236	5	2.1	267	1	0.4	503	6	1.2
Other/Unknown	2	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	17	0	0
Total	266	5	1.9	224	4	1.8	490	9	1.8	337	13	3.9	298	1	0.3	635	14	2.2
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	19	0	0	—	—	—	19	0	0	17	1	5.9	—	—	—	17	1	5.9
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	36	0	0	74	0	0	110	0	0	43	0	0	53	0	0	96	0	0
Other/Unknown	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Total	57	0	0	79	0	0	136	0	0	61	1	1.6	56	0	0	117	1	0.9
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MSM	7	1	14.3	—	—	—	7	1	14.3	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	9	0	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	19	1	5.3	15	0	0	34	1	2.9
Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	1	5.6	11	0	0	29	1	3.4	21	1	4.8	18	0	0	39	1	2.6
Other/Unknown																		
IDU	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
MSM	17	1	5.9	—	—	—	17	1	5.9	20	3	15	—	—	—	20	3	15
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	30	0	0	45	0	0	75	0	0	67	2	3	59	0	0	126	2	1.6
Other/Unknown	3	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0
Total	53	1	1.9	50	0	0	104	1	1	94	5	5.3	65	0	0	164	5	3
Unknown Gender	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	0
Total																		
IDU	202	7	3.5	110	4	3.6	312	11	3.5	218	10	4.6	107	3	2.8	325	13	4
MSM	1,489	36	2.4	0	0	—	1,489	36	2.4	1,345	35	2.6	0	0	—	1,345	35	2.6
Sex Partner of IDU	116	1	0.9	343	8	2.3	461	9	2	87	0	0	253	7	2.8	340	7	2.1
Heterosexual Contact	3,662	16	0.4	4,555	18	0.4	8,217	34	0.4	3,397	30	0.9	4,284	22	0.5	7,681	52	0.7
Other/Unknown Exposure	51	0	0	197	0	0	263	0	0	109	3	2.7	169	0	0	289	3	1
Total Sites Outside NYC	5,520	60	1.1	5,205	30	0.6	10,742	90	0.8	5,156	78	1.5	4,813	32	0.7	9,980	110	1.1

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in Heterosexual Contact.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-2

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients – Sites Outside New York City**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*, 1998-1999

	1998									1999								
	Male			Female			Total			Male			Female			Total		
	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%	# Tested	# Positive	%
White																		
IDU	179	4	2.2	93	2	2.2	272	6	2.2	189	3	1.6	96	1	1	285	4	1.4
MSM	1,090	14	1.3	—	—	—	1,090	14	1.3	955	12	1.3	—	—	—	955	12	1.3
Sex Partner of IDU	73	0	0	158	2	1.3	231	2	0.9	74	0	0	148	3	2	222	3	1.4
Heterosexual Contact	2,618	4	0.2	3,237	6	0.2	5,855	10	0.2	2,466	8	0.3	2,873	4	0.1	5,339	12	0.2
Other/Unknown	159	4	2.5	116	0	0	278	4	1.4	65	1	1.5	96	0	0	167	1	0.6
Total	4,119	26	0.6	3,604	10	0.3	7,726	36	0.5	3,749	24	0.6	3,213	8	0.2	6,968	32	0.5
Black																		
IDU	46	3	6.5	27	1	3.7	73	4	5.5	47	2	4.3	23	3	13	70	5	7.1
MSM	99	9	9.1	—	—	—	99	9	9.1	76	5	6.6	—	—	—	76	5	6.6
Sex Partner of IDU	13	1	7.7	52	3	5.8	65	4	6.2	33	0	0	45	2	4.4	78	2	2.6
Heterosexual Contact	545	8	1.5	696	15	2.2	1,241	23	1.9	644	12	1.9	750	13	1.7	1,394	25	1.8
Other/Unknown	11	0	0	29	0	0	41	0	0	3	0	0	32	1	3.1	37	1	2.7
Total	714	21	2.9	804	19	2.4	1,519	40	2.6	803	19	2.4	850	19	2.2	1,655	38	2.3
Hispanic																		
IDU	38	2	5.3	7	3	42.9	45	5	11.1	50	1	2	17	0	0	67	1	1.5
MSM	63	2	3.2	—	—	—	63	2	3.2	57	4	7	—	—	—	57	4	7
Sex Partner of IDU	8	1	12.5	22	0	0	30	1	3.3	23	0	0	18	1	5.6	41	1	2.4
Heterosexual Contact	311	3	1	378	5	1.3	689	8	1.2	349	4	1.1	372	2	0.5	721	6	0.8
Other/Unknown	14	1	7.1	9	0	0	24	1	4.2	10	0	0	10	0	0	22	0	0
Total	434	9	2.1	416	8	1.9	851	17	2	489	9	1.8	417	3	0.7	908	12	1.3
Asian/Pacific Islander																		
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
MSM	20	1	5	—	—	—	20	1	5	25	0	0	—	—	—	25	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	56	2	3.6	78	0	0	134	2	1.5	73	0	0	81	0	0	154	0	0
Other/Unknown	6	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Total	83	3	3.6	82	0	0	165	3	1.8	100	0	0	89	0	0	189	0	0
Alaskan/Native American																		
IDU	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MSM	5	0	0	—	—	—	5	0	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	9	0	0	13	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0
Other/Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	16	0	0	19	0	0	35	0	0	14	0	0	11	0	0	25	0	0
Other/Unknown																		
IDU	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
MSM	11	0	0	—	—	—	11	0	0	15	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0
Sex Partner of IDU	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	37	2	5.4	59	2	3.4	96	4	4.2	51	1	2	67	1	1.5	118	2	1.7
Other/Unknown	4	1	25	0	0	0	5	1	20	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0
Total	55	3	5.5	59	2	3.4	115	5	4.3	71	1	1.4	71	1	1.4	145	2	1.4
Gender Unknown/Missing	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	0
Total																		
IDU	266	9	3.4	129	6	4.7	395	15	3.8	288	6	2.1	138	4	2.9	426	10	2.3
MSM	1,288	26	2	0	0	—	1,288	26	2	1,130	21	1.9	0	0	—	1,130	21	1.9
Sex Partner of IDU	96	2	2.1	239	5	2.1	335	7	2.1	132	0	0	217	6	2.8	349	6	1.7
Heterosexual Contact	3,576	19	0.5	4,461	28	0.6	8,037	47	0.6	3,595	25	0.7	4,151	20	0.5	7,746	45	0.6
Other/Unknown Exposure	195	6	3.1	155	0	0	356	6	1.7	81	1	1.2	145	1	0.7	239	2	0.8
Total Sites Outside NYC	5,421	62	1.1	4,984	39	0.8	10,411	101	1	5,226	53	1.0	4,651	31	0.7	9,890	84	0.8

* This table employs an unduplicated client hierarchy of exposure categories. Each individual is counted in only one category, with the hierarchy ranging from IDU as the highest to heterosexual contact with non-IDU as the lowest.

Persons indicating an IDU risk are included in the IDU category regardless of other risks. Race/Ethnicity and risk information are self-reported by clients. Females reporting homosexual/bisexual activity are included in Heterosexual Contact.

**Geographic distribution based on Location of Test Site.

Number of tests includes only valid, complete tests; does not include tests where no result was found or where the result was inconclusive.

Figure 7-3

State-Operated Anonymous Test Site Clients – All Sites in New York State**

HIV Positivity by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category*, 1998-1999

Figure 7-3a Gender

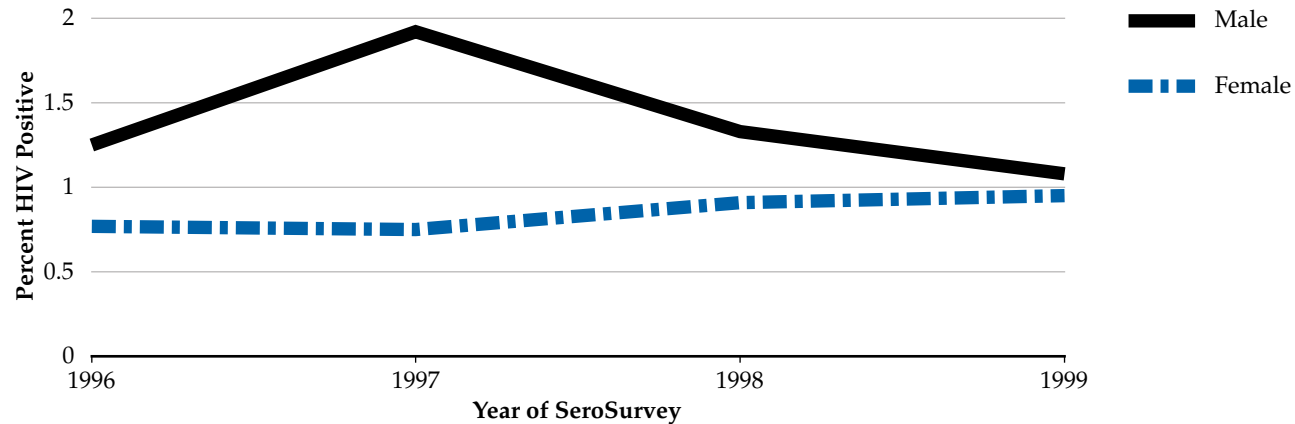


Figure 7-3b Race/Ethnicity

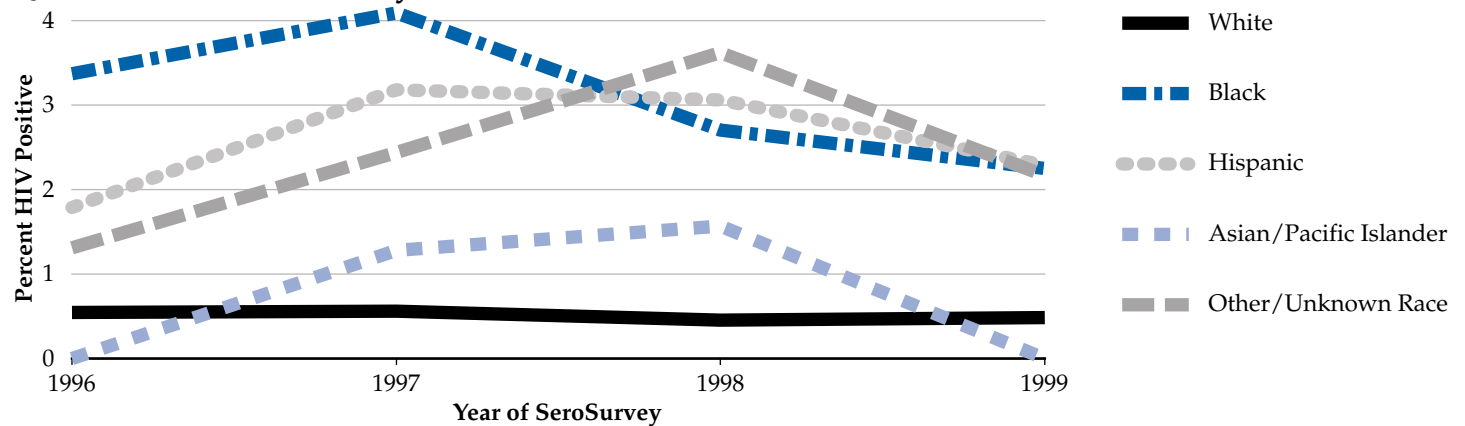
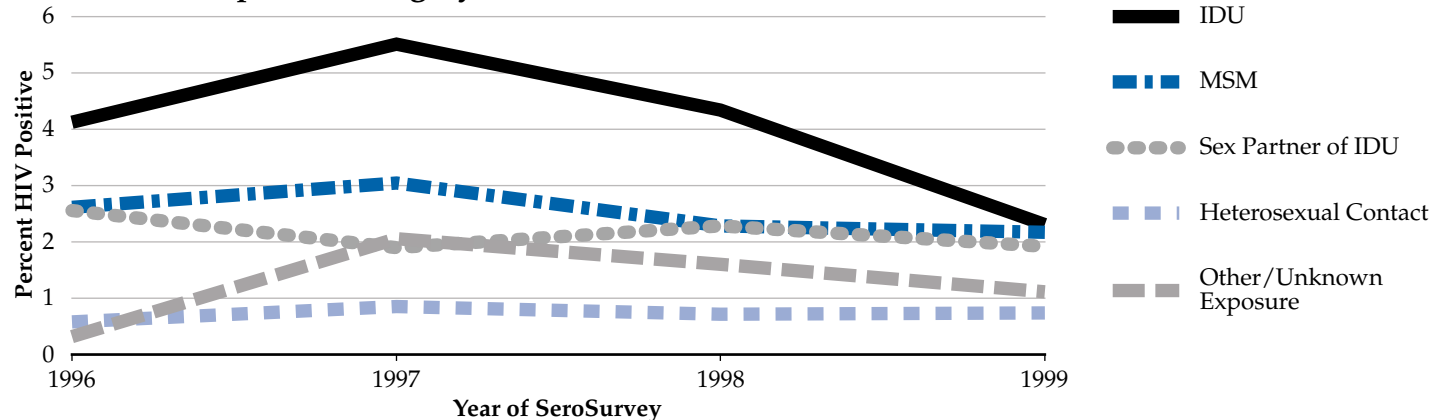


Figure 7-3c Exposure Category



Section 8

Planning Resources Community Need Index

The Community Need Index Report Series (2000 Edition)

Introduction

The Community Need Index (CNI), developed by the New York State Department of Health's AIDS Institute, is a reference tool useful for HIV/AIDS-related need assessments, program planning and program evaluation in small areas. The CNI is a composite measure created by combining information from ten ZIP code-level indicators of health status within a statistical area. A CNI

score is assigned to every ZIP code and a higher CNI score suggests greater need for services. The CNI is available in the publication titled *The Community Need Index Report Series (2000 Edition)* and it can be a valuable resource for program planners and service providers.

About The Community Need Index Report Series (2000 Edition)

The Community Need Index (CNI) Report Series (2000 Edition) includes a total of eight regional reports covering all 62 New York

State counties that are classified into three CNI statistical areas¹ (Table 8-1). Each regional report provides summary tables and maps by county and ZIP code that display different levels of service needs in small areas as indicated by the CNI and the ten indicators used in the CNI calculation. In addition, AIDS Institute-funded service provider information and selected socio-demographic characteristics of the local communities are listed to facilitate program planning and evaluation activities. All available data are reported at the ZIP code level by county.

Table 8-1

Counties included in the eight regional reports and the three CNI statistical areas.

CNI Statistical Area	Report Region	County
New York City (NYC)	New York City	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond
New York City Vicinity (NYV)	Hudson Valley	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester
	Nassau/Suffolk	Nassau, Suffolk
Rest of State (ROS)	Central New York	Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Saint Lawrence, Tompkins
	Finger Lakes	Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates
	NY Penn	Broome, Chenango, Tioga
	Northeastern New York	Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, Washington
	Western New York	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming

¹ A CNI statistical area is a multi-county region within which CNI scores of the ZIP codes in the region are computed. Three CNI statistical areas are defined in the current CNI Report Series.

Planning Resources

Community Need Index

What is the Community Need Index?

HIV infection affects every community in New York State, yet each community is impacted differently because of differences in demographics (population density, age of residents, etc.) as well as differences in geographic location, access to transportation, availability of health services in the locality and the health status of current residents. Using a multiple-indicator approach, the CNI underscores the view that HIV/AIDS-related service needs are multifaceted and no single indicator may fully capture the multiple factors at work within the community. In practice, the CNI combines information from ten indicators of community health status (please see Table 8-2) into a single score for each ZIP code². Every indicator chosen for calculation is presumed to capture some aspect of HIV-related risk, need or status in the communities and yet by itself alone cannot fully gauge the level of service needs. When the indicators are statistically combined, the resulting index (i.e.

the CNI) provides a more well-rounded composite picture of local needs while reducing the effects of unevenness in the data. (A detailed discussion of the CNI methodology and limitations is available in the CNI report.)

Together with information about the current availability of local HIV/AIDS-related services and other community characteristics, the CNI can help prevention and health care providers address the specific needs of the people residing in their service areas.

Tables and Maps

The CNI Report Series presents the CNI score for each ZIP code by county in both map and tabular format. Samples of the tables and maps are shown in Figures 8-1 and 8-2. ZIP codes in the table are listed by the order of the CNI scores from high to low. Indicator rates for each ZIP code are also listed to facilitate the understanding of the driving forces behind the CNI. To help users compare ZIP codes of interest, region-level references

are provided at the bottom of each table. Indicator rates that are at or above the 80th percentile level in the respective CNI statistical area are highlighted with **bold** type. A user will also see some rates that have been underlined. These rates should be interpreted with caution as they are based on very few cases or events and the numbers vary greatly over a three-year period. They are considered less reliable for analytical purposes.

Contact Information

For order and further information about the CNI, please write to –

NYSDOH AIDS Institute
Office of Program Evaluation
and Research
Riverview Center 5th Floor
150 Broadway
Menands, NY 12204

Fax: (518) 402-6813

e-mail:

cnihelp@health.state.ny.us

subject:

Community Need Index

² ZIP codes with population less than 500 persons are excluded from parameter/weight estimations.

Table 8-2

Definitions of the ten health statistical indicators used in the CNI composite measure.

(Note: Population-based denominators are estimates from Claritas, Inc.)

Indicators	Descriptions
Cocaine Hospital Discharges	One-year average of 1995, 1996, and 1997 cocaine-related hospital discharges aged 15-54 per 100,000 persons aged 15-54. Source: Statewide Planning & Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)
Opioid Hospital Discharges	One-year average of 1995, 1996, and 1997 opioid-related hospital discharges aged 15-54 per 100,000 persons aged 15-54. Source: Statewide Planning & Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)
Low Birthweight	1994, 1995, and 1996 live births with birthweight less than 2,500 grams per 100 live births for females aged 10-44. Source: Bureau of Biometrics
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	One-year average of 1995, 1996, and 1997 syphilis and gonorrhea cases per 100,000 persons. Sources: NYS Department of Health Bureau of STD Control and NYC Department of Health STD Control Program
Teenage Pregnancy	One-year average of 1994, 1995, and 1996 pregnancies of females aged 10-17 per 1,000 females aged 10-17. Exclude spontaneous fetal deaths with gestations of less than 20 weeks. Source: Bureau of Biometrics
Newborn Seroprevalence	1995, 1996, and 1997 HIV-positive newborns per 100 newborns tested. Source: Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology
Male HIV Discharges	One-year average of 1995, 1996, and 1997 HIV-related hospital discharges for males aged 15-54 per 100,000 males aged 15-54. Source: Statewide Planning & Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)
Female HIV Discharges	One-year average of 1995, 1996, and 1997 HIV-related hospital discharges for females aged 15-54 per 100,000 females aged 15-54. Source: Statewide Planning & Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)
AIDS Cases: Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)	One-year average of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1994, 1995, and 1996 with MSM only and MSM/IDU risk factors for individuals aged 15-54 per 100,000 males aged 15-54. Source: AIDS Case Registry
AIDS Cases: Other	One-year average of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1994, 1995, and 1996 with any risk factor other than MSM only and MSM/IDU for individuals aged 15-54 per 100,000 persons aged 15-54. Source: AIDS Case Registry

Figure 8-1

Planning Resources

Community Need Index Report Series (2000 Edition)

Sample County Table

Albany County Risk Indicator, HIV Infection/Illness, and AIDS Case Rates by ZIP Code

Code	CNI	Total ^b Population	Risk Indicator Rates ^a					HIV Infection/Illness Rates ^a			AIDS Case Rates ^a		
			Low Birth-weight per 100 Live Births	Preg-nancy per 1,000 Females 10-17	Cocaine Discharges per 100,000 Population 15-54	Opioid Discharges per 100,000 Population 15-54	Sexually Transmitted Diseases per 100,000 Population	Newborn ^c Sero-prevalence per 100 Tested Newborns	Male HIV Discharges per 100,000 Males 15-54	Female HIV Discharges per 100,000 Females 15-54	Men Who Have Sex With Men per 100,000 Males 15-54	AIDS Cases Other per 100,000 Population 15-54	Total AIDS Cases ZIP 15-54
12207	H	1,747	13.1	75.3	6,044	2,853	897	4.60	5,878	3,625	645	488	826
12202	H	9,164	9.6	48.7	2,926	1,265	924	0.61	2,935	733	177	165	250
12210	H	7,946	11.2	67.1	1,961	865	910	1.05	1,532	521	117	134	195
12206	H	15,864	13.0	56.7	1,804	751	708	0.61	1,573	811	75	92	129
12204	H	7,877	8.1	27.4	610	493	224	0.99	602	1,106	86	55	94
12208	H	22,025	7.4	15.2	594	343	123	0.40	585	174	72	25	61
12209	H	9,849	6.2	255	356	289	112	0.00	384	154	38	25	43
12303	H	27,485	7.7	17.3	330	216	82	0.00	123	157	5	11	13
12469	H	562	3.8	0.0	111	0	0	*	849	0	*	*	111
12047	H	17,690	7.8	27.8	314	167	23	0.00	153	83	*	*	3
12120	H	391	15.0	0.0	457	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	152
12203	H	30,430	4.5	24.3	138	5	4	0.00	181	64	23	10	21
12189	H	16,837	7.2	17.7	183	100	53	0.17	92	114	7	10	14
12077	H	5,706	6.4	2.4	111	21	169	0.00	352	84	21	21	31
12205	H	25,295	6.4	17.7	223	124	25	0.00	256	72	5	10	12
12143	M	6,356	6.6	1.9	111	121	37	0.00	227	0	0	0	0
12084	M	5,819	12.8	0.0	176	29	23	0.00	123	37	41	10	29
12211	M	10,871	5.1	5.8	145	56	31	0.00	114	44	23	22	34
12059	M	1,472	6.9	17.8	39	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	39
12183	L	2,535	3.3	15.9	258	70	26	0.00	46	0	0	0	0
12023	L	1,623	6.3	10.0	36	217	0	*	72	0	0	0	0
12158	L	6,419	6.2	10.0	134	18	26	0.00	36	70	*	*	9
12193	L	2,25	6.2	2.4	0	26	0	*	50	0	*	*	26
12054	L	16,195	8.4	4.4	109	31	12	0.21	40	8	0	0	0
12110	L	20,965	5.6	7.4	58	42	17	0.00	27	74	5	3	5
Regional Reference ^e													
80th Percentile			8.4	19.0	180	92	29	0.00	126	17	17	10	24
50th Percentile (Median)			5.6	10.9	70	23	4	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Albany County Rate			7.4	19.2	456	218	138	0.29	425	160	34	28	45
Total Number of Zip Codes that are at or above the 80th percentile			7	8	14	14	15	23	14	17	11	14	14

a Refer to Table 1.2 in Section 1 for variable definitions. All rates, except newborn seroprevalence, low birthweight, and teen pregnancy, are rounded to the nearest whole number.

b 1996 Population estimates are from Claritis Inc.

c All newborns residing in a ZIP code area that has no reported events may not have been tested, nor all tests completed, therefore it is possible that one or more HIV-positive newborns may reside there.

d ZIP code includes at least one state or federal correctional facility.

e The 80th percentile of an indicator rate is the score above which 20% of the ZIP codes in the CNI Statistical Area(See Table 1.1) falls.

The county rate does not correspond to the average of aggregated ZIP code total because ZIP codes do not follow county boundaries.

* Data have been suppressed. Refer to Appendix I for suppression criteria.

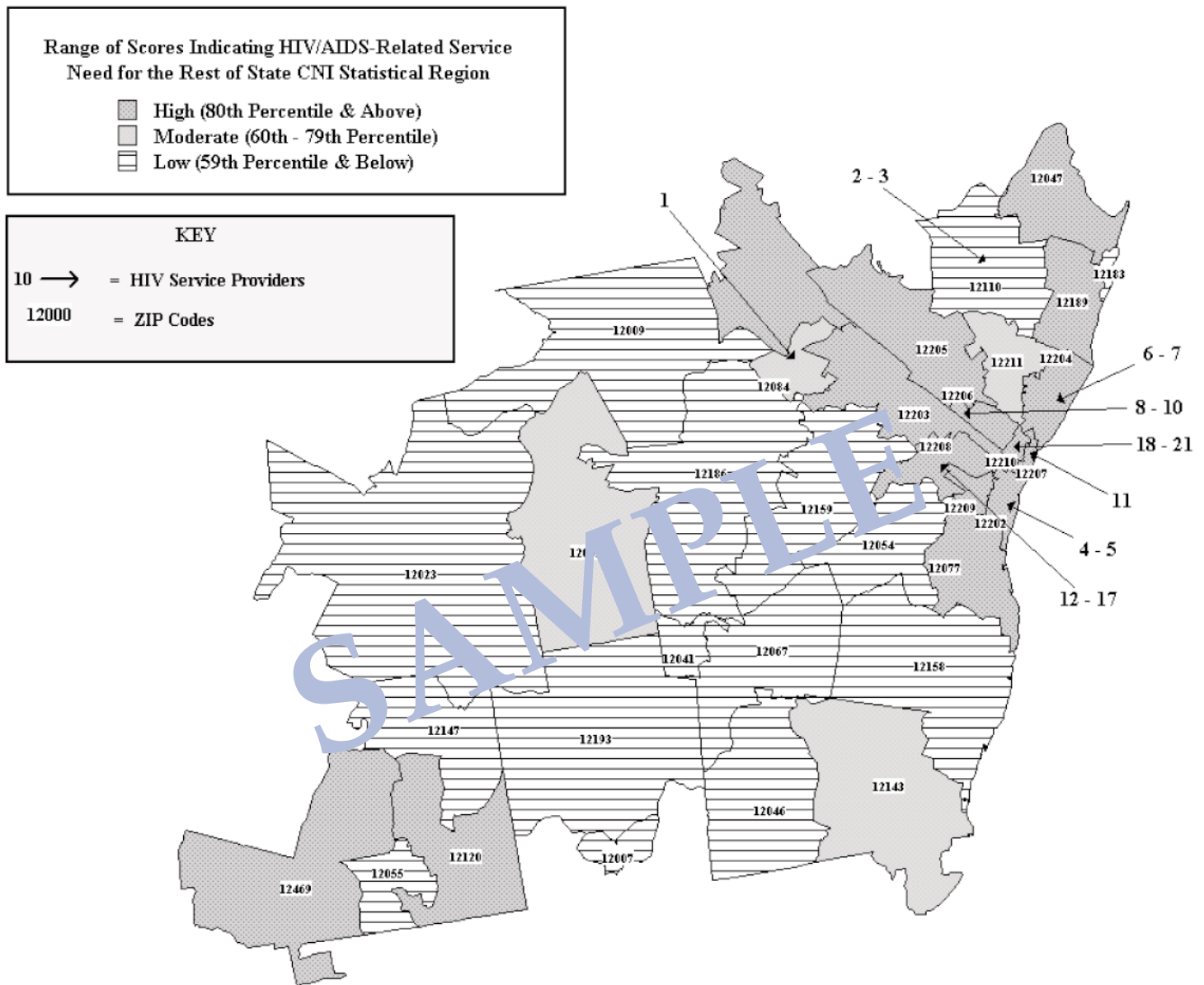
Note: **Bold** indicates rates that are among the top twenty percent within their category in the CNI statistical area.

Underscore indicates rates that are based on small denominators and high data variability in a 3-year period.

Figure 8-2

Community Need Index Scores and Location of NYSDOH AIDS Institute-Sponsored Providers

Albany County ZIP Code Areas, 2000



Notes:

- Arrows indicate the center of each ZIP Code area, not the actual location of providers.
- Providers not supported by NYSDOH, for example those that may be funded exclusively by the federal government or private resources, are not identified here.

Albany County AIDS Institute-Sponsored HIV Services Providers by ZIP Code				
No.	HIV Service Provider	Number of Contracts	Contract Initiatives	Medical Services
1	Our Lady of Mercy Life Center 2240 Western Avenue Guilderland, NY 12084			Nursing Facility
2	Albany/Schenectady/Schoharie Boces 6 British American Blvd Latham, NY 12110	1	Adolescent	
3	Marvin & Company P.C. 11 British American Boulevard Latham, NY 12110	1	Adult/Management Review	
4	AIDS Council of Northeastern NY 88 Fourth Avenue Albany, NY 12202	4	CSP RW Special Services	Criminal Justice
5	Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Albany 100 Slingerlands Street Albany, NY 12202			COBRA Case Management
The following Albany County Providers Participate in the HIV Uninsured Care Program: Pharmacists: 52 Primary Care: 17 Home Care: 5				
Also, within Albany County there are 18 Physicians Participating in the Medical Enhanced Fees for Physician Program.				

Planning Resources

HIV Counseling and Testing Resource Directory

HIV Counseling and Testing (C&T) Resource Directory

The purposes of the resource directory are to alert human service providers to local HIV C&T resources and to connect individuals in need of such services with available community services. The directory has two sections: the first covers New York State exclusive of New York City, while the second covers New York City. Each section is organized by county with HIV C&T service providers in each county listed alphabetically. Toll-free hotline numbers are displayed on the top of the page in counties where NYSDOH operated anonymous HIV C&T services are available.

For every service provider included in the directory, the name, address, and a contact phone number are listed first, followed by information on:

- (1) the availability of anonymous HIV tests);
- (2) type of visits (walk-in, by appointment, evening hours, and weekend hours);
- (3) languages spoken by counseling staff; and
- (4) free information associated with HIV C&T
- (5) Special features, such as multiple service sites, population-specific services, and alternative testing methods such as oral fluid testing are also noted.

Information for this directory was obtained from a survey of AIDS Institute-funded HIV C&T service providers and other providers reimbursed by Medicaid for HIV C&T services. The data were collected between October, 2000 and April, 2001 by mailed surveys

The directory lists only providers that offer HIV C&T services to the general public and agree to be listed. Other HIV C&T providers, particularly those with services restricted to inpatients and/or staff, may not be included in the directory.

The 2001 edition is available as a PDF document on the DOH web site (www.health.state.ny.us).

This edition has incorporated changes and corrections made since the 1999 Revised Edition was released in June 2000.

Planning Resources

Behavior Risk Surveys

Behavior Risk Surveys

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey is conducted by the State Education Department every two years with direction and support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey is keyed to the behaviors that are most closely linked to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in this country. The categories are as follows: unintentional injury; intentional injury; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors; dietary behaviors; and physical activity. Two additional items ask about AIDS education. New York State has conducted the survey in its current form since 1991. Each state has the option of deleting and/or adding items to reflect particular priorities or concerns. In 1997, New York included sexuality questions for the first time.

In 1999, 97 New York State high school buildings were randomly selected to participate in the YRBS involving 2676 students (grades 9-12). The survey yielded weighted data, making the results representative of all students in New York State. Of note, the results are not representative of youth that have dropped out of school or are in alternative high schools. In 1998, the National Alternative High School YRBS was conducted to estimate risk behaviors in this group of youth.

Results for 1999

A majority of New York State high school students reported positive health behaviors. Over half (58%) of students surveyed reported that they had never had sexual intercourse. Of the sexually active students, males (46%) were more likely to report ever having sexual intercourse than females (39%). Over one in ten (12%) students reported that they had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, with three in ten students (30%) having sexual intercourse with one or more people during the three months prior to the survey. Three in ten (30%) students also reported that they had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months prior to the survey. Less than one in ten (6%) students indicated they had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen.

Among sexually active students, 63% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Condom use was higher among 9th grade students (71%) than among 12th grade students (54%). Males (68%) also reported this behavior at greater rates than females (59%). Only one in twenty (5%) students reported that they had been/ gotten someone pregnant one or more times.

Three-quarters of students did not report using alcohol or other drugs at their last sexual intercourse. Males (31%) were more likely than females (19%) to report drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey. Furthermore, 68% of students did not report smoking cigarettes 30 days prior to the survey, 50% of students did not report drinking alcohol 30 days prior to the survey and 59% of students indicated they had never used marijuana. Lastly, over nine in ten (91%) students reported that they had been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school. This rate rose to 96% by 12th grade.

For further information on the results of the YRBS please contact:

Naomi Marsh,
HIV Program Specialist
New York State Education
Department
Room 318M,
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Albany, NY 12234

Phone: 518-486-6049

Fax: 518-474-8299

E-mail:
nmarsh@mail.nysed.gov

Planning Resources

Behavior Risk Surveys

The Adult Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)

The behavior risk factor surveillance survey is conducted annually at the state level through funding from CDC. Each state administers a random digit dialing-based telephone survey composed of a number of core modules and any of several optional modules, each inquiring into an important aspect of personal health-related behavior. The resultant data are weighted by CDC to represent the racial/ethnic, age, and gender distribution of the state's population.

In 1996, 4,312 New Yorkers responded; in 1997, 3,403 New Yorkers did so. Only those respondents between ages 18 and 50 years of age were asked the Sexual Behavior Module.

BHAE staff, with the assistance of graduate students from the School of Public Health, State University of New York at Albany, analyzed and compared the data from the 1997 and 1998 HIV/AIDS, demographics, and sexual behavior modules.

Of particular interest are the following outcomes as they bear directly on prevention activities:

- (1) In 1996, over 60% of all respondents felt that HIV/AIDS education should begin in grade school; in 1997 the response was only slightly decreased and an increasing percentage thought HIV/

AIDS education should start as early as kindergarten.

- (2) In both 1996 and 1997, over 80% of BRFSS respondents replied "yes" to the question: "If you had a teenager who was sexually active, would you encourage him/her to use a condom?"

These responses demonstrate that a great proportion of NYS parents and concerned adults understand the importance of educating young people about the risk of HIV infection. The second question supports this finding by revealing overwhelming adult support for protective behavior among teens. These responses can be very useful information for educators and parents initiating and/or sustaining school-based, age-appropriate HIV/AIDS programing.

- (3) In 1996 and 1997, approximately 8% of respondents felt that they were personally at high or medium risk of becoming HIV infected. During both years, over 60% of respondents self-assessed themselves to be at no risk of HIV infection.

Unfortunately, the survey does not include questions that would allow researchers to discern whether these self-assessments are accurate. One can assume, however, that within the limitations of this type of study, the responses

are reflective of the general level of awareness of personal sexual, drug-related, and/or occupational risks among the respondents.

- (4) Among 1997 respondents, 60% said "yes" when queried: "Do you always use condoms for protection? Only a little more than 30% answered "yes" to the follow-up question: "Was a condom used the last time you had sexual intercourse?" [NB: The first question was not included in the 1996 questionnaire.]

These responses appear to be contradictory: among the same individuals who believe they are using condoms "at all times" only half actually used condoms at last intercourse. While it cannot be discerned whether this is a matter of lack of self-awareness/denial or if the individual respondent answered in the manner that he/she believed was expected of them, it is hoped that most individuals responded in what they believed was a conscious and realistic manner. Even with this question unanswered, this information presents the HIV/AIDS prevention educator with two tasks: [1] to increase the individuals awareness of the actual level of their risky behaviors and [2] to assist that same individual to increase the frequency of their protective behaviors.

A full review of the outcomes from 1996/1997 BRFSS will be available later in 2001.

Planning Resources

Information on the Web

Information available on the World Wide Web

The New York State Department of Health has several informative web sites that can be accessed by the public. These sites include:

- The New York State Department of Health main web page with links to HIV/AIDS information: <http://www.health.state.ny.us>
 - HIV and AIDS Statistics: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/research/aids/homeaids.htm>
 - Information on New York State's HIV reporting and partner notification law, HIV reporting and partner notification regulations, New York State Interagency Task Force on HIV/AIDS final report, HIV/AIDS counseling in New York State, changes in the newborn HIV screening programs as well as criteria for the medical care of children and adolescents with HIV infection: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/aids/index.htm>
 - Information on HIV Counseling and Testing: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/aids/hivtesti.htm>
 - New York State Vital Statistics includes deaths by cause of death: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vr/mainvs.htm>
- Additional web sites related to HIV/AIDS include:
- New York State Data Center has population estimates by several demographics: <http://www.empire.state.ny.us/nysdc/>
 - New York City Department of Health: <http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doh/html/dires/dires.html>
 - The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <http://www.cdc.gov>
 - CDC National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Division of HIV Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhapp.htm>
 - CDC Morbidity and Mortality Reports related to HIV/AIDS: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/mmwr.htm>
 - CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN-formerly CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse): <http://www.cdcnpin.org>
 - The National Institutes of Health: <http://www.nih.gov>
 - National Library of Medicine Guide to National Institutes of Health HIV/AIDS Information Services: <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/aids/index.html>
 - National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases National Institutes of Health: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/>
 - National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute AIDS Research Programs: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/resources/aids/index.htm>
 - The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO): <http://www.astho.org>
 - National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors: <http://www.nastad.org/>
 - U.S. Census Data provides a variety of population demographics using several geographic variables: <http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup/917297640/>
 - U.S. Census Bureau HIV/AIDS Surveillance: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/hivaidsn.html>
 - World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/>
 - World Health Organization Initiative on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections: <http://www.who.int/asd/>

Planning Resources

Information on the Web

- U. N. AIDS/WHO Global HIV/AIDS and STD Surveillance:
<http://www.who.int/emc-hiv/>
- U. N. AIDS has international AIDS statistics:
<http://www.unaids.org/>
- National Hemophilia Foundation:
<http://www.hemophilia.org/>
- National Pediatric and Family HIV Resource Center:
<http://www.pedhivaids.org/>
- AIDS Education and Training Centers (AETC) National Resource Center (HRSA):
<http://www.aids-ed.org>
- AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) US Department of Health and Human Services:
<http://www.hivatis.org/>
- U.S. Public Health Service HIV/AIDS Treatment Guidelines:
<http://www.hivatis.org/trtgdlns.html>
- Computerized AIDS Ministries:
<http://gbgm-umc.org/cam/>
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration HIV and AIDS Activities:
<http://www.fda.gov/oashi/aids/hiv.html>
- AIDS Resource List:
<http://www.specialweb.com/aids/>
- HIV/AIDS Info Web:
<http://www.infoweb.org/>
- HIVNET Information Server:
<http://www.hivnet.org/>
- HIV Nutrition Resources:
<http://www.hivresources.com/>
- AIDS Epidemic Timeline and Archive of Articles:
<http://www.nytimes.com/library/national/science/aids/timeline2000.html>
- AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS):
<http://www.actis.org/>
- AIDS Knowledge Database (online textbook) University of California-San Francisco:
<http://HIVInSite.ucsf.edu/akb/1997/>
- AIDS Virtual Library:
<http://www.quniverse.com/aidsvl/>
- JAMA HIV/AIDS Information Center:
<http://www.ama-assn.org/special/hiv/>
- Johns Hopkins AIDS Service:
<http://www.hopkins-aids.edu/>
- Medscape HIV/AIDS:
<http://www.medscape.com/Home/Topics/AIDS/AIDS.html>
- The Body:
<http://www.thebody.com/>
- Gay Men's Health Crisis:
<http://www.thebody.com/gmhc/gmhcpage.html>
- San Francisco AIDS Foundation: <http://www.sfaf.org/>
- STOP AIDS Project:
<http://www.stopaids.org/>
- PBS-Nova "Surviving AIDS":
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/aids/>
- HIV/AIDS Information Outreach Project. New York Academy of Medicine:
<http://www.aidsnyc.org/index.html>
- World Bank AIDS Economics:
<http://www.worldbank.org/aids-econ/>
- United Kingdom Department of Health STD and AIDS:
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/std.htm>
- UNICEF-Voices of AIDS HIV/AIDS Quiz:
http://www.unicef.org/voy/learning/aids_disclaim.html

AIDS Morbidity and Mortality

In 1999, 8,008 new AIDS cases were confirmed in New York State, compared to 9,047 new cases by the end of 1998, and 13,795 new cases by the end of 1997. Similar decreases in new cases have been noted throughout the country and attributed to the effect of new treatments for HIV infection and related conditions. These treatments lengthen the asymptomatic period for individuals with HIV infection, and have been paralleled by a decrease in deaths among people with AIDS. Particularly dramatic declines have been noted in perinatally acquired pediatric AIDS, resulting from a number of factors including the use of new treatments for pediatric HIV infection and the increased use of prenatal antiretroviral therapies to prevent perinatal HIV transmission. The number of people living with AIDS in New York State, however, continues to mount, reaching more than 55,000 by the end of 1999.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, more than 139,000 AIDS cases have been confirmed in New York State, accounting for more than 19 percent of the 733,374 AIDS cases confirmed in the United States through December 1999 (see Figure 9-3). New York State also has the highest AIDS incidence rate of any state, with more than 44 AIDS cases confirmed in 1999 per 100,000 population (see Figure 9-2; for an explanation of rates, see page 101). Cases diagnosed in New York vary from those reported in the United States as a whole; New York reports a higher proportion of cases among injecting drug users (IDUs) (43.2% vs. 25.1%), females (22.8% vs. 16.9%) and Hispanics (30.0% vs. 18.2%) (see Figure 9-3). Of total cases diagnosed in these groups in the U.S., New York reports nearly one-third of all cases among IDUs and Hispanics, and one-quarter of all cases among women.

Eighty-three percent of cases confirmed in New York State in 1999 are among people of color, and 76.2 percent are residents of New York City (see Figure 9-4b). While the AIDS epidemic is concentrated in urban populations throughout the state, AIDS has been reported from all counties in New York, both urban and rural (see Figure 10-1).

AIDS Surveillance

AIDS Surveillance

A uniform surveillance case definition for AIDS was established by the CDC in the early 1980s, and has been modified three times (1985, 1987, and 1993), each time expanding the range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions, and incorporating HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. In 1993 the definition was expanded to include HIV-infected adults and adolescents with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells per cubic millimeter, or less than 14 percent of total lymphocytes, and those diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia or invasive cervical cancer. The case definition was not expanded for pediatric cases (those under 13 years of age), but the laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition were updated in 1994.

Particularly due to the new immunologic criterion of the 1993 expanded case definition, the number of cases reported to the health departments grew considerably following its implementation. Because all earlier case definitions required the diagnosis of an AIDS-defining opportunistic condition, cases diagnosed under the immunologic criterion (prior to the

development of an opportunistic condition) were effectively diagnosed earlier in the spectrum of HIV disease than other AIDS cases. The effect of this new criterion was to include prevalent as well as incident AIDS cases, creating a bolus of cases around 1993. However, this bolus had almost entirely dissipated by 1997.

The New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and the New York City Department of Health Office of HIV and AIDS Surveillance receive reports of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases from health care providers under Section 24.1 of the New York State Sanitary Code, which mandates the reporting of suspect and confirmed AIDS cases to the state health commissioner. Beginning in 1994, CD4 testing laboratories also report individuals whose absolute CD4+ cell counts are below 200 cells/mm³ or below 14 percent of total lymphocytes. Confidentiality of all reports is protected under Public Health Law § 206(l)(j).

Surveillance of AIDS relies on the voluntary reporting of potential cases from these sources, and the New York State AIDS Case Surveillance Registry, maintained by the New York State Department of Health, accurately represents the reports received by Health Department officials. Surveillance data are not

100 percent complete because not all AIDS cases are reported to the registry. In addition, the AIDS Case Registry may not accurately reflect all those receiving AIDS care in New York State; many individuals with AIDS diagnosed outside of New York State may currently receive care here, while individuals originally diagnosed in New York State may receive care elsewhere.

Information on HIV transmission category comes from documentation in a patient's medical record, and largely reflects information provided by the patient. Multiple risks are not documented except for men who report both homosexual contact and injection drug use. All other persons who report multiple risks are classified in the exposure category listed highest in a hierarchy of risks developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For adults, men who have sex with men is first in this hierarchy, followed by injection drug users, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, individuals with hemophilia or blood-clotting disorders, individuals heterosexually exposed, and individuals who received blood transfusions or tissue transplants. This classification scheme produces a potential underrepresentation of heterosexual HIV transmission. Further impeding an accurate representation of AIDS among

AIDS Surveillance

heterosexually exposed individuals are comparatively stringent requirements for classifying heterosexual HIV transmission (see page 177 for further discussion). For these reasons, readers should recognize that data on transmission categories presented here are impacted by these administrative guidelines.

AIDS case rates are presented throughout this document to compare the number of AIDS cases to the size of the specific population or subpopulation. For example, 100 AIDS cases diagnosed in a large population (for example, New York State residents) would yield a relatively low AIDS case rate; in contrast, 100 cases diagnosed in a small population (for example, Native American residents of the Albany Ryan White Region) would yield a large rate. Here, rates are presented per 100,000 population for consistency of comparison, and all population data come from the 1990 U.S. Census.

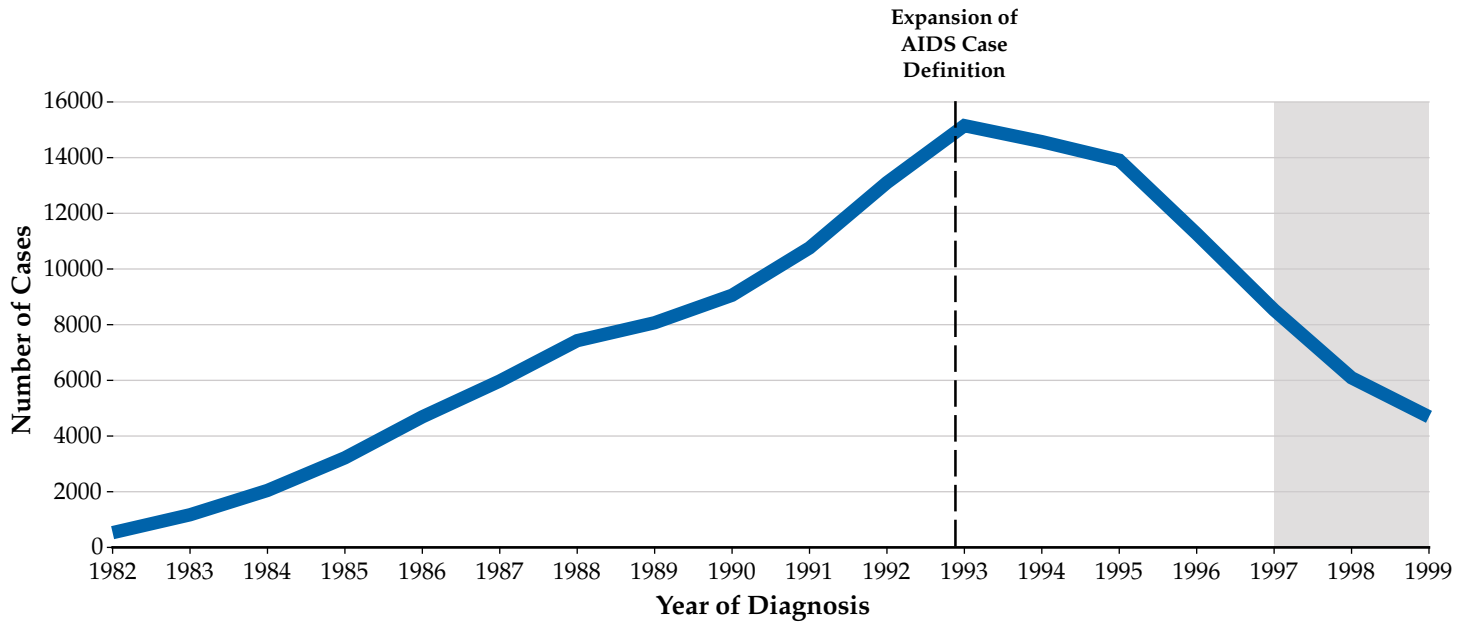
All data presented here are from the New York State AIDS Surveillance Case Registry, the New York City Office of HIV and AIDS Surveillance, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and from neighboring states where indicated. Where New York State AIDS case data are presented with data from other regions (e.g., national data), data reflect cases

diagnosed and confirmed by Surveillance through December 1999 (see Figures 9-2 through 9-5). In all other presentations, data updates through March 2000 on cases diagnosed through December 1999 are used, allowing for some additional time to confirm AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999. Therefore, New York State data presented in tables with data from other regions will be lower than data presented for New York State alone. Because of the long lag in AIDS case reporting and the time required to confirm reported cases, AIDS case data for 1998 and 1999 are still considered incomplete.

Figure 9-1

AIDS Incidence by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



Year of Diagnosis	Number of Cases
1982	544
1983	1,189
1984	2,053
1985	3,224
1986	4,695
1987	5,982
1988	7,418
1989	8,066
1990	9,067
1991	10,756
1992	13,102
1993*	15,147
1994	14,570
1995	13,902
1996	11,272
1997	8,537
1998*	6,103
1999*	4,689
Total	140,316

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

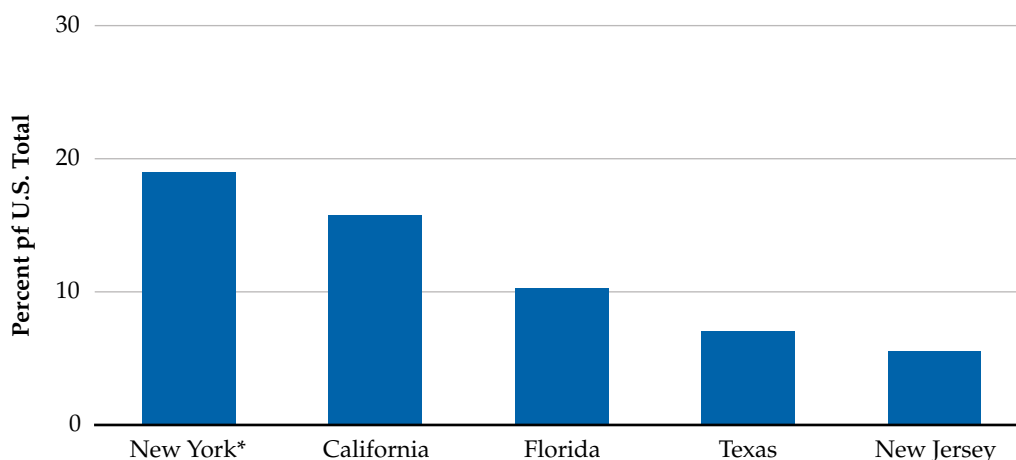
Figure 9-2

States That Have Reported 5,000 or More AIDS Cases

Cases Confirmed through December 1999

Area	Total Cases	Percent of National Total	Cases Confirmed in 1999	
			Number	Rate per 100,000 population
New York*	139,063	19.0	8,008	44.5
California	115,366	15.7	5,445	16.4
Florida	75,539	10.3	5,468	36.2
Texas	51,449	7.0	3,181	15.9
New Jersey	40,216	5.5	2,043	25.1
Illinois	23,220	3.2	1,557	12.8
Pennsylvania	22,988	3.1	1,967	16.4
Georgia	21,628	2.9	1,678	21.5
Massachusetts	15,218	2.1	1,454	23.5
District of Columbia	12,231	1.7	838	161.5
Virginia	12,206	1.7	943	13.7
Louisiana	11,970	1.6	854	19.5
Connecticut	11,001	1.5	586	17.9
Ohio	10,792	1.5	547	4.9
Michigan	10,582	1.4	649	6.6
North Carolina	9,745	1.3	794	10.4
Washington	8,998	1.2	360	6.3
Missouri	8,769	1.2	531	9.7
South Carolina	8,722	1.2	959	24.7
Tennessee	7,738	1.1	759	13.8
Arizona	6,983	1.0	880	18.4
Colorado	6,761	0.9	319	7.9
Alabama	5,792	0.8	476	10.9
Indiana	5,762	0.8	363	6.1

States with Largest Share of U.S. AIDS Cases



* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. All other state data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-3

Cumulative AIDS Cases* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1999

	Cumulative United States		Cumulative New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	341,597	46.6	41,088	29.5
Injecting Drug Users	184,428	25.1	60,091	43.2
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	46,582	6.3	4,063	2.9
Adult Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	5,075	0.7	559	0.4
Heterosexual Contact	74,477	10.2	12,572	9.0
Adult Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	8,531	1.2	669	0.5
Adult Undetermined	63,965	8.7	17,869	12.8
Pediatric- Perinatal Transmission	7,943	1.1	2,059	1.5
Pediatric- All Other	775	0.1	93	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	318,354	43.4	37,879	27.2
Black	272,881	37.2	58,353	42.0
Hispanic	133,703	18.2	41,712	30.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,347	0.7	814	0.6
Native American/ Alaskan Native	2,132	0.3	75	0.1
Unknown	957	0.1	230	0.2
Gender				
Male	609,326	83.1	107,337	77.2
Female	124,045	16.9	31,726	22.8
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	8,718	1.2	2,152	1.5
Adults	724,656	98.8	136,911	98.5
Total	733,374	100.0	139,063	100.0

Figure 9-3

Cumulative AIDS Cases* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1999

	Cumulative New York City		Cumulative Rest of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	34,225	30.5	6,863	25.6
Injecting Drug Use	48,587	43.3	11,504	43.0
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	2,958	2.6	1,105	4.1
Adult Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	376	0.3	183	0.7
Heterosexual Contact	10,132	9.0	2,440	9.1
Adult Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	369	0.3	300	1.1
Adult Undetermined	13,781	12.3	4,088	15.3
Pediatric- Perinatal Transmission	1,807	1.6	252	0.9
Pediatric- All Other	65	0.1	28	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	27,263	24.3	10,616	39.7
Black	47,872	42.6	10,481	39.2
Hispanic	36,195	32.2	5,517	20.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	757	0.7	57	0.2
Native American/ Alaskan Native	39	<0.1	36	0.1
Unknown	174	0.2	56	0.2
Gender				
Male	85,829	76.4	21,508	80.4
Female	26,471	23.6	5,255	19.6
Age at Diagnosis				
Pediatrics	1,872	1.7	280	1.0
Adults	110,428	98.3	26,483	99.0
Total	112,300	100.0	26,763	100.0

* New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-4a

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1998* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1998

	Cases Confirmed in 1998							
	United States		New York State		New York City		Rest of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	16,642	34.5	1,765	19.5	1,453	19.3	312	20.6
Injecting Drug Use	11,070	22.9	2,983	33.0	2,408	32.0	575	38.0
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	1,984	4.1	137	1.5	78	1.0	59	3.9
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	162	0.3	31	0.3	24	0.3	7	0.5
Heterosexual Contact	6,763	14.0	1,079	11.9	856	11.4	223	14.7
Adult Transfusion/Tissue Recipient	293	0.6	45	0.5	34	0.5	11	0.7
Adult Undetermined	11,000	22.8	2,887	31.9	2,604	34.6	283	18.7
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	341	0.7	104	1.1	66	0.9	38	2.5
Pediatric-All Other	41	0.1	16	0.2	11	0.1	5	0.3
Race/Ethnicity								
White	16,118	33.4	1,895	20.9	1,350	17.9	545	36.0
Black	21,752	45.1	4,198	46.4	3,503	46.5	695	45.9
Hispanic	9,650	20.0	2,866	31.7	2,602	34.5	264	17.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	390	0.8	66	0.7	65	0.9	1	0.1
Native American/Alaskan Native	148	0.3	6	0.1	3	<0.1	3	0.2
Unknown	211	0.4	16	0.2	11	0.1	5	0.3
Gender								
Male	37,076	76.8	6,366	70.4	5,288	70.2	1,078	71.2
Female	11,190	23.2	2,681	29.6	2,246	29.8	435	28.8
Age at Diagnosis								
Pediatrics	382	0.8	120	1.3	77	1.0	43	2.8
Adults	47,887	99.2	8,927	98.7	7,457	99.0	1,470	97.2
Total	48,269	100.0	9,047	100.0	7,534	100.0	1,513	100.0

* Confirmation year reflects year in which AIDS case diagnosis was confirmed and may not reflect year of AIDS diagnosis. New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-4b

AIDS Cases Confirmed in 1999* by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age at Diagnosis

United States and New York State, Cases Confirmed through December 1999

Exposure Category	Cases Confirmed in 1999							
	United States		New York State		New York City		Rest of State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exposure Category								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	15,464	33.3	1,486	18.6	1,178	19.3	308	16.2
Injecting Drug Use	10,138	21.8	2,710	33.8	2,059	33.7	651	34.2
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	1,806	3.9	115	1.4	71	1.2	44	2.3
Adult Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	151	0.3	18	0.2	14	0.2	4	0.2
Heterosexual Contact	7,139	15.4	1,142	14.3	898	14.7	244	12.8
Adult Transfusion/Tissue Recipient	256	0.6	27	0.3	24	0.4	3	0.2
Adult Undetermined	11,183	24.1	2,494	31.1	1,847	30.3	647	34.0
Pediatric-Maternal Transmission	232	0.5	11	0.1	9	0.1	2	0.1
Pediatric-All Other	31	0.1	5	0.1	3	<0.1	2	0.1
Race/Ethnicity								
White	14,813	31.9	1,318	16.5	831	13.6	487	25.6
Black	21,900	47.2	3,976	49.7	3,071	50.3	905	47.5
Hispanic	9,021	19.4	2,647	33.1	2,148	35.2	499	26.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	368	0.8	49	0.6	47	0.8	2	0.1
Native American/Alaskan Native	178	0.4	8	0.1	2	<0.1	6	0.3
Unknown	120	0.3	10	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.3
Gender								
Male	35,482	76.5	5,649	70.5	4,194	68.7	1,455	76.4
Female	10,918	23.5	2,359	29.5	1,909	31.3	450	23.6
Age at Diagnosis								
Pediatrics	263	0.6	16	0.2	12	0.2	4	0.2
Adults	46,137	99.4	7,992	99.8	6,091	99.8	1,901	99.8
Total	46,400	100.0	8,008	100.0	6,103	100.0	1,905	100.0

* Confirmation year reflects year in which AIDS case diagnosis was confirmed and may not reflect year of AIDS diagnosis. New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. United States data are from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 9-5

AIDS Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population Confirmed in 1998 and 1999 and Cumulative Totals by Age Group in the United States, New York State* and Surrounding States[†]

Cases Confirmed through December 1998 and December 1999

	Confirmed in 1998					Cumulative Totals		
	Total	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Injecting Drug User	Percent Men Who Have Sex With Men	Percent Heterosexual	Adult/ Adolescent	Children <13 years	Cumulative Total
United States	48,269	17.6	23	34	14	679,739	8,461	688,200
New York	8,008	50.0	34	20	13	128,940	2,136	131,076
New Jersey	2,134	26.3	33	16	19	37,517	713	38,230
Connecticut	666	20.3	45	20	25	10,231	173	10,404
Massachusetts	924	15.0	38	27	12	13,610	199	13,809
Vermont	20	3.4	31	31	8	344	4	348
Pennsylvania	1,740	14.5	40	32	19	20,755	285	21,040

	Confirmed in 1999					Cumulative Totals		
	Total	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent Injecting Drug User	Percent Men Who Have Sex With Men	Percent Heterosexual	Adult/ Adolescent	Children <13 years	Cumulative Total
United States	46,400	16.7	22	33	15	724,656	8,718	733,374
New York	7,942	44.1	35	19	15	136,864	2,154	139,018
New Jersey	2,043	25.1	33	14	35	39,481	735	40,216
Connecticut	586	17.9	37	20	19	10,827	174	11,001
Massachusetts	1,454	23.5	35	28	12	15,012	206	15,218
Vermont	20	3.4	13	69	13	363	5	368
Pennsylvania	1,967	16.4	39	29	24	22,678	310	22,988

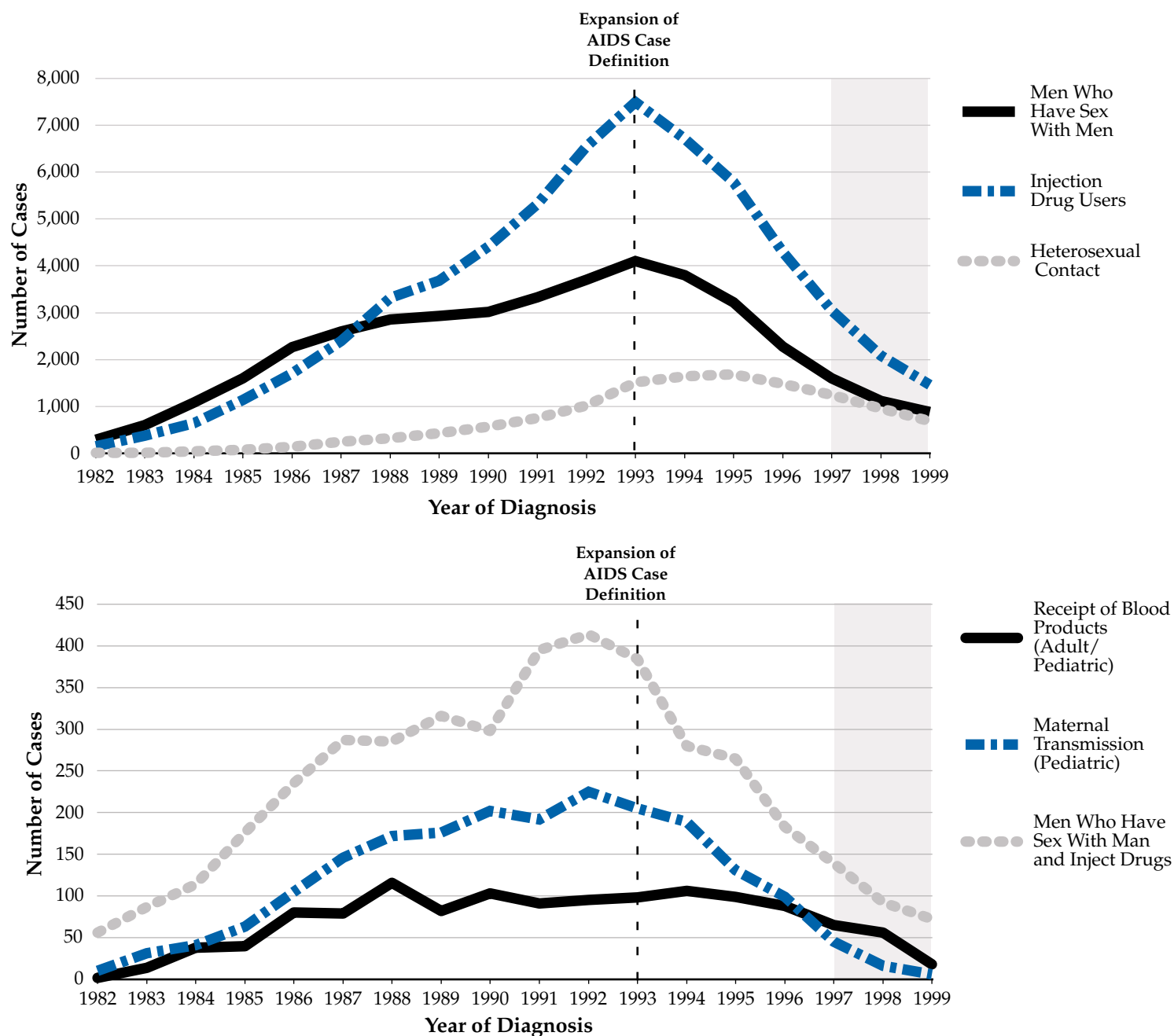
* All New York State data are from the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology. Incidence rate calculations are based on 1990 U. S. Census data.

† Data on HIV exposure categories were provided by each individual state. All other data are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report for years ending 1998 and 1999. CDC-calculated incidence rates are based on official post census estimates from the U. S. Bureau of Census.

Figure 9-6

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across exposure categories.

Geographic Distribution of AIDS Cases in New York State

Until 1997, data on prison inmates were excluded from regional analyses. In order to help readers who are planning local resources and programs, data on prisoners are now included in data for the county in which the prisoner is housed at the time the AIDS diagnosis was made. As a result, counties housing Department of Correctional Services facilities may show increases in the number of AIDS cases attributed to them.

AIDS case incidence rates vary widely by geographic region (see Figures 10-1 and 10-2; see also explanation of rates on page 101). In New York City, for example, in which more than 80 percent of total New York State AIDS cases have been diagnosed, the cumulative case rate per 100,000 people ranges from 629.7 in Richmond County (Staten Island) to 2,804.4 in New York County

(Manhattan). In the rest of the state, in counties that do not house state prison inmates, case rates are markedly lower, ranging from 26.1/100,000 in Lewis County to 448.6 in Westchester County (excluding Yonkers). In counties in which state prisons are located, AIDS case rates are generally higher and range from 57.9/100,000 in Madison County to 860.3/100,000 in Orleans County. In some upstate New York counties, high AIDS case rates among residents of larger cities are masked by low rates in the rest of the county's population. For example, 93 percent of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in Monroe County are residents of Rochester, which has a high cumulative AIDS case rate of 666.1 cases per 100,000 population. Outside of Rochester, Monroe County has a relatively low AIDS case rate of 23.9/100,000.

Trends by HIV exposure category also vary by geographic region (see Figures 10-5.1 through 10-5.14). For example, in some Ryan White regions, injection drug use has predominated as an HIV exposure category since early in the epidemic, whereas in other regions cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) continue to outnumber cases reported among IDUs. In the Bronx, Brooklyn and Lower and Mid-Hudson, recent cases attributed to heterosexual HIV exposure now exceed those attributed to MSM. Recent AIDS case rates are consistently higher among people of color in all Ryan White regions of New York State (see Figures 10-6.1 through 10-6.3), with Blacks and Hispanics showing the highest rates of all racial/ethnic groups in all regions.

Figure 10-1

AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	1996 Number	1997 Number	1998* Number	1999* Number	1999* Rate [‡]	Cumulative Number	Cumulative Rate [‡]
New York City							
Bronx	2,059	1,824	1,327	995	81.6	23,488	1,927.1
Kings (Brooklyn)	2,485	1,864	1,449	1,108	47.4	29,646	1,267.8
New York (Manhattan)	2,812	2,046	1,201	1,010	67.4	42,030	2,804.4
Queens	1,307	1,011	787	577	28.9	15,991	802.2
Richmond (Staten Island)	203	130	97	66	16.7	2,483	629.7
County Unknown	18	16	6	5	—	177	—
New York City Total	8,884	6,891	4,867	3,761	51.4	113,815	1,554.3
Rest of State [†]							
Albany County (excluding City of Albany)	8	8	6	4	2.1	140	74.1
Albany (City)	60	43	32	32	30.9	700	675.7
Allegany	2	0	0	1	2.0	14	27.7
Broome	19	21	9	4	1.9	205	96.6
Cattaraugus ^P	18	10	7	3	3.6	80	95.0
Cayuga ^P	27	13	11	7	8.5	279	339.0
Chautauqua ^P	8	6	10	4	2.8	97	68.4
Chemung ^P	10	14	5	1	1.1	223	234.3
Chenango ^P	5	2	1	0	—	35	67.6
Clinton ^P	39	26	12	18	20.9	443	515.3
Columbia ^P	7	6	3	3	4.8	123	195.3
Cortland	1	2	3	0	—	16	32.7
Delaware	4	1	0	2	4.2	30	63.5
Dutchess ^P	122	59	43	36	13.9	1,333	513.8
Erie (excluding Buffalo) ^P	37	16	18	17	2.7	395	62.2
Buffalo (City)	138	67	67	47	14.1	1,199	359.0
Essex ^P	12	11	3	4	10.8	181	487.2
Franklin ^P	42	33	11	16	34.4	358	769.2
Fulton ^P	2	2	4	0	—	34	62.7
Genesee	1	1	5	1	1.7	35	58.3
Greene ^P	22	10	9	9	20.1	178	397.9
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	—	2	37.9
Herkimer	1	0	1	1	1.5	23	35.0
Jefferson ^P	34	19	22	10	9.0	272	245.2
Lewis	0	0	0	0	—	7	26.1
Livingston ^P	23	21	5	4	6.4	201	322.3
Madison ^P	2	5	5	2	2.9	40	57.9

* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Includes cities with more than 100,000 residents.

‡ Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. See page 101 for further information

^P Counties in which New York State prisons are located. See page 111 for further information.

Figure 10-1

AIDS Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population by County and City of Residence and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	1996 Number	1997 Number	1998* Number	1999* Number	1999* Rate [‡]	Cumulative Number	Cumulative Rate [‡]
Monroe (excluding Rochester)	5	4	6	3	0.6	114	23.9
Rochester (City) ^P	145	111	59	38	16.1	1,573	666.1
Montgomery	6	6	4	5	9.6	63	121.2
Nassau	238	159	127	99	7.7	3,156	245.2
Niagara	15	14	7	5	2.3	172	77.9
Oneida ^P	109	72	48	32	12.8	891	355.2
Onondaga	15	10	6	6	2.0	172	57.1
(excluding Syracuse)							
Syracuse (City)	74	44	27	25	14.9	704	419.9
Ontario	2	1	7	0	—	43	45.2
Orange ^P	70	63	40	39	12.7	1,043	339.0
Orleans ^P	39	39	15	19	45.4	360	860.3
Oswego	7	6	1	3	2.5	66	54.2
Otsego	6	3	1	3	5.0	54	89.2
Putnam	11	8	6	9	10.7	150	178.7
Rensselaer	24	7	8	2	1.3	196	126.9
Rockland	57	40	44	39	14.7	734	276.5
St. Lawrence ^P	44	33	15	16	14.3	302	269.7
Saratoga ^P	27	22	11	7	3.9	257	141.8
Schenectady	26	23	14	3	2.0	295	197.6
Schoharie ^P	2	0	1	2	6.3	31	97.3
Schuyler ^P	1	0	0	0	—	12	64.3
Seneca ^P	17	13	10	2	5.9	67	198.9
Steuben	6	3	6	1	1.0	59	59.5
Suffolk	261	186	137	110	8.3	3,276	247.8
Sullivan ^P	42	22	16	14	20.2	535	772.3
Tioga	1	1	0	0	—	22	42.0
Tompkins	13	7	7	6	6.4	101	107.3
Ulster ^P	66	41	41	29	17.5	808	488.8
Warren	4	3	5	0	—	46	77.7
Washington ^P	19	13	4	0	—	286	482.0
Wayne ^P	7	11	10	2	2.2	90	101.0
Westchester	249	190	174	107	15.7	3,067	448.6
(excluding Yonkers)							
Yonkers (City)	90	78	74	61	31.9	1,101	575.7
Wyoming ^P	46	17	12	12	28.2	325	764.6
Yates	0	0	0	0	—	9	39.5
County Unknown	0	0	1	3	—	10	—
Rest of State Total	2,388	1,646	1,236	928	8.7	26,833	251.5
New York State Total	11,272	8,537	6,103	4,689	26.1	140,648	781.8

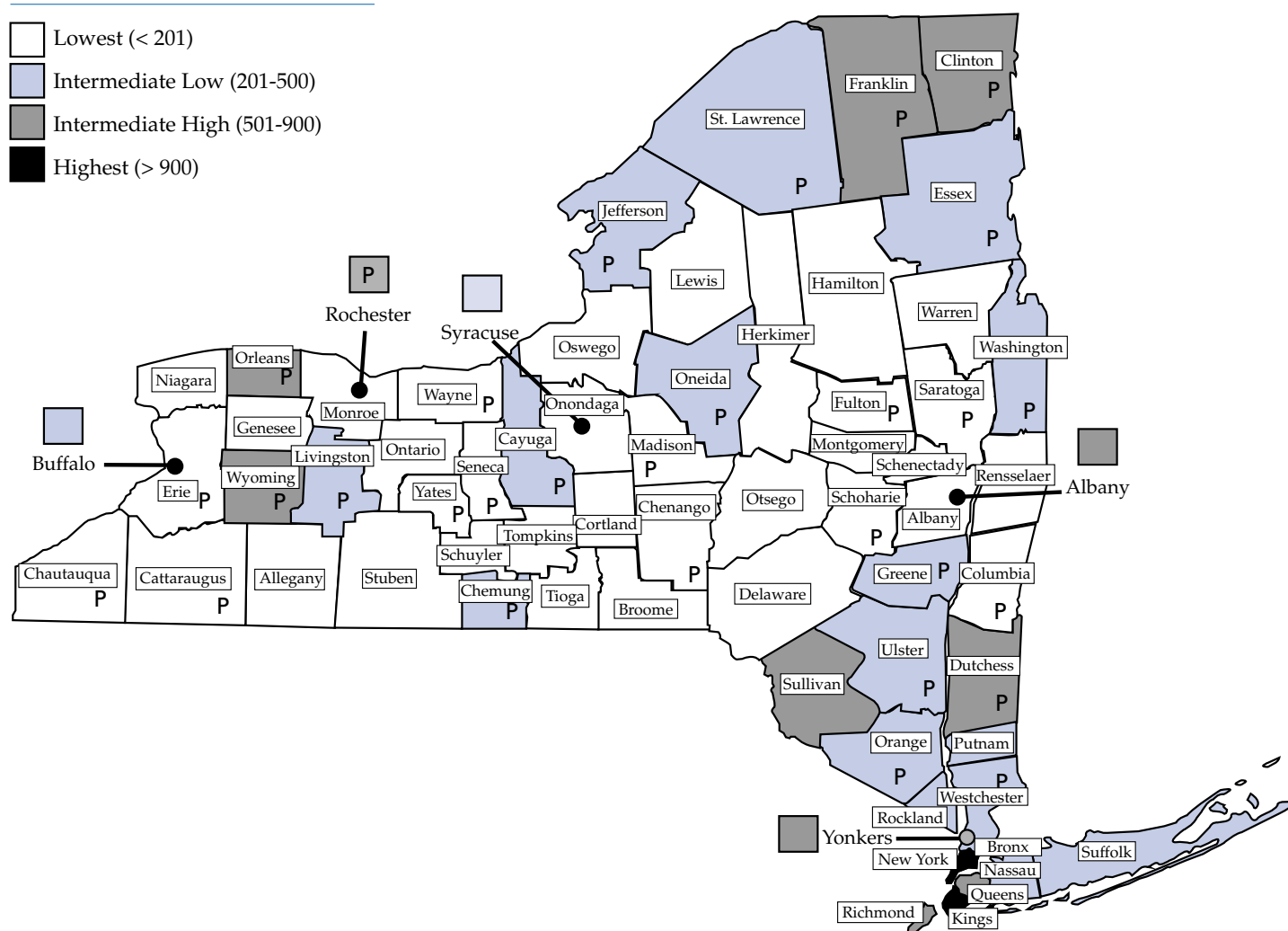
Figure 10-2

Cumulative AIDS Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population* by County and City of Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Incidence Rates in Quartiles

- Lowest (< 201)
- Intermediate Low (201-500)
- Intermediate High (501-900)
- Highest (> 900)



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. Includes cities with fewer than 100,000 population.

^P Counties in which New York State and federal prisons are located. P symbol does not indicate exact location of prison within the county. See page 111 for further information. All New York City counties, with the exception of Kings (Brooklyn), house state prisons.

Figure 10-3

AIDS Cases by Ryan White Region* and Year of Diagnosis, Cumulative Cases and Rate per 100,000 Population

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	Cumulative through 12/31/99	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Rate/100,000‡
Ryan White Region						
1. Albany	310	217	128	110	3,417	239.86
2. Binghamton	25	24	10	4	262	82.84
3. Buffalo	304	170	141	109	2,677	166.24
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson	707	501	438	334	8,771	432.93
5. Nassau/Suffolk	499	345	264	209	6,432	246.51
6. Rochester	216	178	108	51	2,391	194.39
7. Syracuse	327	211	146	108	2,873	197.92
8. Bronx	2,059	1,824	1,327	995	23,488	1,951.17
9. Brooklyn	2,485	1,864	1,449	1,108	29,646	1,288.58
10. Manhattan	2,812	2,046	1,201	1,010	42,030	2,825.48
11. Queens	1,307	1,011	787	577	15,991	819.38
12. Staten Island	203	130	97	66	2,483	655.18

*Ryan White Regions:

1. Albany: Hamilton, Franklin, Schoharie, Washington, Warren, Fulton, Clinton, Montgomery, Green, Columbia, Essex, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Delaware and Otsego counties
2. Binghamton: Broome, Tioga and Chenango counties
3. Buffalo: Orleans, Wyoming, Allegany, Genesee, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Niagara and Erie counties
4. Lower and Mid-Hudson: Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess and Orange counties
5. Nassau/Suffolk: Nassau and Suffolk counties
6. Rochester: Yates, Seneca, Schuyler, Ontario, Livingston, Steuben, Wayne, Chemung and Monroe counties
7. Syracuse: Madison, Lewis, Jefferson, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Cayuga, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Tompkins and Cortland counties

†Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

‡Based on 1990 U.S. Census data.

Figure 10-4a

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Albany		Binghamton		Buffalo		Lower and Mid Hudson		Nassau/ Suffolk		Rochester	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	—	0	—	0	—	5	1.1	0	—	1	0.9
20-24	3	2.3	1	10.0	5	3.5	7	1.6	8	3.0	2	1.9
25-29	16	12.5	1	10.0	17	12.1	25	5.7	19	7.2	8	7.5
30-39	54	42.2	5	50.0	57	40.4	173	39.8	94	35.7	49	45.8
40-49	44	34.4	1	10.0	46	32.6	160	36.8	105	39.9	32	29.9
50-59	11	8.6	2	20.0	12	8.5	47	10.8	29	11.0	10	9.3
>59	0	—	0	—	4	2.8	18	4.1	8	3.0	5	4.7
Gender												
Male	99	77.3	7	70.0	106	75.2	281	64.6	186	70.7	72	67.3
Female	29	22.7	3	30.0	35	24.8	154	35.4	77	29.3	35	32.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	43	33.6	7	70.0	28	19.9	97	22.3	96	36.5	41	38.3
Black	60	46.9	1	10.0	69	48.9	234	53.8	127	48.3	50	46.7
Hispanic	24	18.8	2	20.0	40	28.4	102	23.4	39	14.8	16	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	0	—	1	0.7	0	—	0	—	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.2	0	—	0	—
Unknown	1	0.8	0	—	3	2.1	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	21	16.4	2	20.0	41	29.1	49	11.3	60	22.8	24	22.4
Injection Drug Users	29	22.7	1	10.0	37	26.2	146	33.6	59	22.4	10	9.3
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	1	0.8	1	10.0	3	2.1	14	3.2	18	6.8	1	0.9
Heterosexual Contact	1	0.8	0	—	5	3.5	42	9.7	2	0.8	3	2.8
Blood Products	1	0.8	0	—	0	—	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	—
Undetermined	46	35.9	3	30.0	20	14.2	29	6.7	46	17.5	34	31.8
Females												
Injection Drug Users	7	5.5	3	30.0	15	10.6	68	15.6	24	9.1	13	12.1
Heterosexual Contact	5	3.9	0	—	15	10.6	65	14.9	31	11.8	7	6.5
Blood Products	0	—	0	—	0	—	3	0.7	0	—	0	—
Undetermined	17	13.3	0	—	5	3.5	18	4.1	22	8.4	15	14.0
Total	128	100.0	10	100.0	141	100.0	435	100.0	263	100.0	107	100.0

* Area classified by county of residence at diagnosis. See Figure 10-3 for list of counties in each area.

Figure 10-4a

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Syracuse		Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	—	7	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.6	4	0.5	0	—
20-24	5	3.4	27	2.0	30	2.1	26	2.2	16	2.0	3	3.1
25-29	17	11.6	96	7.3	100	6.9	69	5.7	68	8.7	1	1.0
30-39	67	45.9	501	37.9	529	36.7	478	39.8	313	39.9	35	36.5
40-49	39	26.7	444	33.6	518	35.9	386	32.1	265	33.8	40	41.7
50-59	17	11.6	194	14.7	196	13.6	173	14.4	92	11.7	12	12.5
>59	1	0.7	54	4.1	62	4.3	62	5.2	27	3.4	5	5.2
Gender												
Male	118	80.8	841	63.6	909	63.0	918	76.4	588	74.9	66	68.8
Female	28	19.2	482	36.4	533	37.0	283	23.6	197	25.1	30	31.3
Race/Ethnicity												
White	48	32.9	62	4.7	109	7.6	286	23.8	126	16.1	30	31.3
Black	66	45.2	589	44.5	967	67.1	535	44.5	339	43.2	41	42.7
Hispanic	32	21.9	668	50.5	355	24.6	366	30.5	304	38.7	25	26.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	1	0.1	10	0.7	12	1.0	14	1.8	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	—	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	—	2	0.3	0	—
Unknown	0	—	2	0.2	0	—	2	0.2	0	—	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	18	12.3	126	9.5	189	13.1	389	32.4	182	23.2	14	14.6
Injection Drug Users	24	16.4	385	29.1	303	21.0	255	21.2	164	20.9	26	27.1
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	2	1.4	16	1.2	14	1.0	14	1.2	8	1.0	0	—
Heterosexual Contact	2	1.4	87	6.6	84	5.8	55	4.6	39	5.0	6	6.3
Blood Products	3	2.1	5	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.4	6	0.8	1	1.0
Undetermined	69	47.3	222	16.8	312	21.6	200	16.7	189	24.1	19	19.8
Females												
Injection Drug Users	4	2.7	179	13.5	159	11.0	109	9.1	52	6.6	9	9.4
Heterosexual Contact	13	8.9	164	12.4	171	11.9	84	7.0	67	8.5	9	9.4
Blood Products	1	0.7	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2	7	0.9	2	2.1
Undetermined	10	6.8	135	10.2	197	13.7	87	7.2	71	9.0	10	10.4
Total	146	100.0	1,323	100.0	1,442	100.0	1,201	100.0	785	100.0	96	100.0

Figure 10-4b

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Albany		Binghamton		Buffalo		Lower and Mid Hudson		Nassau/ Suffolk		Rochester	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	—	0	—	1	0.9	5	1.5	0	—	0	—
20-24	1	0.9	0	—	2	1.8	4	1.2	4	1.9	2	3.9
25-29	10	9.1	0	—	9	8.3	27	8.1	14	6.7	5	9.8
30-39	43	39.1	0	—	48	44.0	121	36.2	81	38.8	18	35.3
40-49	45	40.9	3	75.0	35	32.1	125	37.4	70	33.5	19	37.3
50-59	9	8.2	1	25.0	12	11.0	42	12.6	30	14.4	7	13.7
>59	2	1.8	0	—	2	1.8	10	3.0	10	4.8	0	—
Gender												
Male	95	86.4	2	50.0	76	69.7	236	70.7	140	67.0	40	78.4
Female	15	13.6	2	50.0	33	30.3	98	29.3	69	33.0	11	21.6
Race/Ethnicity												
White	29	26.4	1	25.0	28	25.7	82	24.6	61	29.2	13	25.5
Black	46	41.8	2	50.0	56	51.4	186	55.7	107	51.2	27	52.9
Hispanic	34	30.9	1	25.0	23	21.1	65	19.5	38	18.2	11	21.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.5	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	1	0.9	0	—	1	0.9	0	—	2	1.0	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	1	0.9	1	0.3	0	—	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	16	14.5	0	—	24	22.0	57	17.1	38	18.2	11	21.6
Injection Drug Users	24	21.8	1	25.0	15	13.8	109	32.6	36	17.2	11	21.6
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	0	—	0	—	5	4.6	6	1.8	12	5.7	2	3.9
Heterosexual Contact	3	2.7	1	25.0	11	10.1	42	12.6	2	1.0	1	2.0
Blood Products	0	—	0	—	2	1.8	2	0.6	0	—	0	—
Undetermined	52	47.3	0	—	19	17.4	20	6.0	52	24.9	15	29.4
Females												
Injection Drug Users	5	4.5	1	25.0	10	9.2	38	11.4	13	6.2	5	9.8
Heterosexual Contact	7	6.4	1	25.0	10	9.2	52	15.6	24	11.5	2	3.9
Undetermined	3	2.7	0	—	13	11.9	8	2.4	32	15.3	4	7.8
Total	110	100.0	4	100.0	109	100.0	334	100.0	209	100.0	51	100.0

* Area classified by county of residence at diagnosis. See Figure 10-3 for list of counties in each area.

Figure 10-4b

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

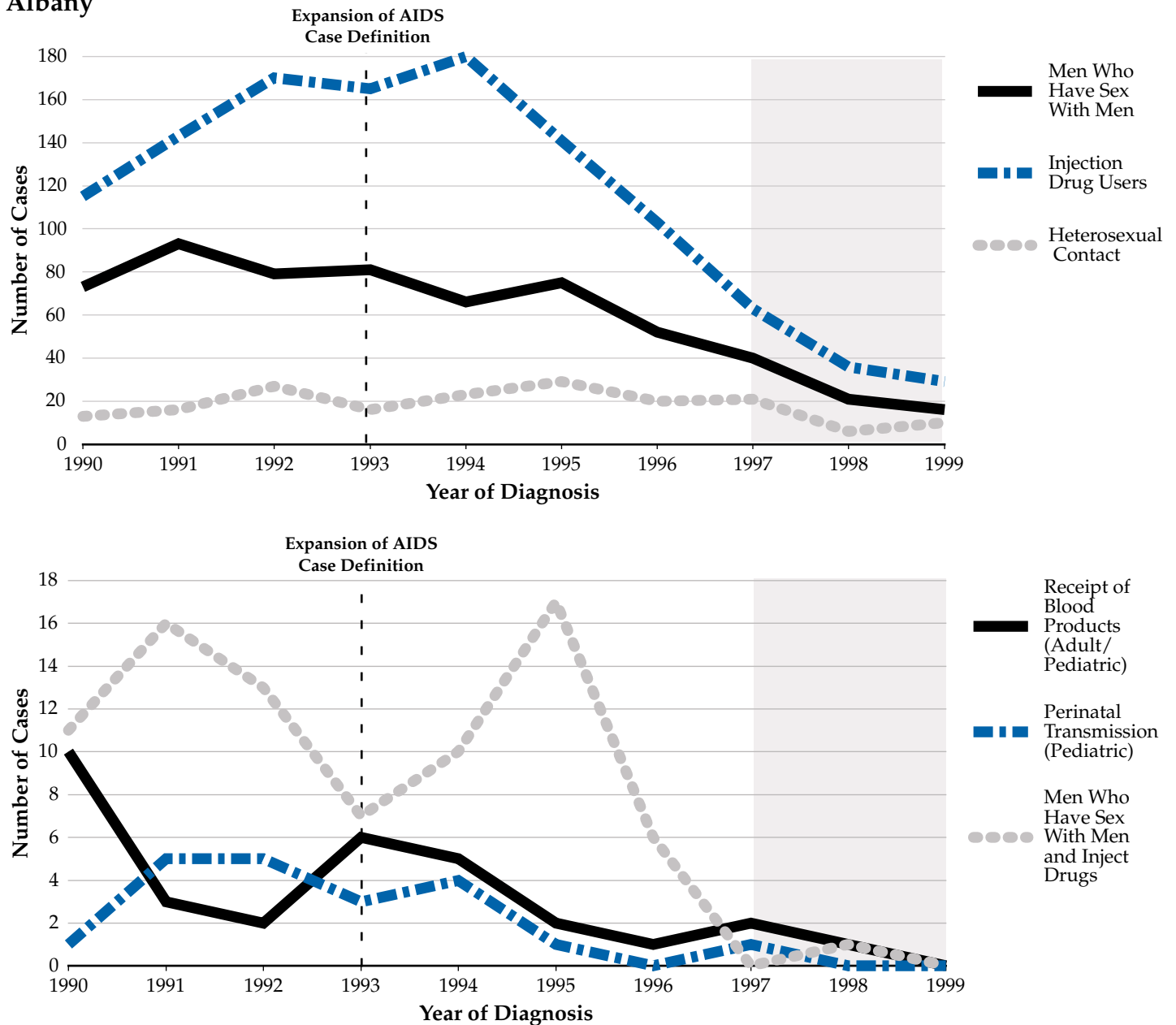
	Syracuse		Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	—	8	0.8	13	1.2	4	0.4	2	0.3	0	—
20-24	2	1.9	31	3.1	23	2.1	14	1.4	13	2.3	0	—
25-29	14	13.0	87	8.7	66	6.0	54	5.4	41	7.1	3	4.6
30-39	51	47.2	347	34.9	416	37.6	375	37.2	241	41.8	27	41.5
40-49	33	30.6	334	33.6	368	33.3	383	38.0	203	35.2	26	40.0
50-59	7	6.5	136	13.7	169	15.3	125	12.4	54	9.4	8	12.3
>59	1	0.9	52	5.2	51	4.6	52	5.2	23	4.0	1	1.5
Gender												
Male	92	85.2	613	61.6	715	64.6	806	80.0	421	73.0	40	61.5
Female	16	14.8	382	38.4	391	35.4	201	20.0	156	27.0	25	38.5
Race/Ethnicity												
White	30	27.8	42	4.2	82	7.4	268	26.6	80	13.9	18	27.7
Black	48	44.4	458	46.0	732	66.2	433	43.0	268	46.4	29	44.6
Hispanic	30	27.8	492	49.4	286	25.9	292	29.0	212	36.7	18	27.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	3	0.3	6	0.5	13	1.3	15	2.6	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	0	—	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	—
Exposure Category												
Males												
Men Who Have Sex with Men	15	13.9	89	8.9	137	12.4	347	34.5	138	23.9	13	20.0
Injection Drug Users	15	13.9	282	28.3	231	20.9	201	20.0	109	18.9	12	18.5
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	2	1.9	14	1.4	13	1.2	10	1.0	7	1.2	1	1.5
Heterosexual Contact	2	1.9	44	4.4	60	5.4	32	3.2	36	6.2	2	3.1
Blood Products	0	—	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	0	—	0	—
Undetermined	58	53.7	183	18.4	272	24.6	213	21.2	131	22.7	12	18.5
Females												
Injection Drug Users	1	0.9	119	12.0	108	9.8	74	7.3	34	5.9	6	9.2
Heterosexual Contact	9	8.3	120	12.1	109	9.9	49	4.9	64	11.1	10	15.4
Blood Products	0	—	3	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	—
Undetermined	6	5.6	140	14.1	173	15.6	76	7.5	56	9.7	9	13.8
Total	108	100.0	995	100.0	1,106	100.0	1,007	100.0	577	100.0	65	100.0

Figure 10-5.1

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Albany



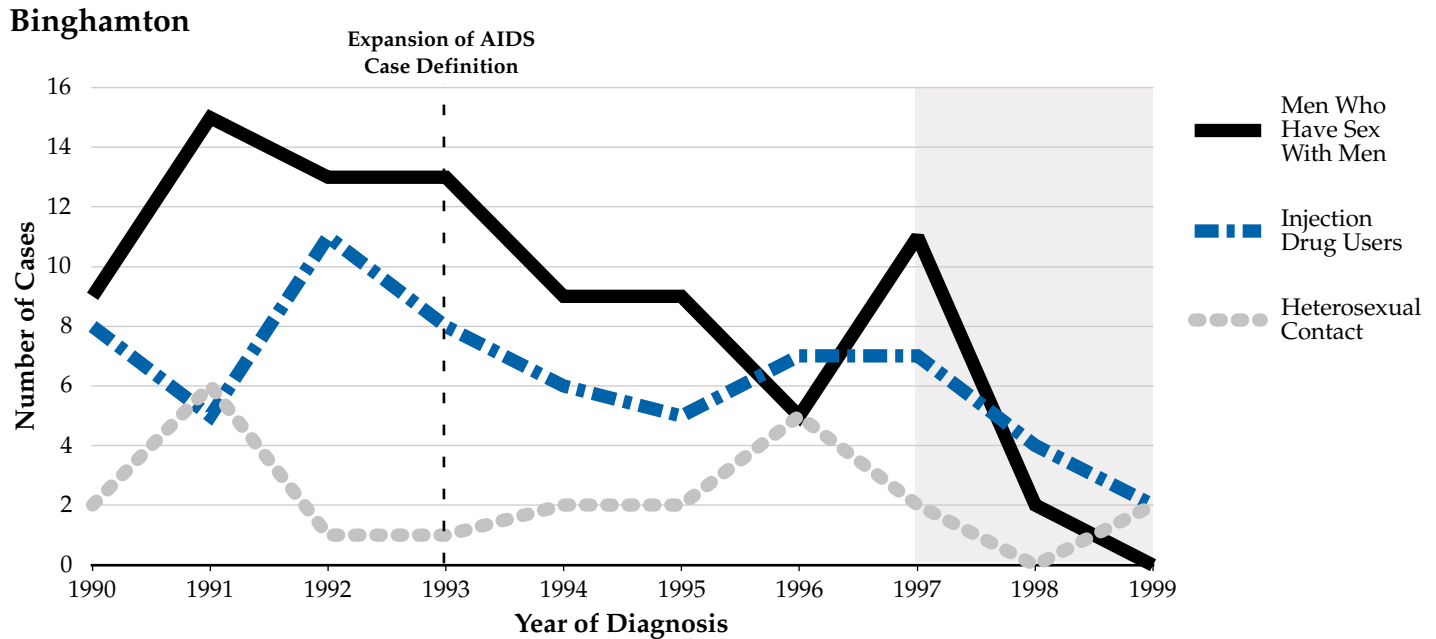
* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.2

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on other HIV exposure categories are not presented.

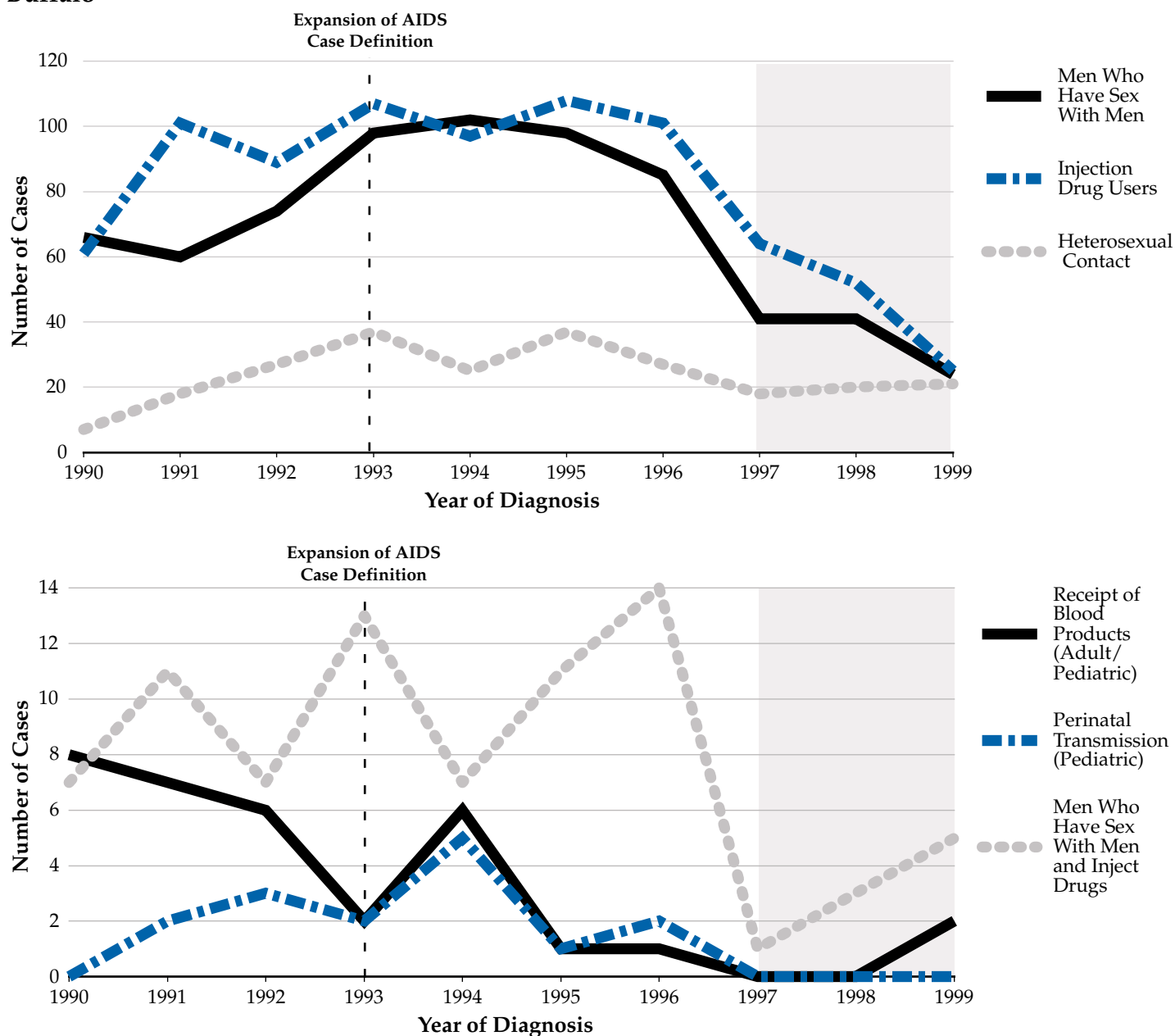
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.3

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Buffalo



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

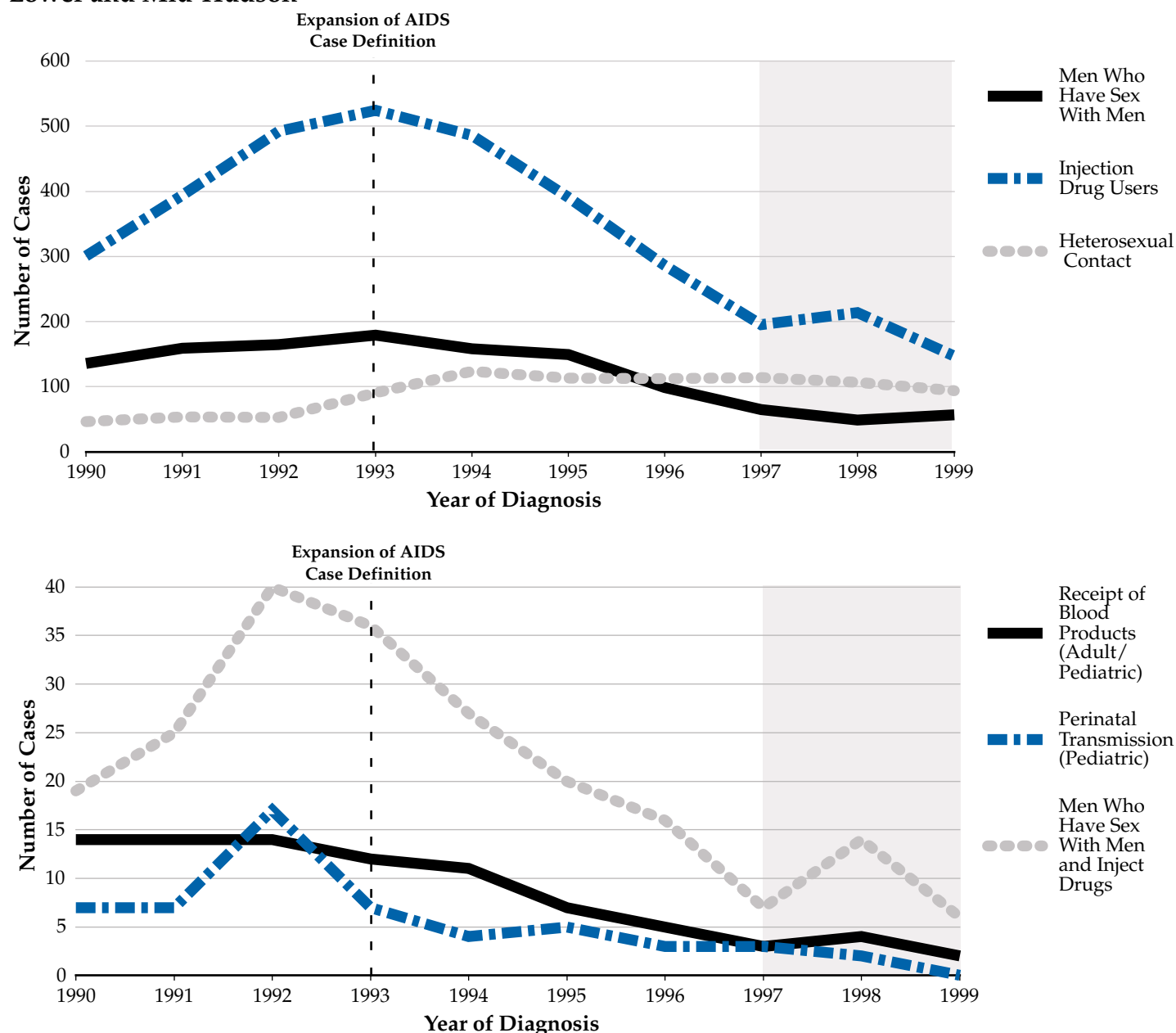
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.4

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Lower and Mid-Hudson



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

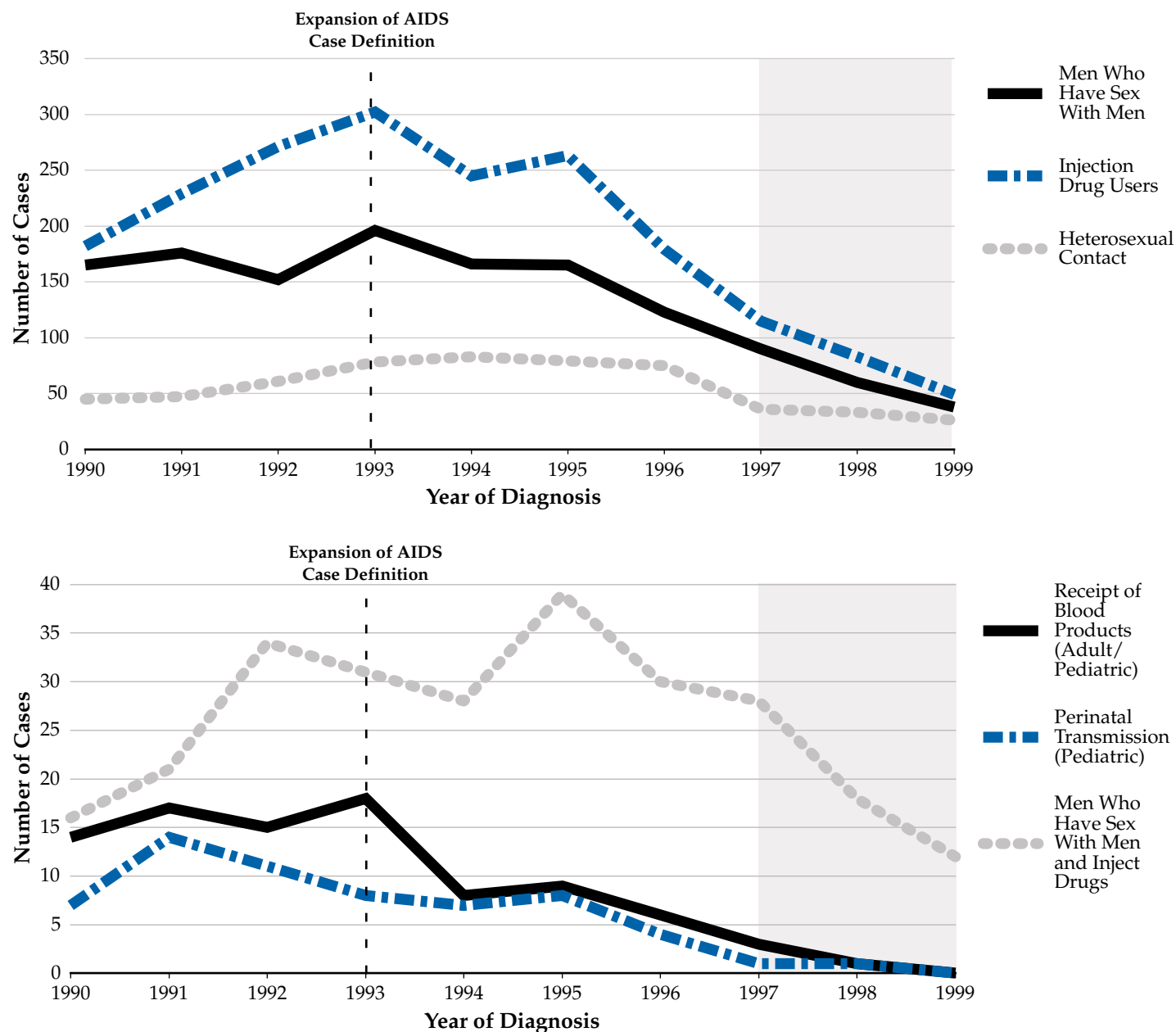
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.5

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Nassau/Suffolk



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

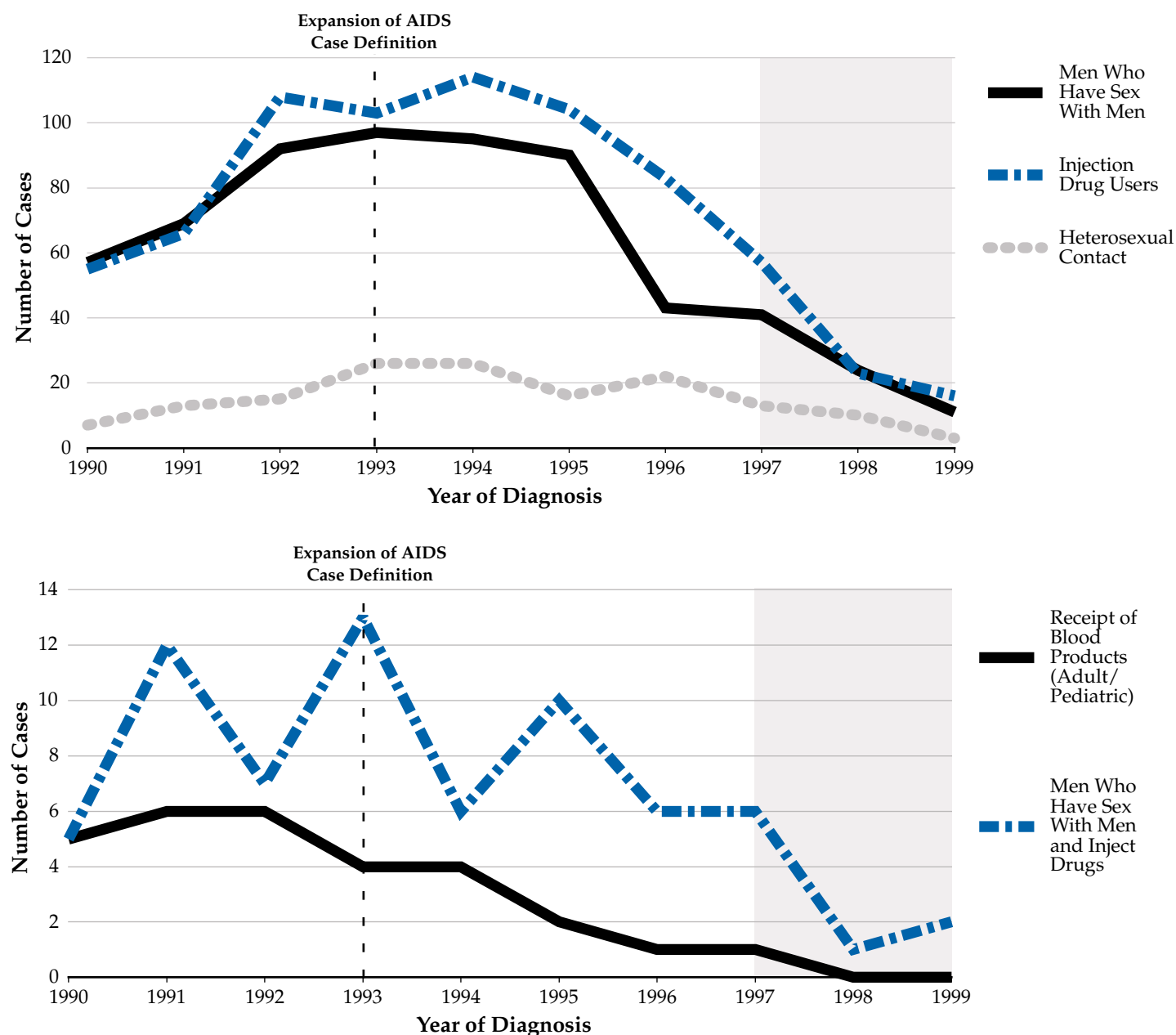
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.6

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Rochester



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on pediatric cases are not presented.

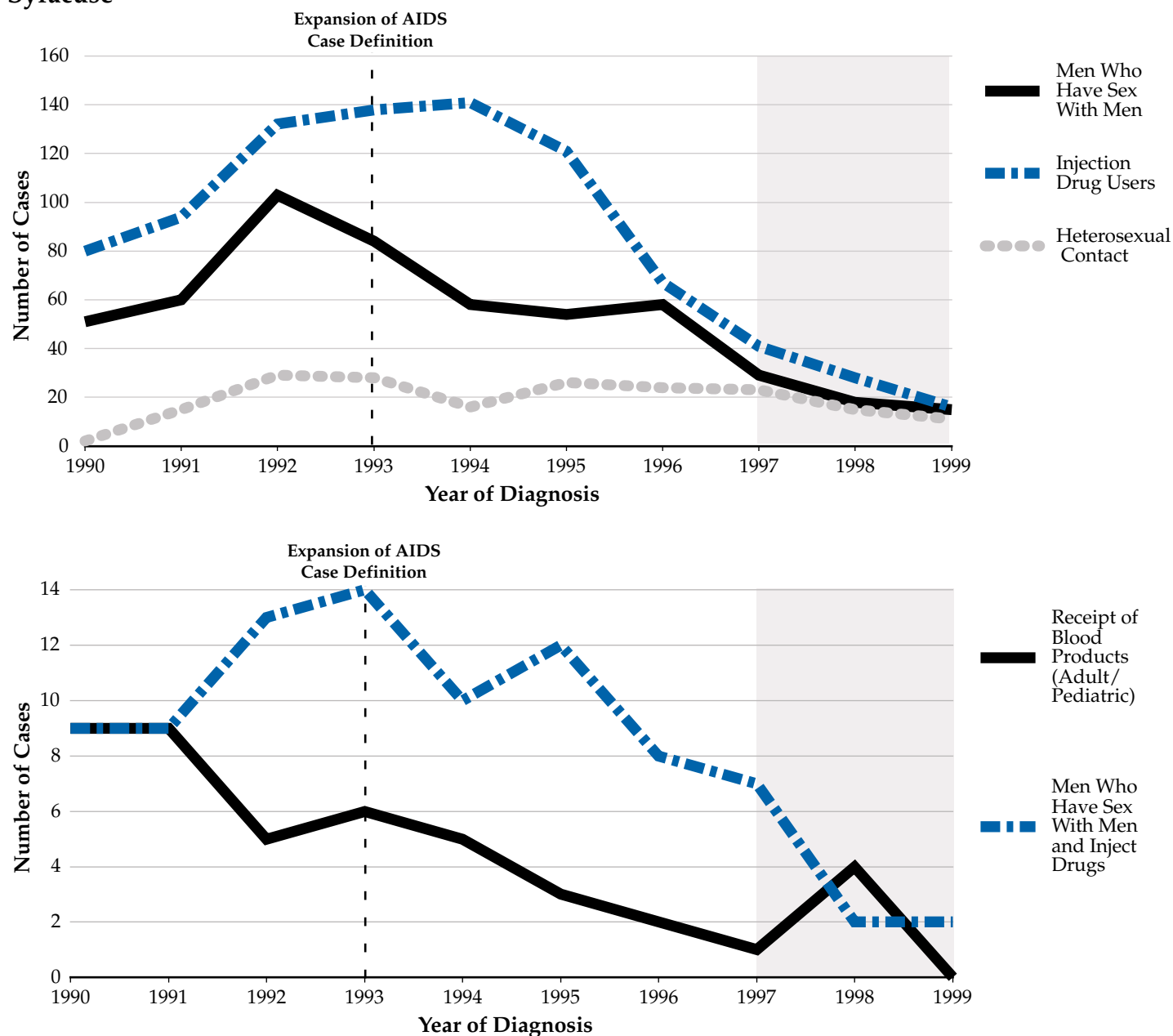
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.7

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Syracuse



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on pediatric cases are not presented.

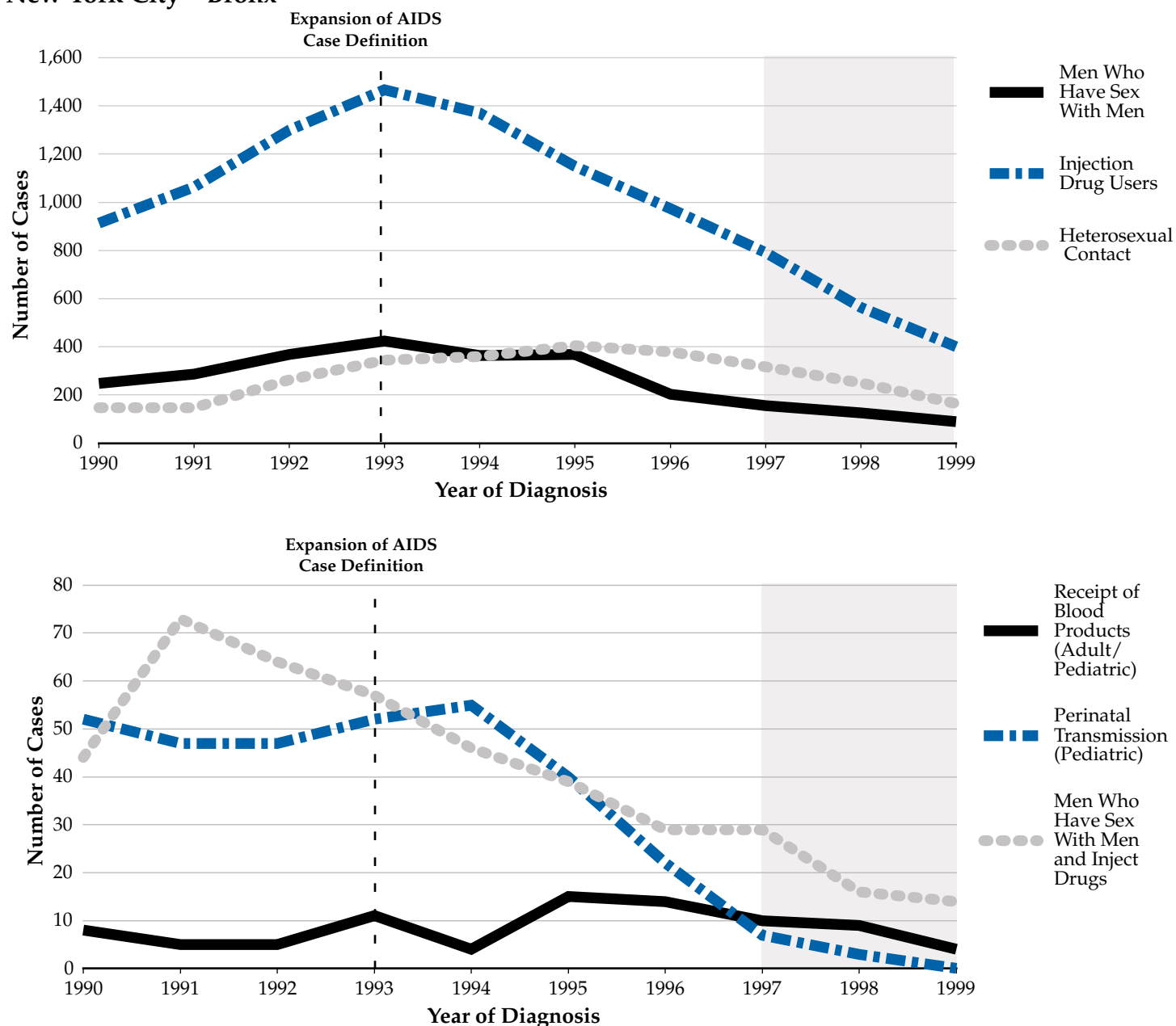
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.8

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City – Bronx



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

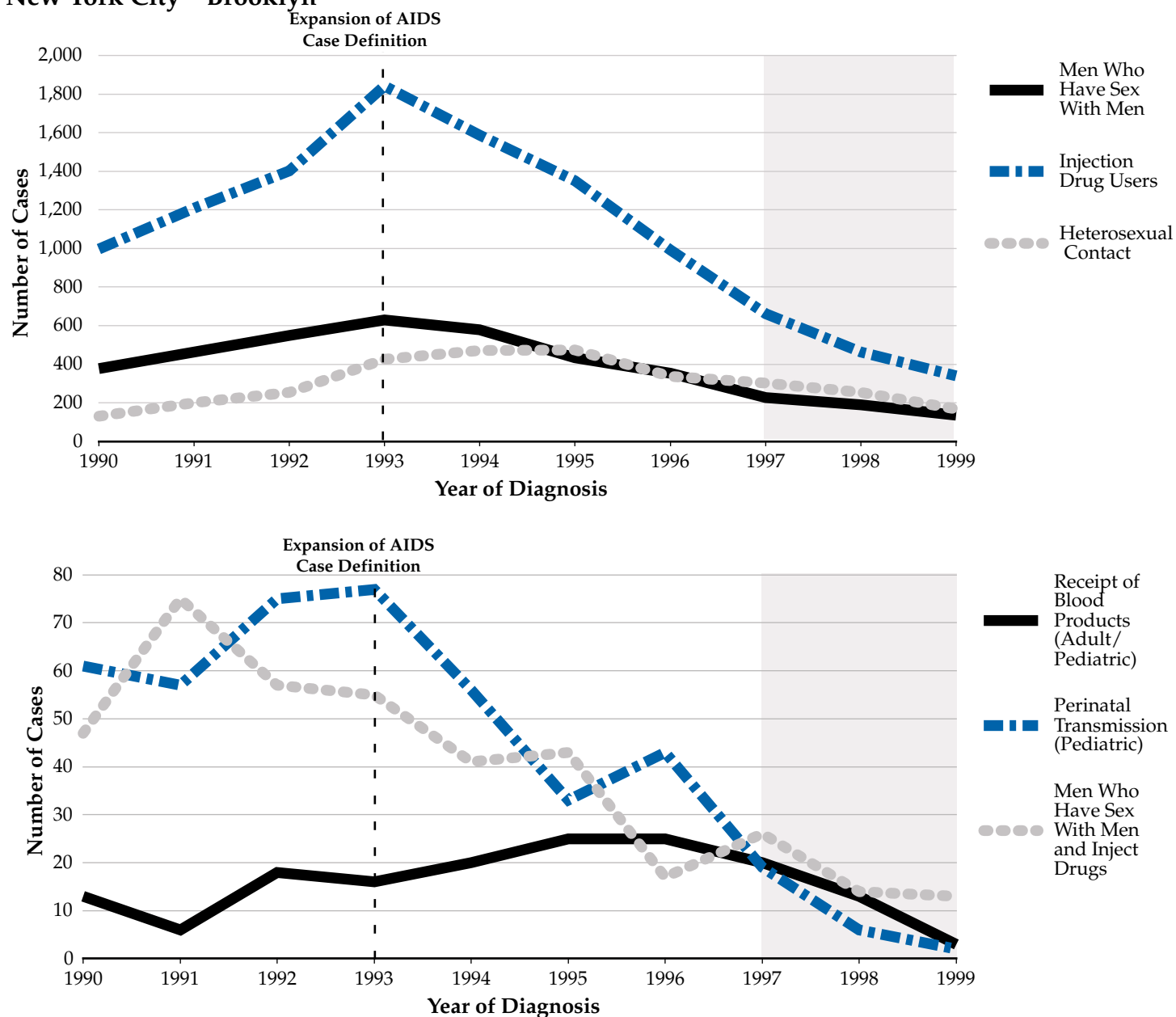
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.9

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City – Brooklyn



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

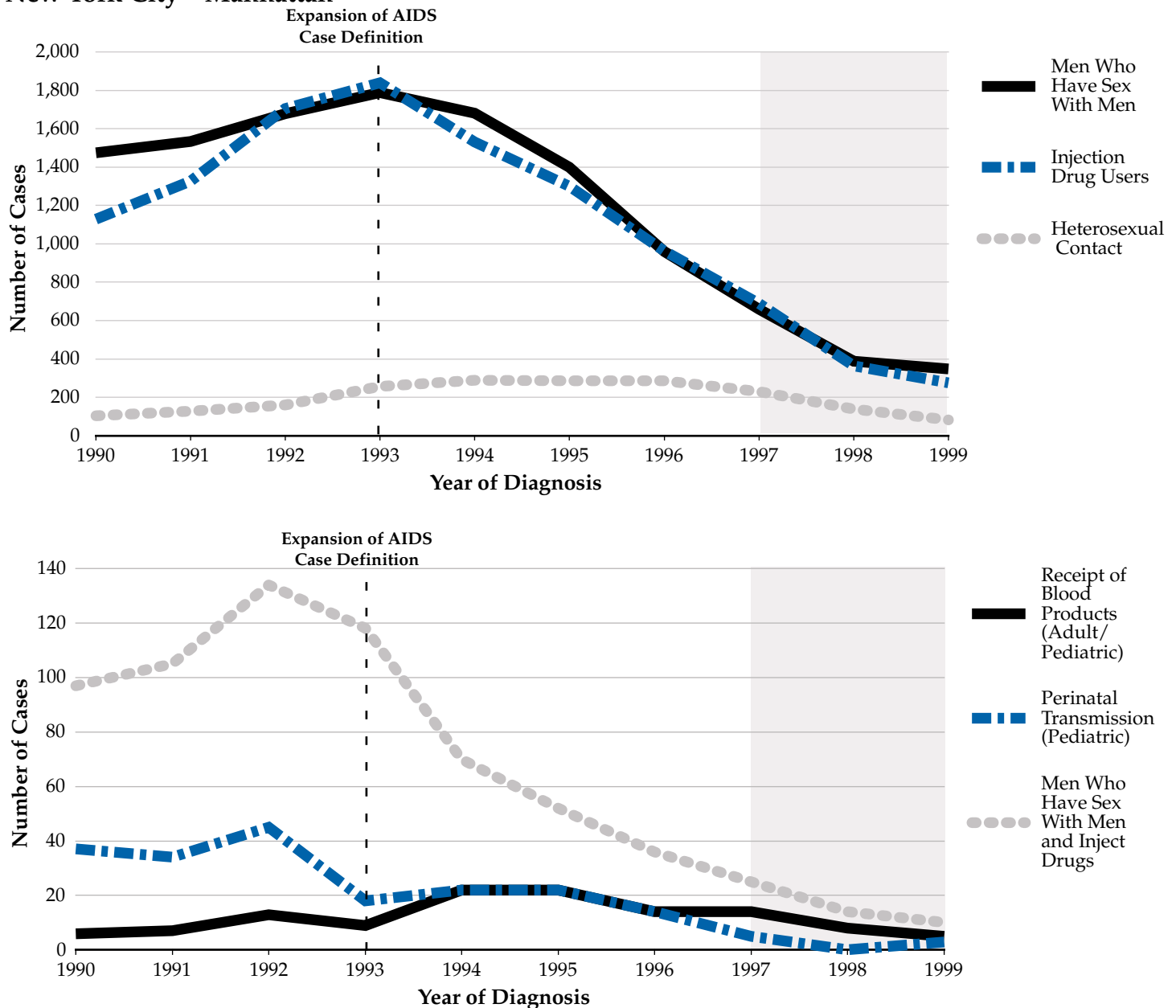
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.10

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City – Manhattan



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

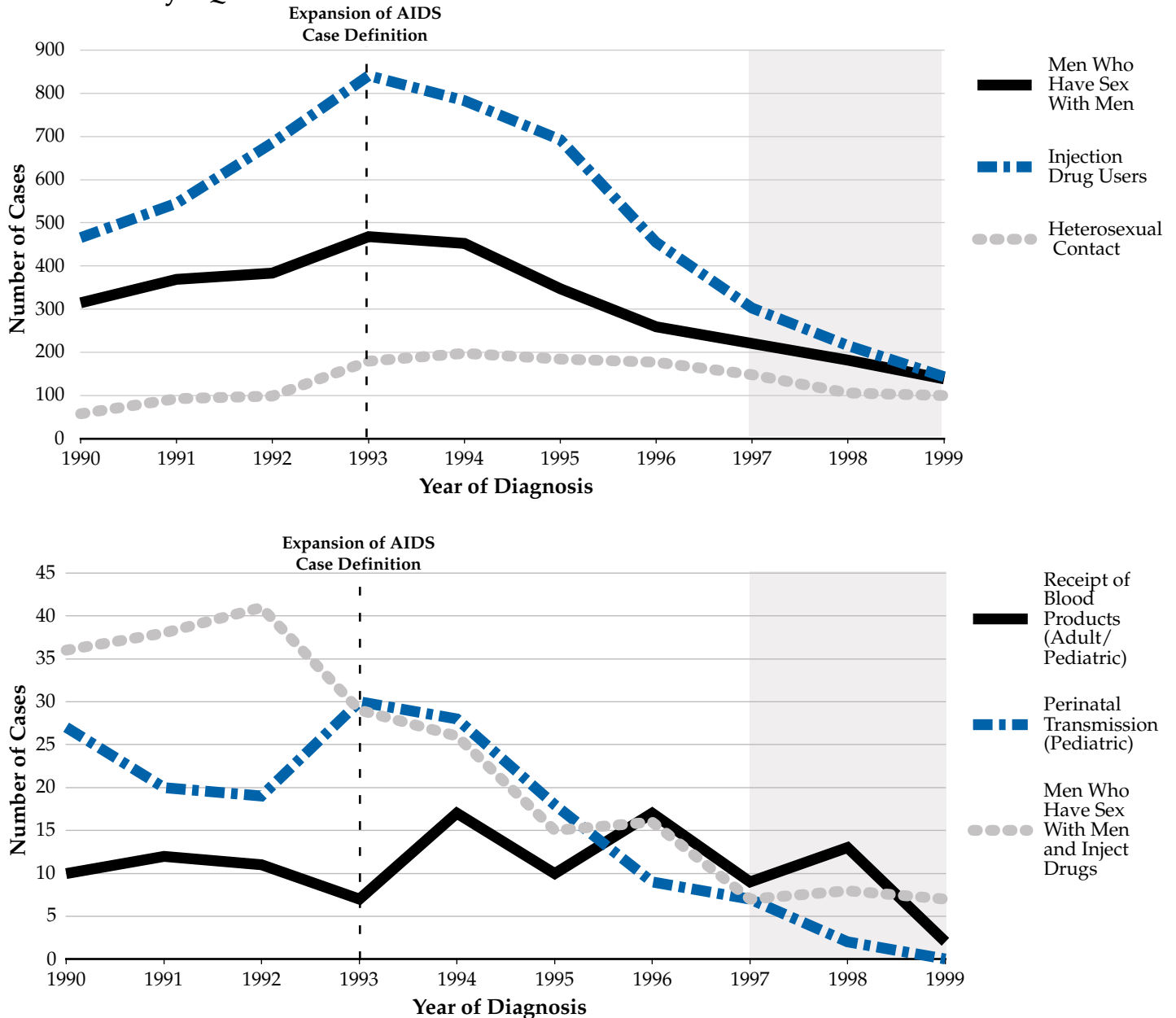
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.11

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City – Queens



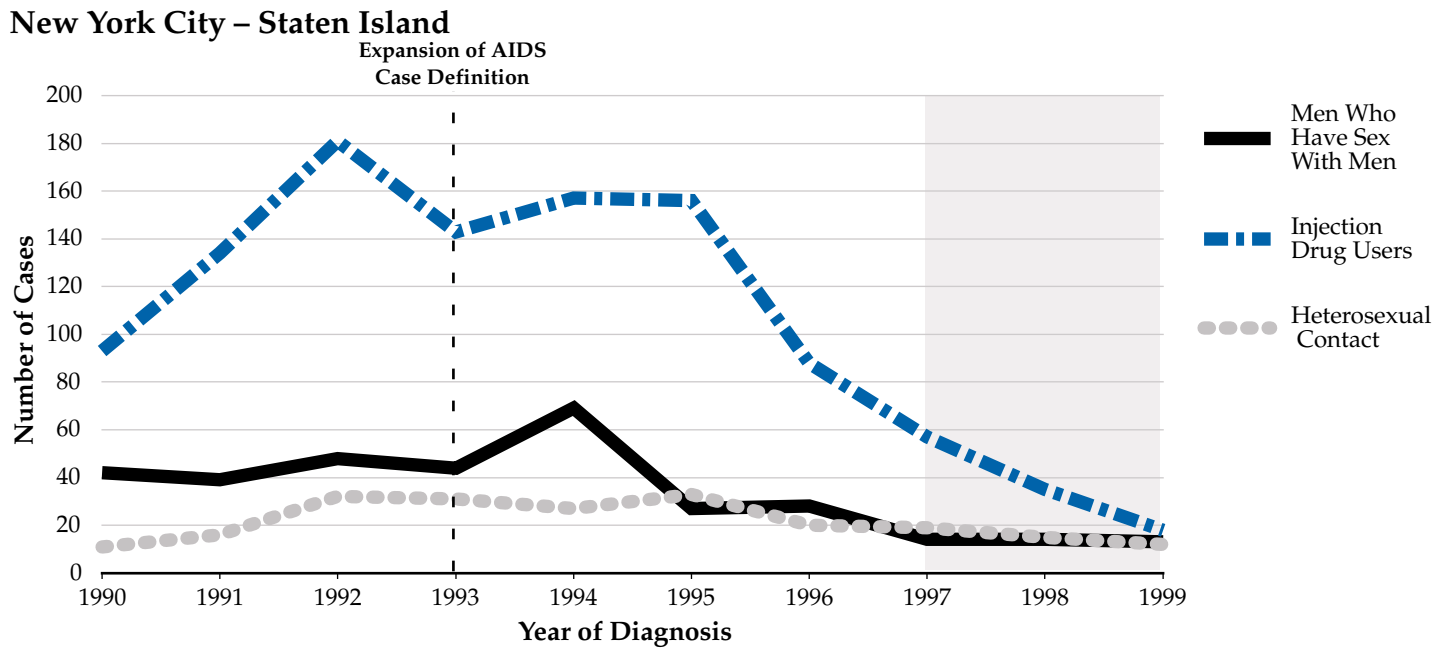
* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.12

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories. Due to small case numbers, data on other HIV exposure categories are not presented.

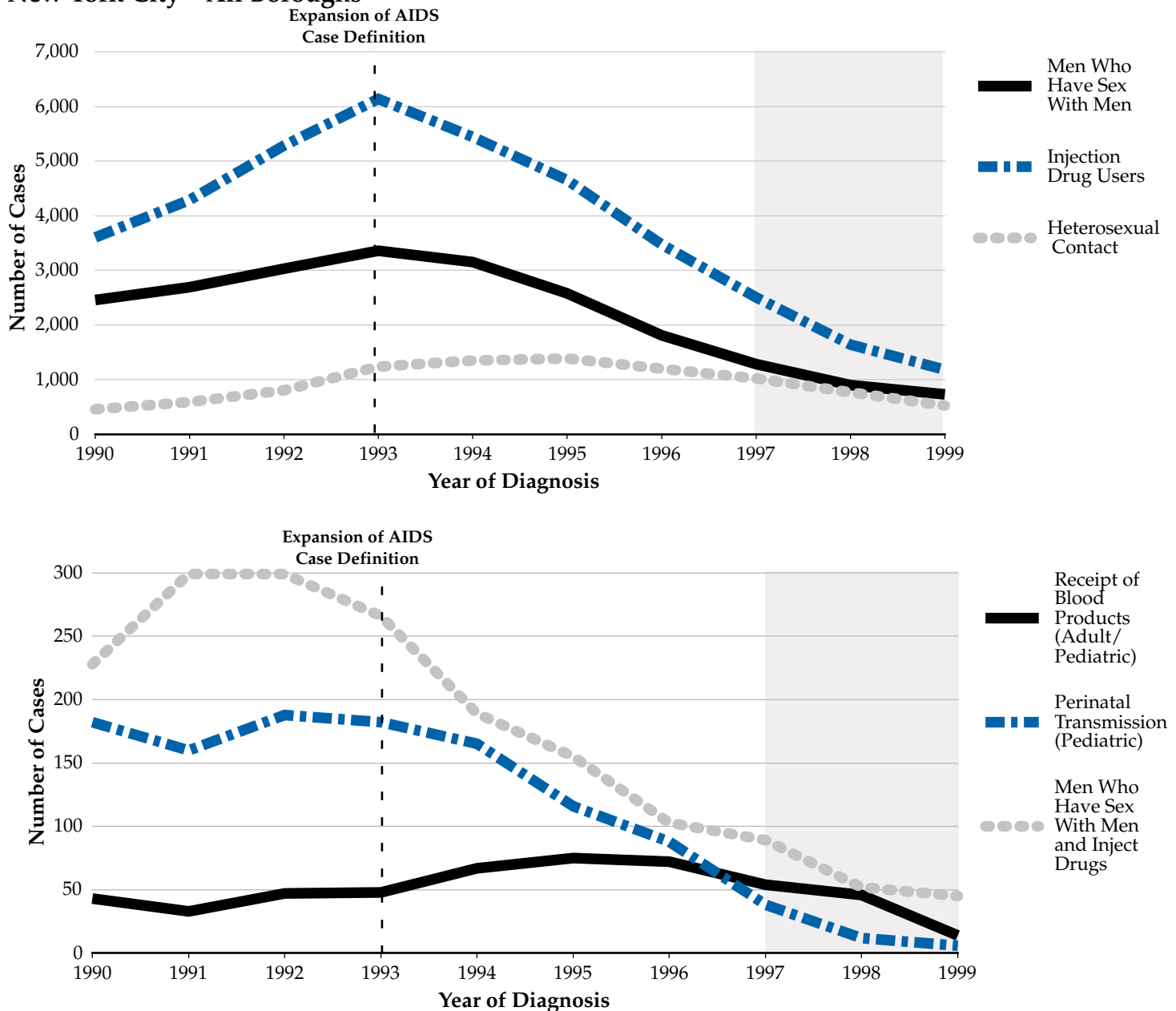
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.13

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City – All Boroughs



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

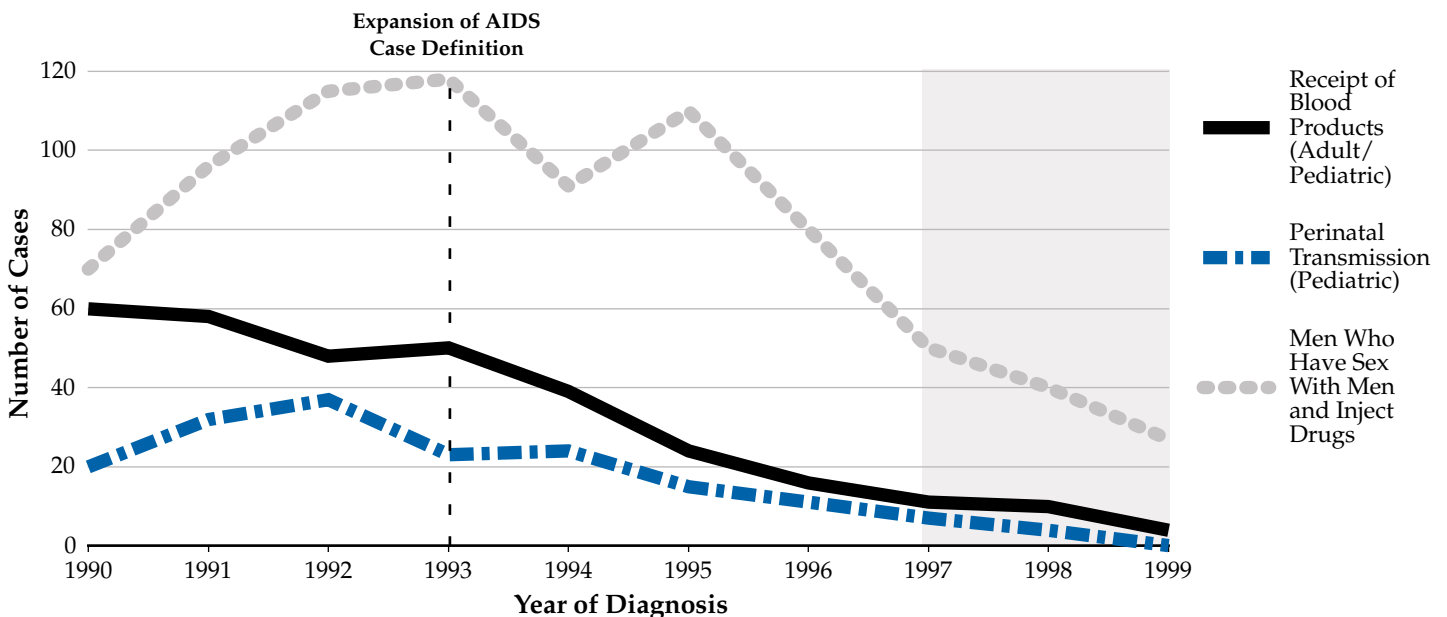
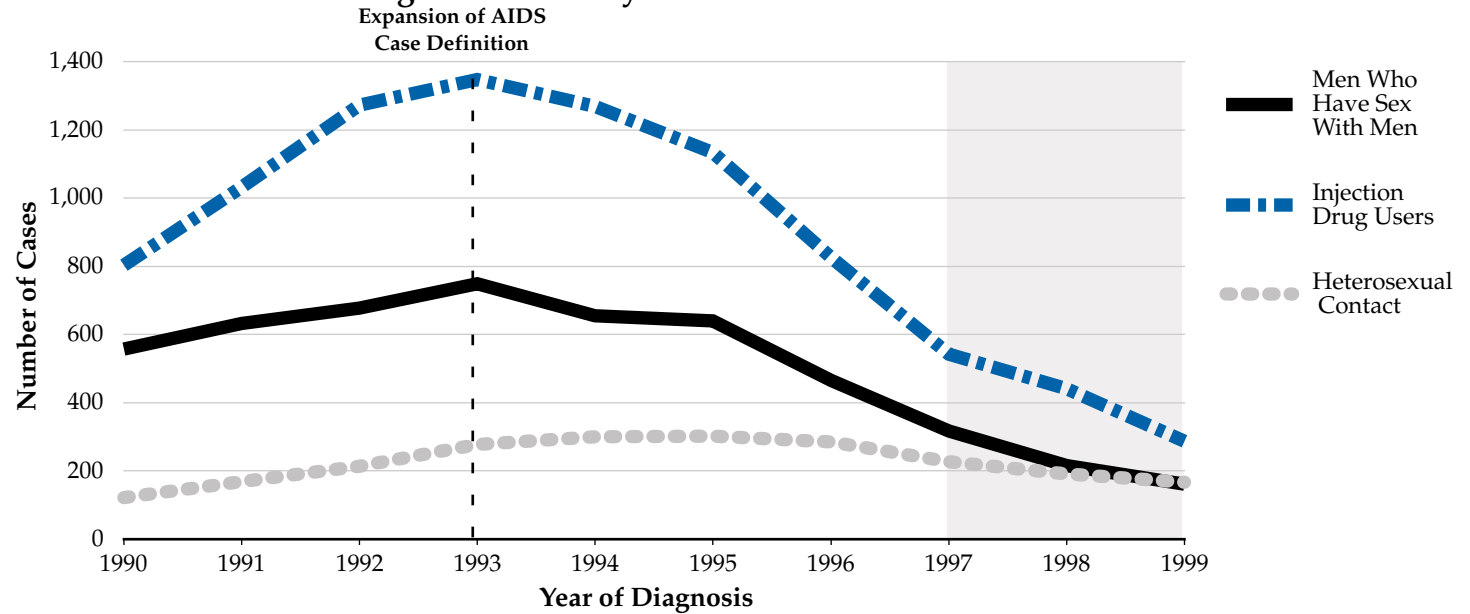
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-5.14

AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York State – Excluding New York City



* Please note that vertical scales of graphs are not consistent across regions and exposure categories.

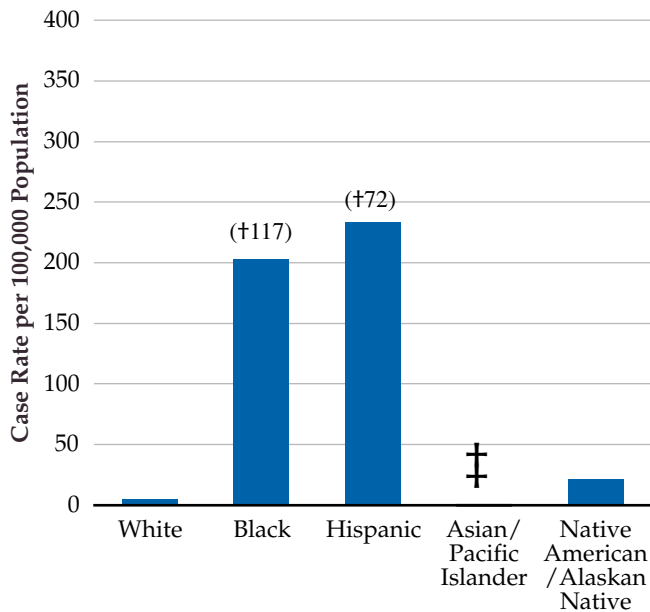
On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 10-6.1

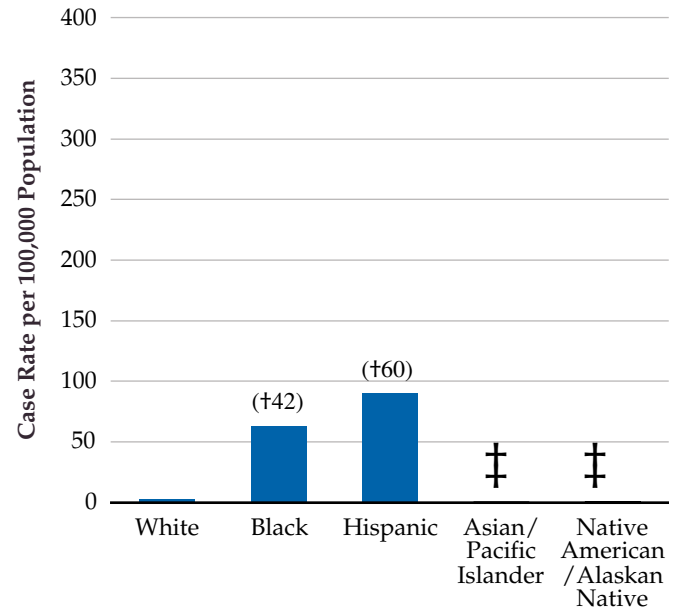
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 and 1999 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

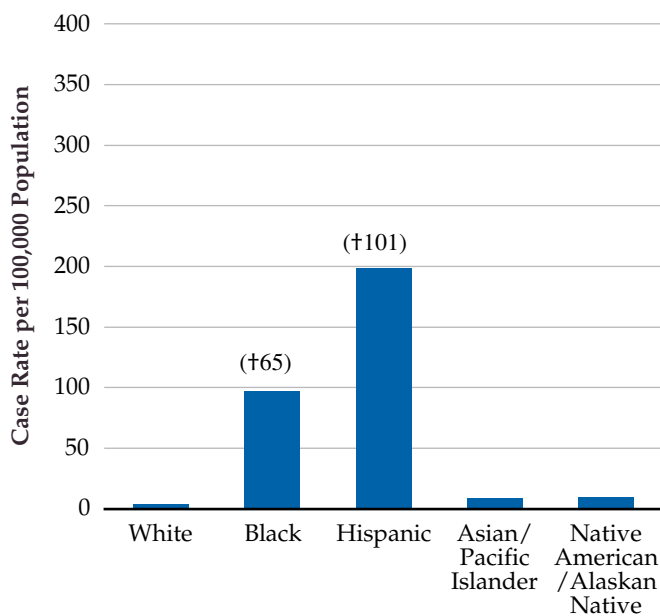
Albany



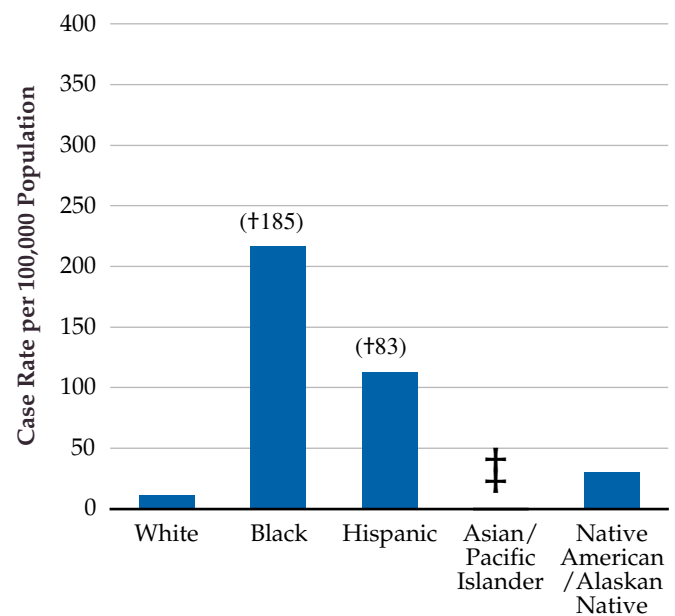
Binghamton



Buffalo



Lower and Mid-Hudson



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

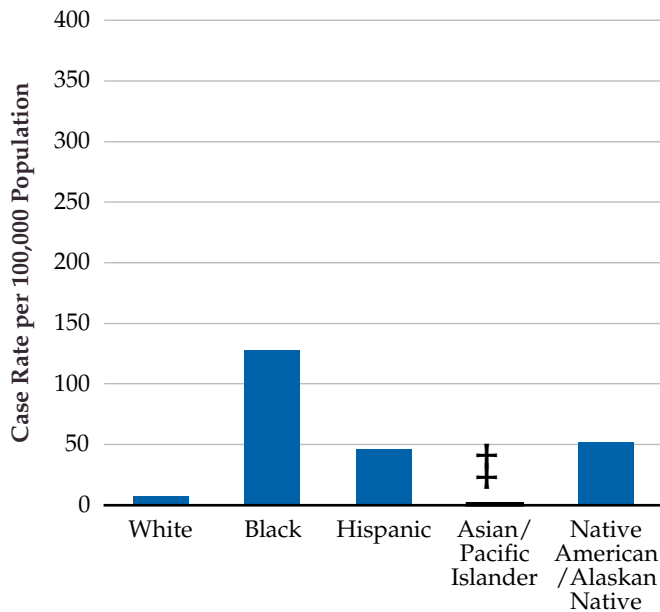
‡ No cases reported.

Figure 10-6.2

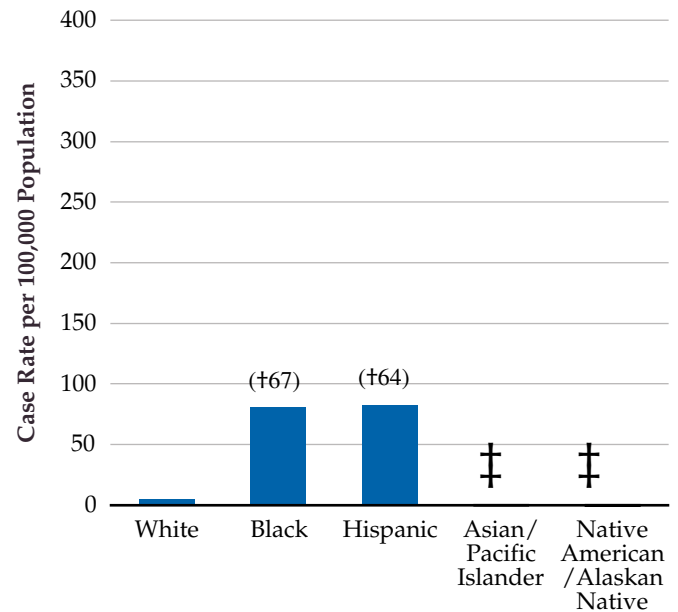
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 and 1999 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

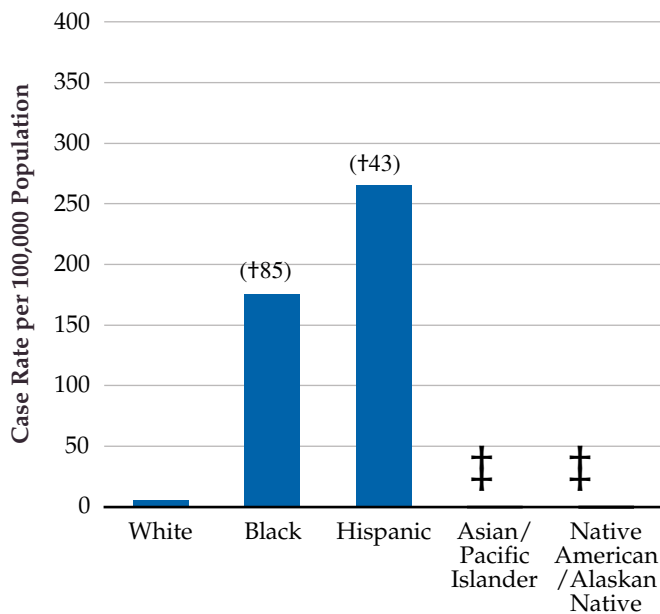
Nassau/Suffolk



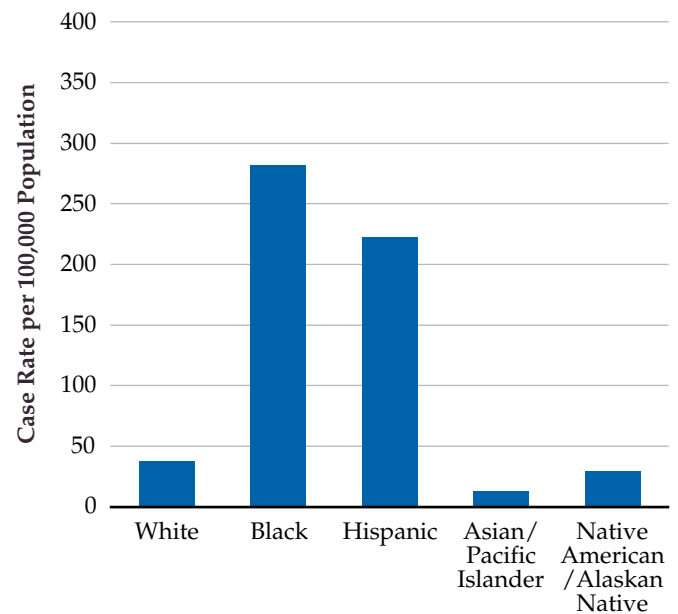
Rochester



Syracuse



Bronx



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

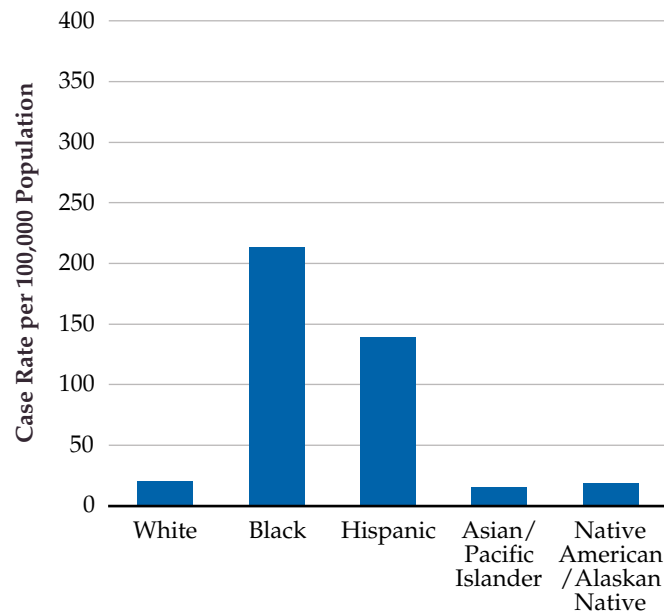
‡ No cases reported.

Figure 10-6.3

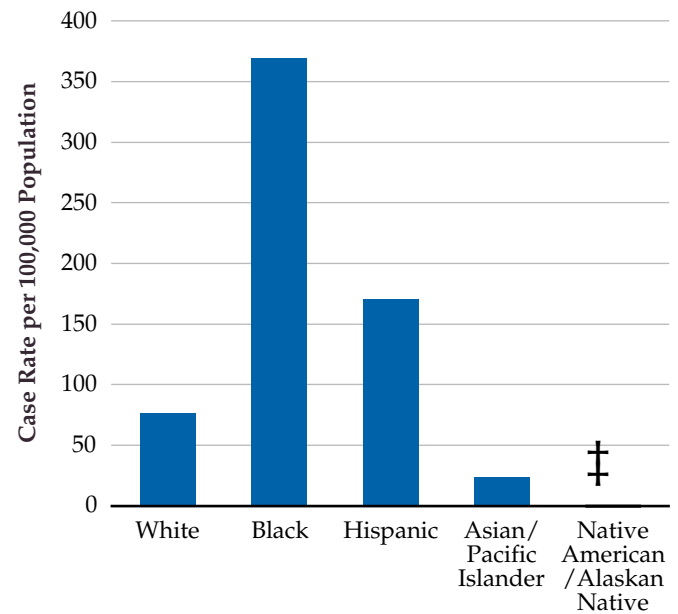
AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 and 1999 per 100,000 Population by Race and Ryan White Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

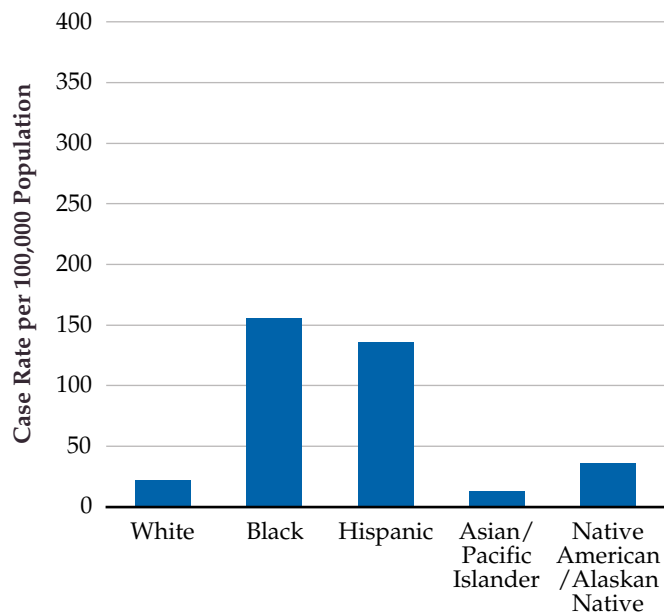
Brooklyn



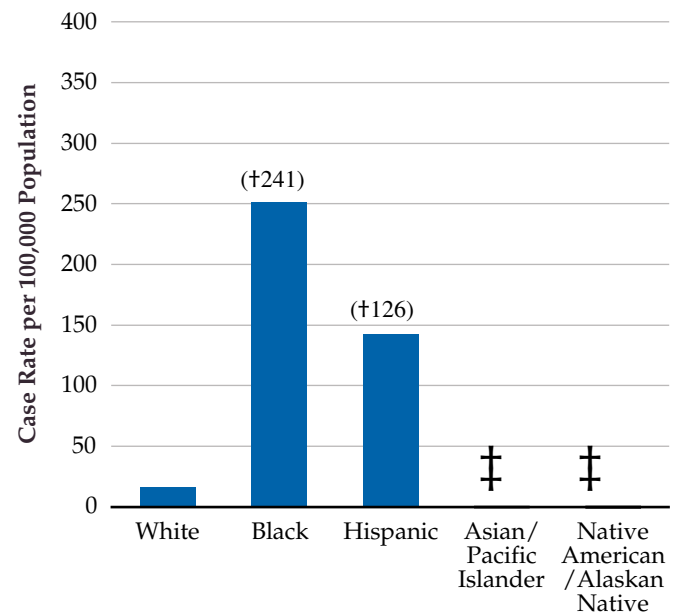
Manhattan



Queens



Staten Island



* Based on 1990 U.S. Census data. AIDS case data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation

† Rate is elevated due to AIDS case diagnoses among state prison inmates housed in the region. (Number in parentheses indicates rate excluding inmate cases.)

‡ No cases reported.

Figure 10-7

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis and Ryan White Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Men Who Have Sex With Men [†]				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Contact			
	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
New York City												
Bronx	202	156	126	89	973	790	564	401	379	316	251	164
Brooklyn	354	227	189	137	991	661	462	339	336	303	255	169
Manhattan	959	659	389	347	962	688	364	275	287	230	139	81
Queens	259	221	182	138	454	302	216	143	177	148	106	100
Staten Island	28	14	14	13	88	57	35	18	20	19	15	12
Borough Unknown	8	5	2	1	5	8	2	0	0	0	1	0
Rest of State												
Albany	52	40	21	16	103	63	36	29	20	21	6	10
Binghamton	5	11	2	0	7	7	4	2	5	2	0	2
Buffalo	85	41	41	24	101	64	52	25	27	18	20	21
Lower and Mid-Hudson	99	65	49	57	286	195	214	147	112	114	107	94
Nassau/Suffolk	123	90	60	38	179	115	83	49	75	36	33	26
Rochester	43	41	24	11	83	57	23	16	22	13	10	3
Syracuse	58	29	18	15	67	41	28	16	24	23	15	11
Total	2,275	1,599	1,117	886	4,299	3,048	2,084	1,463	1,484	1,243	958	693

* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Excludes 486 men with the dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

Figure 10-8

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996-1999 in New York State exclusive of New York City by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Region

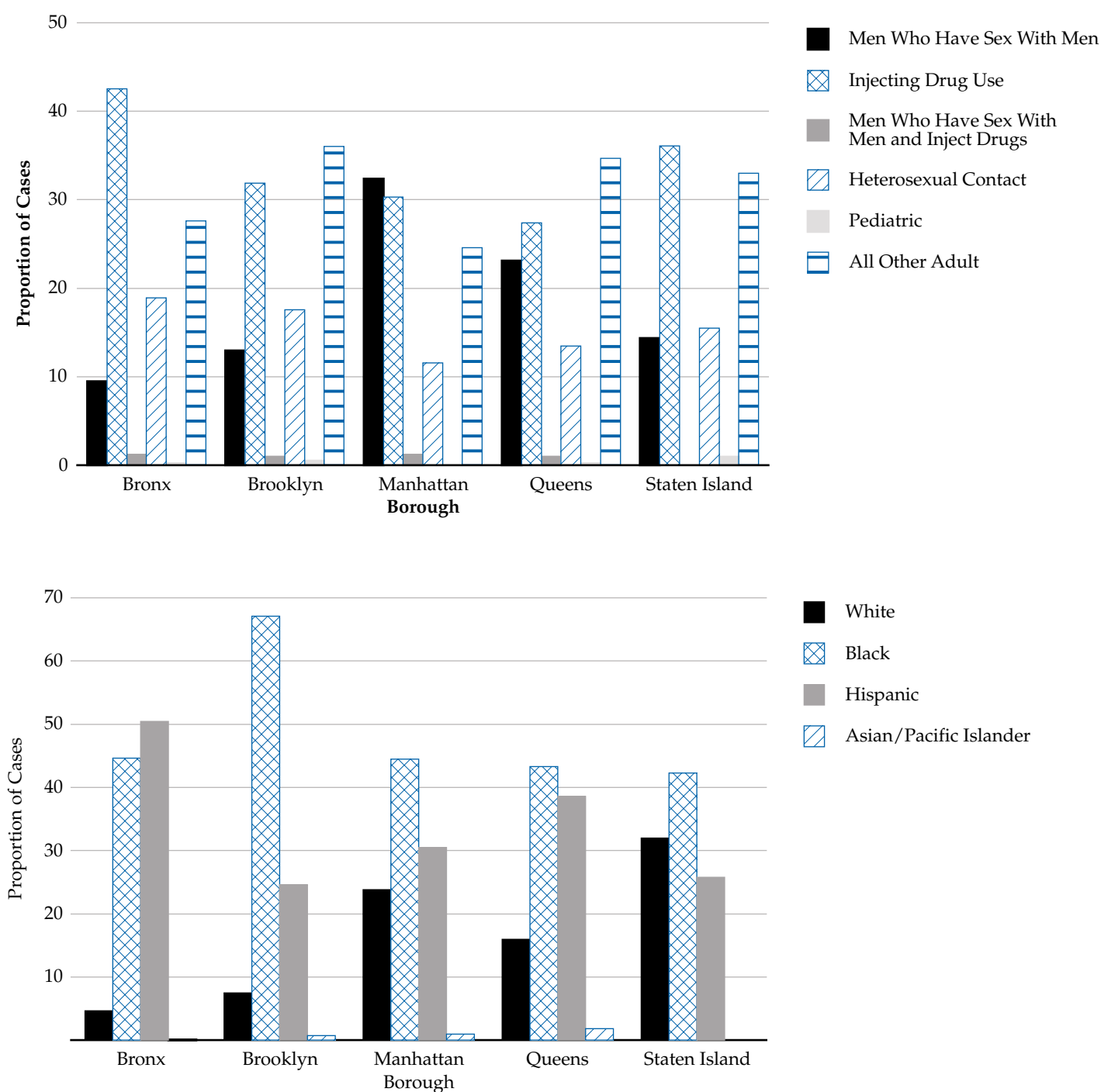
New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	New York City Vicinity		Upstate Urban		All Other Upstate	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis						
0-12	18	0.7	7	0.5	5	0.2
13-19	17	0.7	7	0.5	7	0.3
20-24	47	1.9	34	2.6	48	2.0
25-29	159	6.5	144	11.0	227	9.4
30-39	959	38.9	529	40.3	1,128	46.6
40-49	916	37.2	442	33.7	788	32.5
50-59	261	10.6	123	9.4	189	7.8
>59	86	3.5	26	2.0	31	1.3
Gender						
Males	1,714	69.6	903	68.8	2,005	82.7
Females	749	30.4	409	31.2	418	17.3
Exposure Category						
Men Who Have Sex With Men	497	20.2	353	26.9	308	12.7
Injection Drug Users	914	37.1	496	37.8	686	28.3
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	113	4.6	50	3.8	34	1.4
Adult Blood Products	15	0.6	7	0.5	19	0.8
Heterosexual Contact	432	17.5	246	18.8	192	7.9
Adult Undetermined	474	19.2	153	11.7	1,179	48.7
All Pediatrics	18	0.7	7	0.5	5	0.2
Race/Ethnicity						
White	775	31.5	366	27.9	714	29.5
Black	1,261	51.2	700	53.4	936	38.6
Hispanic	404	16.4	236	18.0	762	31.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	0.4	2	0.2	1	<0.1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	7	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.1
Unknown	6	0.2	7	0.5	7	0.3
Total	2,463	100.0	1,312	100.0	2,423	100.0

Figure 10-9a

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 Among New York City Residents by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity* and Borough

New York City, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



* Four Native American/Alaskan Native New York City residents were diagnosed with AIDS in 1998.

Figure 10-9b

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 Among New York City Residents by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity* and Borough

New York City, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Figure 10-9c

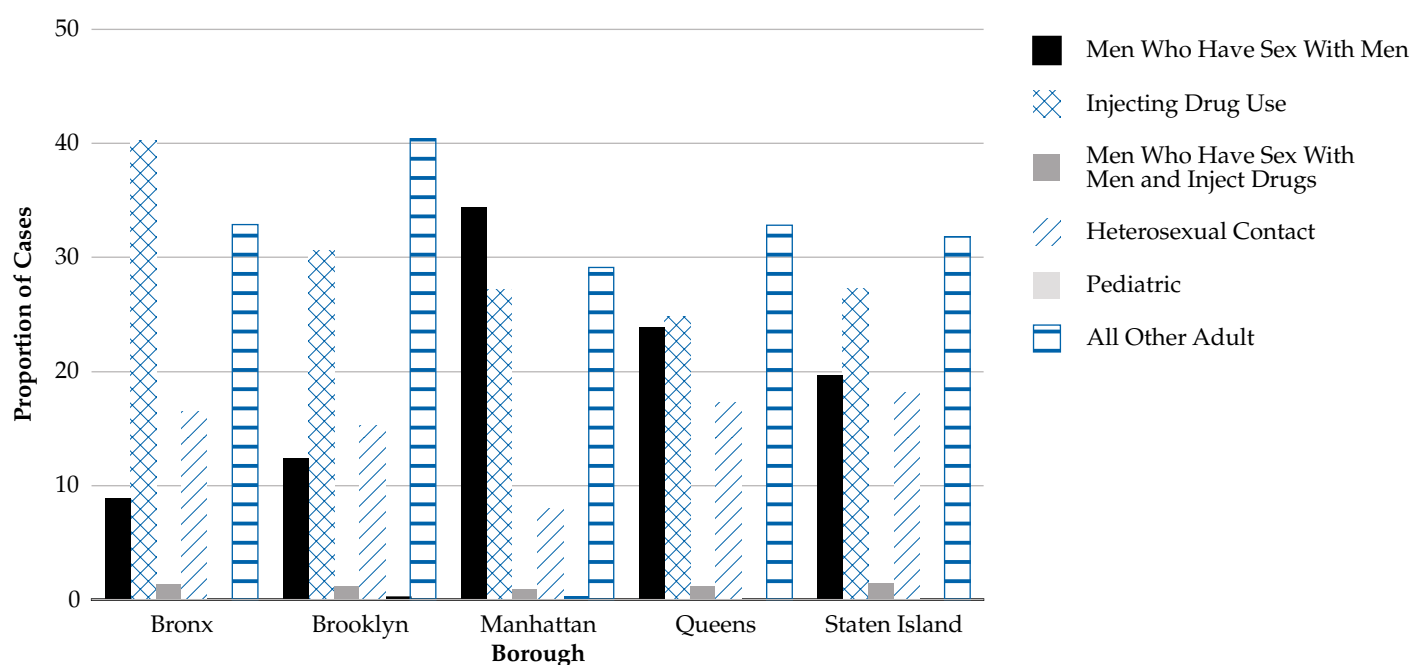
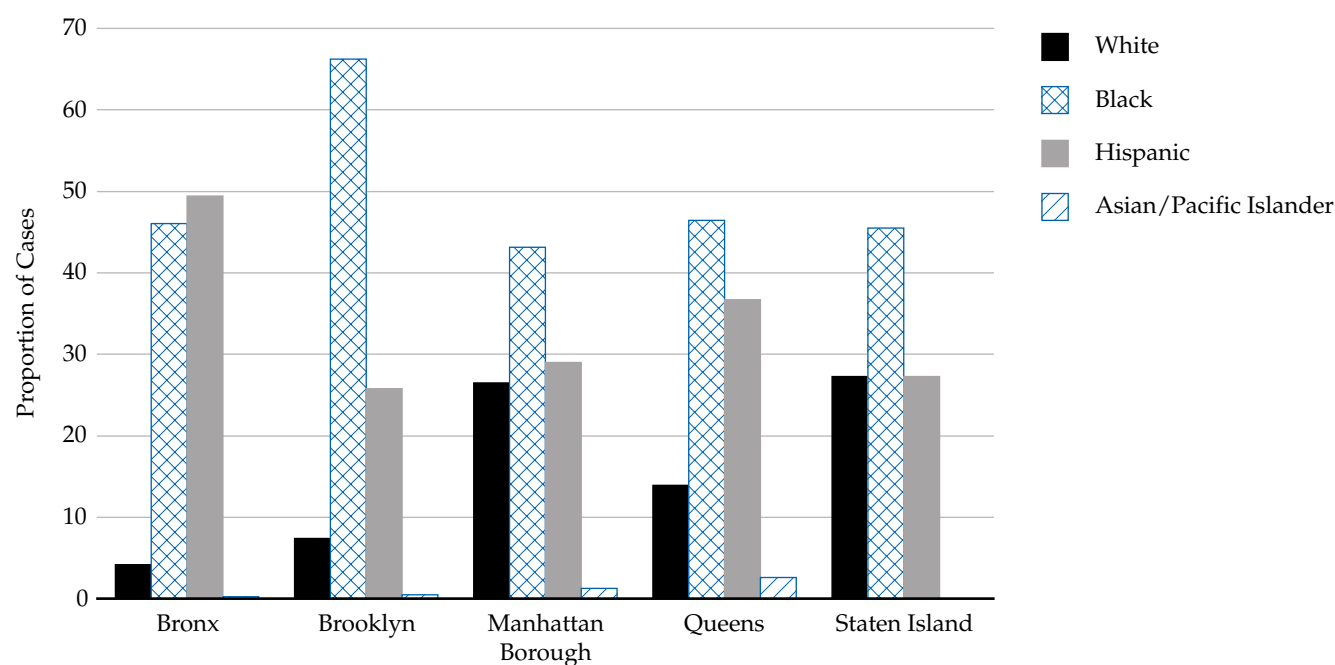


Figure 10-9d



* No Native American/Alaskan Native New York City resident was diagnosed with AIDS in 1999.

Figure 10-10a

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and New York City Borough*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Characteristic	Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis										
13-19	7	0.5	7	0.5	7	0.6	4	0.5	0	0.0
20-24	27	2.0	30	2.1	26	2.2	16	2.0	3	3.1
25-29	96	7.3	100	6.9	69	5.7	68	8.7	1	1.0
30-39	501	37.9	529	36.7	478	39.8	313	39.9	35	36.5
40-49	444	33.6	518	35.9	386	32.1	265	33.8	40	41.7
50-59	194	14.7	196	13.6	173	14.4	92	11.7	12	12.5
>59	54	4.1	62	4.3	62	5.2	27	3.4	5	5.2
Gender										
Male	841	63.6	909	63.0	918	76.4	588	74.9	66	68.8
Female	482	36.4	533	37.0	283	23.6	197	25.1	30	31.3
Race/Ethnicity										
White	62	4.7	109	7.6	286	23.8	126	16.1	30	31.3
Black	589	44.5	967	67.1	535	44.5	339	43.2	41	42.7
Hispanic	668	50.5	355	24.6	366	30.5	304	38.7	25	26.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1	10	0.7	12	1.0	14	1.8	0	—
Native American/ Alaskan Native	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	—	2	0.3	0	—
Unknown	2	0.2	0	—	2	0.2	0	—	0	—
Exposure Category										
Males										
Men Who Have Sex with Men	126	9.5	189	13.1	389	32.4	182	23.2	14	14.6
Injection Drug Users	385	29.1	303	21.0	255	21.2	164	20.9	26	27.1
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	16	1.2	14	1.0	14	1.2	8	1.0	0	—
Heterosexual Contact	87	6.6	84	5.8	55	4.6	39	5.0	6	6.3
Blood Products	5	0.4	7	0.5	5	0.4	6	0.8	1	1.0
Undetermined	222	16.8	312	21.6	200	16.7	189	24.1	19	19.8
Females										
Injection Drug Users	179	13.5	159	11.0	109	9.1	52	6.6	9	9.4
Heterosexual Contact	164	12.4	171	11.9	84	7.0	67	8.5	9	9.4
Blood Products	4	0.3	6	0.4	3	0.2	7	0.9	2	2.1
Undetermined	135	10.2	197	13.7	87	7.2	71	9.0	10	10.4
Total	1,323	100.0	1,442	100.0	1,201	100.0	785	100.0	96	100.0

* Excludes 6 cases for whom borough of residence is not known.

Figure 10-10b

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category and New York City Borough*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Characteristic	Bronx		Brooklyn		Manhattan		Queens		Staten Island	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age at Diagnosis										
13-19	8	0.8	13	1.2	4	0.4	2	0.3	0	—
20-24	31	3.1	23	2.1	14	1.4	13	2.3	0	—
25-29	87	8.7	66	6.0	54	5.4	41	7.1	3	4.6
30-39	347	34.9	416	37.6	375	37.2	241	41.8	27	41.5
40-49	334	33.6	368	33.3	383	38.0	203	35.2	26	40.0
50-59	136	13.7	169	15.3	125	12.4	54	9.4	8	12.3
>59	52	5.2	51	4.6	52	5.2	23	4.0	1	1.5
Gender										
Male	613	61.6	715	64.6	806	80.0	421	73.0	40	61.5
Female	382	38.4	391	35.4	201	20.0	156	27.0	25	38.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	42	4.2	82	7.4	268	26.6	80	13.9	18	27.7
Black	458	46.0	732	66.2	433	43.0	268	46.4	29	44.6
Hispanic	492	49.4	286	25.9	292	29.0	212	36.7	18	27.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.3	6	0.5	13	1.3	15	2.6	0	—
Unknown	0	—	0	—	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	—
Exposure Category										
Males										
Men Who Have										
Sex with Men	89	8.9	137	12.4	347	34.5	138	23.9	13	20.0
Injection Drug Users	282	28.3	231	20.9	201	20.0	109	18.9	12	18.5
Men Who Have										
Sex with Men										
and Inject Drugs	14	1.4	13	1.2	10	1.0	7	1.2	1	1.5
Heterosexual Contact	44	4.4	60	5.4	32	3.2	36	6.2	2	3.1
Blood Products	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	0	—	0	—
Undetermined	183	18.4	272	24.6	213	21.2	131	22.7	12	18.5
Females										
Injection Drug Users	119	12.0	108	9.8	74	7.3	34	5.9	6	9.2
Heterosexual Contact	120	12.1	109	9.9	49	4.9	64	11.1	10	15.4
Blood Products	3	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	—
Undetermined	140	14.1	173	15.6	76	7.5	56	9.7	9	13.8
Total	995	100.0	1,106	100.0	1,007	100.0	577	100.0	65	100.0

* Excludes 5 cases for whom borough of residence is not known.

Figure 10-11

Adults Living with AIDS, and AIDS Case Rates by United Hospital Fund Neighborhood System*

New York City, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

UHF Neighborhood	Adults Living With AIDS		UHF Neighborhood	Adults Living With AIDS	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 Adults†		Number	Rate per 100,000 Adults†
New York City Total	40,503	666			
Bronx Total	8,776	915	Brooklyn Total	10,553	568
Kingsbridge, Riverdale	222	284	Greenpoint	477	535
Northeast Bronx	485	389	Williamsburg, Brunswick	1,518	1,053
Fordham, Bronx Park	1,538	877	Downtown Heights,		
Pelham, Throgs Neck	1,216	556	Park Slope	1,411	773
Crotona, Tremont	1,841	1,393	Bedford Stuyvesant,		
High-Bridge, Morrisania	1,907	1,520	Crown Heights	2,449	1,011
Hunts Point, Mott Haven	1,265	1,207	East New York	960	786
			Sunset Park	343	430
Manhattan Total	14,208	1,094	Borough Park	440	195
Washington Heights,			East Flatbush, Flatbush	1,516	592
Inwood	1,401	678	Canarsie, Flatlands	334	237
Central Harlem,			Bensonhurst, Bay Bridge	227	149
Morningside Heights	1,807	1,524	Coney Island,		
East Harlem	1,372	1,684	Sheepshead Bay	504	225
Upper West Side	1,702	846			
Upper East Side	615	318	Queens Total	6,177	373
Chelsea, Clinton	2,411	2,070	Long Island City, Astoria	656	395
Gramercy Park,			West Queens	1,901	587
Murray Hill	1,050	919	Flushing, Clearview	325	162
Greenwich Village, Soho	1,042	1,426	Bayside, Littleneck	60	85
Union Square,			Ridgewood, Forest Hills	397	207
Lower East Side	1,736	1,022	Fresh Meadows	110	157
Lower Manhattan	162	685	Southwest Queens	544	297
			Jamaica	1,025	486
Staten Island Total	789	254	Southeast Queens	472	298
Port Richmond	166	401	Rockaway	296	366
Stapleton, St. George	358	440			
Willowbrook	67	105			
South Beach, Tottenville	144	116			

* A subdivision using zip code boundaries to reflect catchment areas of certain healthcare facilities. This system was updated in October 1998, resulting in changes to the following UHF-defined neighborhoods: Central Harlem, Washington Heights/Inwood, East Harlem, Bedford/Stuyvesant, East Flatbush, Borough Park, East New York, Canarsie/Flatlands. City and borough totals include data for known residents whose zip code was not reported. Zip code is missing, incomplete or not classified (within the UHF neighborhood system) for 4,678 (11%) of 43,150 adults currently living with AIDS in New York City. Of these 4,678 cases, 2,647 are New York City residents and 2,031 are residents of other localities.

† Based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons age 13 and older.

Source: New York City Department of Health.

Figure 10-12

AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 in New Jersey Counties Abutting New York City by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category

New Jersey, Cases Confirmed through May 2000

	Bergen County				Essex County				Hudson County				Union County			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Age at Diagnosis																
0-12	*	*	*	*	7	6	*	*	8	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
13-19	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	*	*	*	*	15	17	18	16	10	11	6	*	*	*	*	*
25-29	12	*	*	*	77	49	43	44	42	33	16	17	17	11	9	10
30-39	49	44	19	24	359	300	203	166	221	152	73	68	100	76	55	46
40-49	39	31	15	32	304	269	205	221	141	100	57	64	110	79	40	46
50-59	10	14	*	6	100	86	53	48	37	29	19	13	24	25	10	20
>60	*	6	*	*	29	34	27	21	8	13	9	8	9	6	6	*
Race/Ethnicity																
White	64	55	23	31	52	54	27	24	96	72	42	35	30	38	19	16
Black	30	31	14	23	744	631	478	427	211	154	81	91	195	131	84	91
Hispanic	14	15	7	12	96	80	44	57	160	117	56	47	43	29	20	20
Asian/ Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native American/ Alaskan Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gender																
Male	78	74	27	43	562	470	317	309	327	228	124	115	181	127	86	74
Female	34	28	17	24	333	296	234	201	143	116	58	59	89	72	39	56
Exposure Category																
Men Who Have Sex With Men	31	23	10	14	86	72	56	57	91	73	43	26	31	29	16	13
Injection Drug User†	26	31	15	17	368	301	197	166	173	101	57	52	119	81	41	35
Heterosexual Contact	24	22	10	7	171	144	120	103	83	66	21	36	50	40	24	28
Blood Products (Adult)	*	*	*	*	5	5	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	6
Pediatric	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*	8	*	*	*	5	*	*	*
Others/Unknown	30	26	8	25	258	238	174	180	111	98	55	60	63	48	39	47
Total	112	102	44	67	895	766	551	510	470	344	182	174	270	199	125	130

* Indicates fewer than five cases.

† Includes persons reported with dual transmission risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

Source: New Jersey Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance

Age at Diagnosis of AIDS

The reported age of an AIDS case reflects that person's age at the earliest documented diagnosis of AIDS. However, an individual may be infected with HIV for 10 years or more prior to developing AIDS. The CDC categorizes a case as pediatric if an AIDS diagnosis was made prior to age 13. Adult and adolescent cases refer to those cases age 13 and older at time of AIDS diagnosis.

Of cases diagnosed in 1999 in New York State, the vast majority (72.9%) was diagnosed between the ages of 30-49 (see Figure 11-2b). Among adult AIDS cases, mean age at diagnosis has

gradually increased over time, from 37 years in the late 1980s, to 40 years in 1997-1999. This trend is likely related to an increasingly prolonged asymptomatic period after HIV infection due to improved treatments for HIV, rather than increasing age at infection, and has been notable for all racial/ethnic groups, and for both men and women. This trend has also been noted among perinatally infected children (see Section 12). Adult subpopulations in which this aging trend has not been noted include gay and bisexual men, and blood product recipients.

Some demographic characteristics of AIDS cases vary by age. Of cases diagnosed 1996-1999, both the percent female and the percent minority race/ethnicity decreased with increasing age group. For example, more than 55 percent of recently diagnosed AIDS cases among adolescents (ages 13-19 years) are female (see Figure 13-1), compared to only 21.7 percent among AIDS cases diagnosed at age 50 and older (see Figure 11-3). Similarly, just under 95 percent of recently diagnosed adolescent AIDS cases are among people of color, compared to 81.1 percent among those diagnosed at age 50 or older.

Figure 11-1

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Race/Age at Diagnosis*	New York State									New York City				
	Males					Females				Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact		Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
White														
13-19	11	0	3	46	1	3	3	8		6	0	2	18	0
20-24	303	79	23	36	6	68	4	96		186	50	13	11	4
25-29	2,183	527	177	56	24	336	13	266		1,544	331	100	17	11
30-39	9,678	3,369	652	91	154	1,356	25	603		7,531	2,226	375	29	79
40-49	6,775	2,492	336	67	111	645	25	341		5,424	1,691	197	23	52
50-59	2,457	449	67	60	55	75	24	116		1,977	333	51	26	31
>59	753	79	14	121	27	11	62	53		601	65	11	60	16
Black														
13-19	40	10	2	8	3	19	6	45		37	6	2	7	3
20-24	448	117	32	4	31	169	7	267		384	93	27	3	21
25-29	1,657	864	225	15	126	780	15	786		1,393	659	165	14	104
30-39	4,493	7,950	820	56	634	4,127	66	2,188		3,829	6,169	610	39	512
40-49	2,408	8,810	462	41	444	2,747	62	1,044		2,097	7,109	351	32	366
50-59	1,024	2,269	120	27	201	463	29	353		928	1,906	92	22	161
>59	334	498	18	37	104	96	21	132		301	433	16	28	90
Hispanic														
13-19	29	14	1	9	2	11	6	28		26	13	1	8	1
20-24	348	271	42	5	24	156	0	188		323	217	35	4	15
25-29	1,290	1,540	177	8	133	673	6	558		1,183	1,207	152	7	113
30-39	3,593	8,193	588	34	378	2,656	27	1,477		3,371	6,807	492	27	317
40-49	2,101	5,646	259	24	289	1,191	18	862		1,989	4,878	234	22	257
50-59	784	1,240	51	12	132	205	12	317		744	1,113	39	10	119
>59	211	226	3	16	55	29	8	97		202	213	3	15	50
Asian/Pacific Islander														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	8	1	0	1	1	1	0	6		7	1	0	1	1
25-29	45	6	1	0	3	1	1	6		42	5	1	0	3
30-39	165	22	8	3	19	6	1	14		156	19	7	2	18
40-49	145	26	1	2	3	3	4	16		139	26	1	1	3
50-59	44	7	2	2	4	1	0	3		41	7	1	2	4
>59	10	3	0	2	3	0	2	1		9	3	0	2	3
Native American/Alaskan Native														
13-19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0
25-29	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		0	1	0	0	0
30-39	9	5	3	0	2	2	0	1		3	3	1	0	2
40-49	5	9	2	0	0	2	0	0		5	3	1	0	0
50-59	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0		1	1	0	0	1
>59	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	1	0	0	0
Total	41,359	44,725	4,089	783	2,970	15,833	448	9,873		34,483	35,589	2,980	430	2,357

Figure 11-1

Cumulative Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City				Rest of State							
Females				Males					Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*											
White											
13-19	2	2	1	5	0	1	28	1	1	1	7
20-24	45	1	48	117	29	10	25	2	23	3	48
25-29	229	6	129	639	196	77	39	13	107	7	137
30-39	926	11	334	2,147	1,143	277	62	75	430	14	269
40-49	459	10	188	1,351	801	139	44	59	186	15	153
50-59	59	15	64	480	116	16	34	24	16	9	52
>59	9	37	29	152	14	3	61	11	2	25	24
Black											
13-19	16	3	36	3	4	0	1	0	3	3	9
20-24	144	5	214	64	24	5	1	10	25	2	53
25-29	659	8	631	264	205	60	1	22	121	7	155
30-39	3,444	53	1,797	664	1,781	210	17	122	683	13	391
40-49	2,369	49	866	311	1,701	111	9	78	378	13	178
50-59	422	25	305	96	363	28	5	40	41	4	48
>59	91	17	108	33	65	2	9	14	5	4	24
Hispanic											
13-19	11	5	21	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	7
20-24	139	0	166	25	54	7	1	9	17	0	22
25-29	610	5	498	107	333	25	1	20	63	1	60
30-39	2,444	24	1,341	222	1,386	96	7	61	212	3	136
40-49	1,104	15	806	112	768	25	2	32	87	3	56
50-59	197	12	303	40	127	12	2	13	8	0	14
>59	28	6	92	9	13	0	1	5	1	2	5
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
25-29	1	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
30-39	5	1	14	9	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
40-49	3	4	14	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
50-59	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
30-39	1	0	1	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,419	318	8,018	6,876	9,136	1,109	353	613	2,414	130	1,855

* Excludes 156 adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11-2a

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Race/Age at Diagnosis*	New York State									New York City				
	Males					Females				Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact		Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
White														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	2		4	1	0	0	0
25-29	25	2	3	3	0	6	1	7		16	0	2	2	0
30-39	175	56	11	4	15	36	1	34		127	37	3	1	9
40-49	122	84	11	1	15	33	0	12		87	42	5	0	8
50-59	58	30	3	0	6	3	0	5		43	20	3	0	5
>59	17	8	0	1	3	1	1	1		14	7	0	0	1
Black														
13-19	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	5		1	0	0	1	0
20-24	14	3	1	0	3	4	2	15		11	3	1	0	3
25-29	49	17	3	1	6	23	2	45		41	13	3	1	5
30-39	189	155	17	1	53	122	4	141		155	121	8	1	42
40-49	79	382	16	4	56	158	5	102		61	290	9	4	44
50-59	39	128	6	4	26	35	2	30		31	99	4	4	24
>59	14	27	0	4	13	4	1	6		11	22	0	4	9
Hispanic														
13-19	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2		1	0	0	1	0
20-24	12	3	2	0	5	2	0	11		12	3	0	0	2
25-29	25	22	1	0	16	12	0	23		25	19	1	0	16
30-39	143	214	13	0	48	105	2	80		127	184	8	0	45
40-49	95	210	4	3	30	73	0	65		87	188	4	3	27
50-59	32	78	0	0	22	19	2	34		30	70	0	0	22
>59	8	15	0	1	5	0	3	9		8	12	0	1	5
Asian/Pacific Islander														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0
25-29	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0
30-39	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0		3	1	1	1	3
40-49	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		2	1	0	0	0
50-59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
40-49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,114	1,439	92	30	326	641	26	631		901	1,134	52	24	271

Figure 11-2a

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Race/Age at Diagnosis*	New York City Females			Rest of State					Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Males					Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
				Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact			
White											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25-29	3	0	1	9	2	1	1	0	3	1	6
30-39	28	1	16	48	19	8	3	6	8	0	18
40-49	20	0	7	35	42	6	1	7	13	0	5
50-59	1	0	1	15	10	0	0	1	2	0	4
>59	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Black											
13-19	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	3	2	12	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
25-29	18	1	29	8	4	0	0	1	5	1	16
30-39	88	3	111	34	34	9	0	11	34	1	30
40-49	123	5	85	18	92	7	0	12	35	0	17
50-59	29	2	27	8	29	2	0	2	6	0	3
>59	4	1	3	3	5	0	0	4	0	0	3
Hispanic											
13-19	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	3
25-29	9	0	21	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	2
30-39	92	2	66	16	30	5	0	3	13	0	14
40-49	65	0	58	8	22	0	0	3	8	0	7
50-59	17	2	33	2	8	0	0	0	2	0	1
>59	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	507	22	495	213	305	40	6	55	134	4	136

* Excludes eight adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11-2b

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	New York State									New York City				
	Males					Females				Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact		Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*														
White														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1		5	1	0	0	0
25-29	25	4	2	0	1	3	0	5		21	1	0	0	0
30-39	146	40	8	1	10	21	0	16		115	23	4	0	3
40-49	124	59	6	1	9	22	2	7		93	35	3	0	1
50-59	36	11	2	0	2	4	0	9		24	7	1	0	1
>59	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	2		5	1	0	0	1
Black														
13-19	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	5		1	0	0	1	0
20-24	9	2	0	0	1	6	0	15		8	2	0	0	0
25-29	34	11	1	0	10	13	0	29		27	3	0	0	6
30-39	142	103	9	1	52	75	1	119		108	84	6	1	42
40-49	75	271	15	1	37	111	3	63		62	210	8	0	29
50-59	24	105	3	0	20	25	0	26		21	85	2	0	14
>59	10	15	0	2	12	7	0	8		10	13	0	1	11
Hispanic														
13-19	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3		1	1	0	0	0
20-24	8	3	0	0	2	3	0	3		8	3	0	0	2
25-29	25	15	2	0	6	9	0	15		23	12	1	0	4
30-39	114	162	10	1	31	54	0	55		105	143	9	1	25
40-49	55	162	11	1	22	43	0	43		52	139	9	1	20
50-59	19	62	3	1	9	16	1	19		16	55	2	1	7
>59	7	16	0	0	7	1	0	10		5	16	0	0	6
Asian/Pacific Islander														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0
25-29	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2		1	0	0	0	1
30-39	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		3	0	0	0	1
40-49	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	0	0	0	0
50-59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
30-39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	884	1,046	72	10	236	415	8	457		724	834	45	6	174

Figure 11-2b

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City				Rest of State								
Females				Males					Females			
				Men Who Have Sex With Men		Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs		Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs				
Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact		Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*												
White												
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	2	0	2	4	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3
30-39	13	0	8	31	17	4	1	7	8	0	0	8
40-49	17	2	3	31	24	3	1	8	5	0	0	4
50-59	3	0	5	12	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
>59	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Black												
13-19	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20-24	6	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
25-29	11	0	19	7	8	1	0	4	2	0	0	10
30-39	62	1	81	34	19	3	0	10	13	0	0	38
40-49	85	3	52	13	61	7	1	8	26	0	0	11
50-59	20	0	22	3	20	1	0	6	5	0	0	4
>59	7	0	8	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic												
13-19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
20-24	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
25-29	8	0	11	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
30-39	49	0	51	9	19	1	0	6	5	0	0	4
40-49	38	0	41	3	23	2	0	2	5	0	0	2
50-59	16	1	18	3	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
>59	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Asian/Pacific Islanders												
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native												
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	341	8	352	160	212	27	4	62	74	0	105	

* Excludes four adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 11-3

Adult AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Ryan White Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Gender/Age at Diagnosis													
	Males							Females						
	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59	13-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>59
Exposure Category														
Men Who Have Sex with Men	23	139	594	2,631	1,662	648	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injection Drug Users	5	35	237	2,405	3,745	1,065	197	10	57	213	1,359	1,292	239	35
Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs	1	6	46	222	167	43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	3	28	110	580	412	191	93	24	134	375	1,280	776	282	90
Blood Products	5	1	14	34	25	17	18	5	2	6	33	39	18	10
Undetermined	44	100	462	2,334	1,857	824	355	63	111	272	1,115	686	229	105
Race/Ethnicity														
White	4	38	249	1,748	1,662	599	160	5	32	101	454	305	80	31
Black	40	141	615	3,342	3,710	1,380	446	70	180	494	2,142	1,696	437	141
Hispanic	36	126	568	3,013	2,416	782	224	27	87	266	1,175	781	247	65
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	3	17	80	59	22	12	0	4	5	9	8	2	3
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	0	1	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Unknown	0	1	13	16	15	4	2	0	1	0	7	2	1	0
Ryan White Region														
Albany	1	11	57	297	217	47	6	0	8	25	56	30	7	1
Binghamton	0	1	3	19	13	5	0	0	1	5	11	3	2	0
Buffalo	0	7	43	241	172	51	12	3	7	30	97	45	13	1
Lower and Mid-Hudson	8	11	78	518	542	165	47	10	16	67	259	197	35	14
Nassau/Suffolk	3	20	57	356	363	112	29	2	11	31	167	115	29	15
Rochester	1	9	34	173	144	35	9	1	3	21	61	48	10	0
Syracuse	0	13	66	303	239	54	6	2	11	13	56	16	8	3
Bronx	15	57	264	1,409	1,474	540	167	29	76	242	955	677	208	58
Brooklyn	23	60	288	1,637	1,603	658	197	29	81	191	987	795	216	67
Manhattan	19	58	346	2,062	1,982	768	279	12	46	133	648	516	130	48
Queens	9	55	205	1,055	950	302	83	11	40	99	414	312	98	29
Staten Island	1	5	19	123	152	46	8	2	4	8	71	39	12	4
NYC Borough Unknown	1	2	3	12	15	5	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Total	81	309	1,463	8,206	7,868	2,788	844	102	304	866	3,787	2,793	768	240

Pediatric AIDS Cases

Through 1999, 2,152 AIDS cases in children under the age of 13 have been diagnosed in New York State, representing one quarter of all pediatric cases reported in the United States (see Figure 9-3). However, pediatric case rates throughout the state have decreased measurably in the last few years as a result of several factors including decreasing numbers of HIV-infected women giving birth. Equally as important, New York State's strong programmatic emphasis on prenatal HIV testing has led to an increased use of prenatal antiretroviral therapies to prevent perinatal HIV transmission, and increasing use of antiretroviral therapies and PCP prophylaxis to delay onset of AIDS in pediatric patients.

Of the 182 AIDS cases diagnosed 1996-1999 in New York State, more than two-thirds are

Black (70.9%), 21.4 percent are Hispanic (see Figure 12-1), and 83.5 percent are residents of New York City (see Figure 12-2). Like adult cases, pneumocystis carinii pneumonia has been the most frequently reported AIDS-defining opportunistic infection among pediatric AIDS cases (see Figure 12-5).

At least 91 percent of pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in the period 1996-1999 are attributable to perinatal HIV transmission. The mothers of these children were themselves infected primarily through personal use of injecting drugs (20.3%) or through sexual contact with an HIV-infected partner (25.3%). For 45.6 percent, the HIV exposure category of the mother has not been determined (see Figure 12-1). The onset of AIDS in perinatally infected children has been delayed in recent years by

the use of improved treatments in this population. Of perinatally infected pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in 1996-1999, fewer than half (42.3%) suffered their first AIDS-defining illness before the age of three (see Figure 12-1). The mean age at AIDS diagnosis among perinatally infected children has increased substantially, from 1.3 years in 1982-1985 to 4.1 years in 1996-1999.

Of recent cases diagnosed in New York City, children residing in Brooklyn have the highest AIDS case rate of 16.4 cases per 100,000 children under 13 years. Children residing in Staten Island have the lowest case rate of 3.0 AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 children. The pediatric AIDS case rate in the rest of the state is considerably lower, with 1.6 cases diagnosed per 100,000 children under 13 years (see Figure 12-2).

Figure 12-1

Distribution of Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 - 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

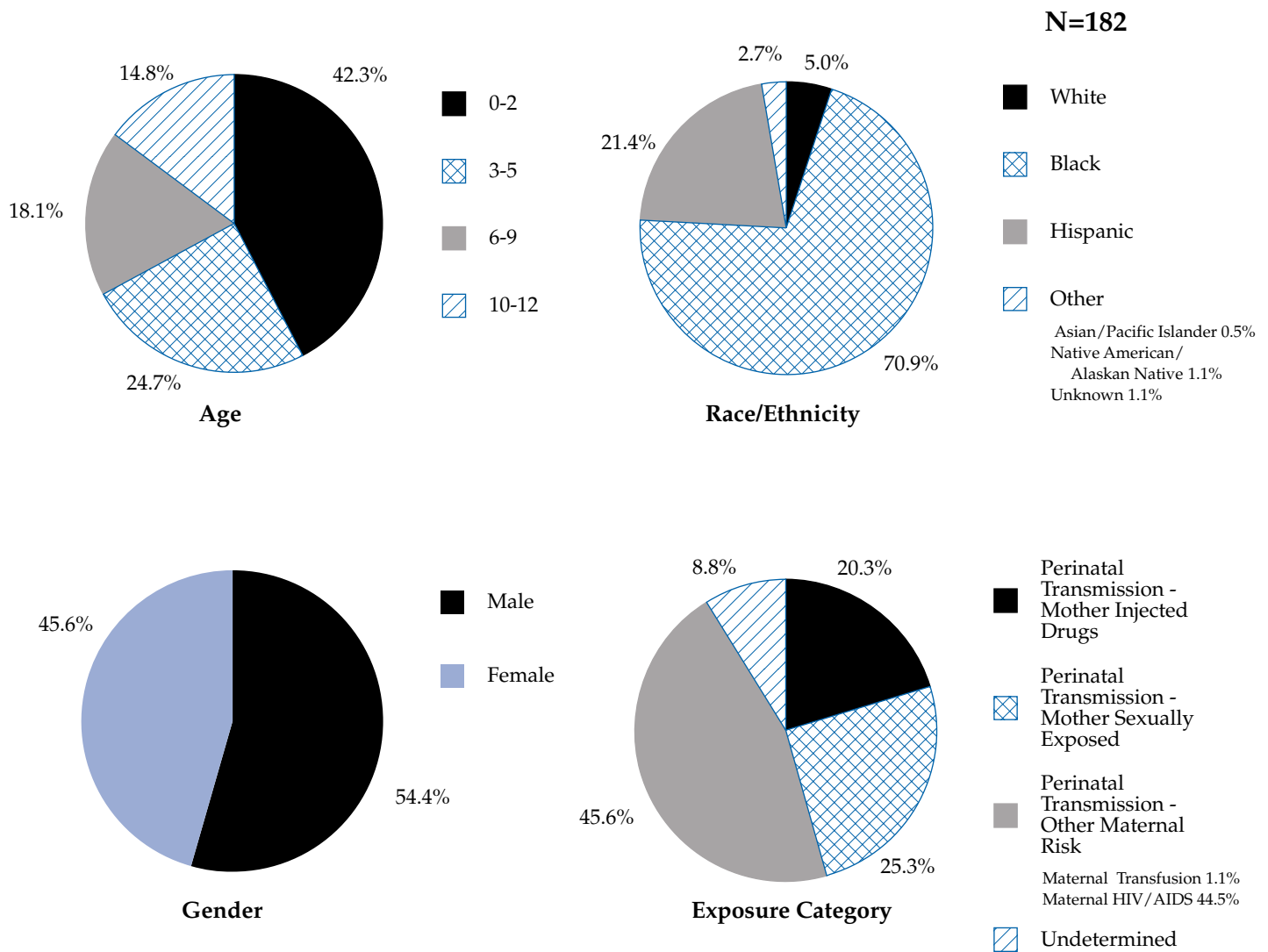


Figure 12-2

Pediatric AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category, Age at Diagnosis, Case Rate per 100,000 Population and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000*

	New York State	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Rest of State
Race/Ethnicity							
White	9	0	1	0	2	1	5
Black	129	21	60	13	14	1	20
Hispanic	39	13	11	9	3	0	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Native American/ Alaskan Native	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Exposure Category							
Perinatal Transmission: Mother Injected Drugs	37	5	11	6	5	0	10
Perinatal Transmission: Mother Sexually Exposed	46	10	22	4	6	0	4
Perinatal Transmission: Other Maternal Risk	83	17	37	12	7	2	8
Undetermined	16	2	4	0	2	0	8
Age at Diagnosis							
0-2	77	17	37	7	7	1	8
3-5	45	10	15	7	7	0	6
6-9	33	3	12	5	4	0	9
10-12	27	4	10	3	2	1	7
Total	182	34	74	22	20	2	30
AIDS Case Rate per 100,000 Population†	5.8	13.6	16.4	11.8	6.7	3.0	1.6

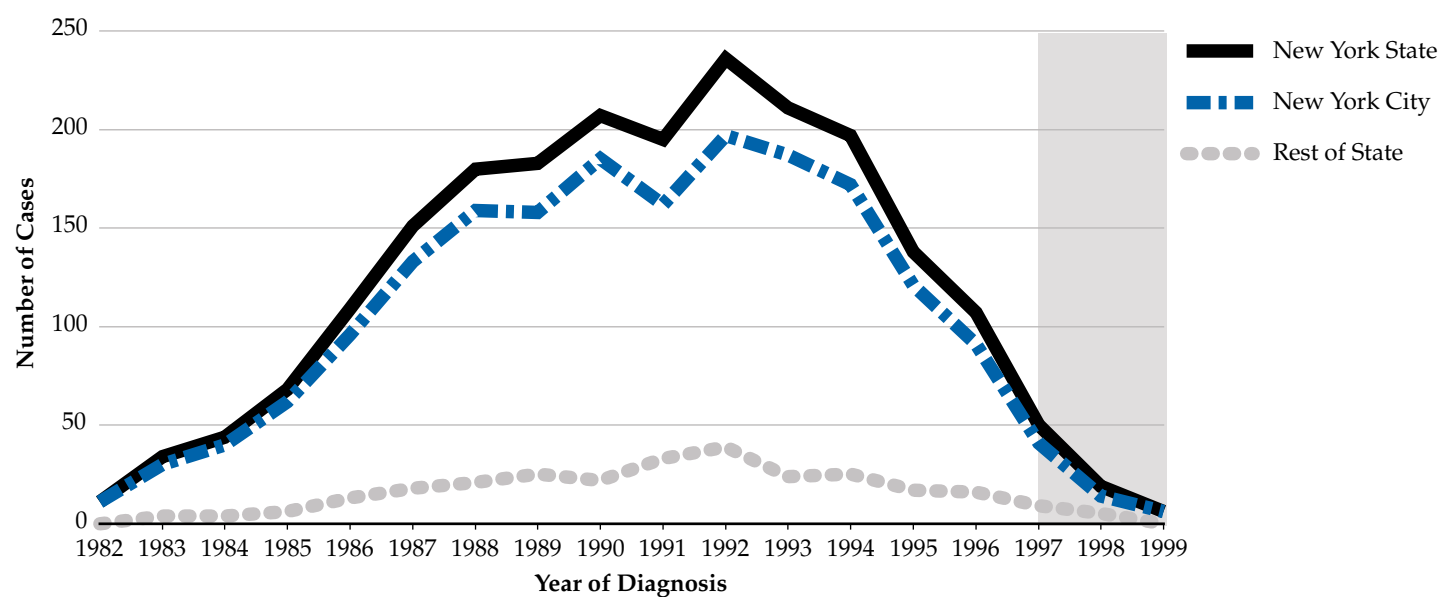
* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Based on 1990 U.S. Census data for children 0-12 years of age.

Figure 12-3

Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 [†]	1999 [†]
New York State	11	34	44	68	109	151	180	183	207	195	236	211	197	138	107	50	19	6
New York City	11	30	40	62	96	133	159	158	185	162	197	187	172	121	91	41	14	6
Rest of State	0	4	4	6	13	18	21	25	22	33	39	24	25	17	16	9	5	0

* All cases younger than 13 years of age at diagnosis.

† Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 12-4

Cumulative AIDS Cases Among Children Infected Perinatally by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Residence, Current Age and Mother's Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Mother's Exposure Category					
	Injection Drug User		Sexual Contact with HIV+ Man		Other/Unknown*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Race/Ethnicity						
White	107	10.2	46	7.9	30	7.0
Black	574	54.7	286	49.4	303	70.3
Hispanic	36	34.8	240	41.5	94	21.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	—	4	0.7	2	0.5
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	—	2	0.3	1	0.2
Unknown	4	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2
Age at Diagnosis						
0-2 years	668	63.6	374	64.6	263	61.0
3-5 years	203	19.3	114	19.7	80	18.6
6-9 years	136	13.0	67	11.6	67	15.5
10-12 years	43	4.1	24	4.1	21	4.9
Residence						
Bronx	288	27.4	165	28.5	86	20.0
Brooklyn	273	26.0	198	34.2	171	39.7
Manhattan	202	19.2	85	14.7	61	14.2
Queens	123	11.7	59	10.2	56	13.0
Staten Island	22	2.1	8	1.4	7	1.6
NYC Borough Unknown	0	—	3	0.5	1	0.2
Rest of State	142	13.5	61	10.5	49	11.4
Current Age (Living with AIDS)						
<6 years	9	0.9	14	2.4	40	9.3
6-10 years	128	12.2	108	18.7	87	20.2
11-15	166	15.8	66	11.4	51	11.8
16-23	45	4.3	22	3.8	8	1.9
Deceased	702	66.9	369	63.7	245	56.8
Total	1,050	100.0	579	100.0	431	100.0

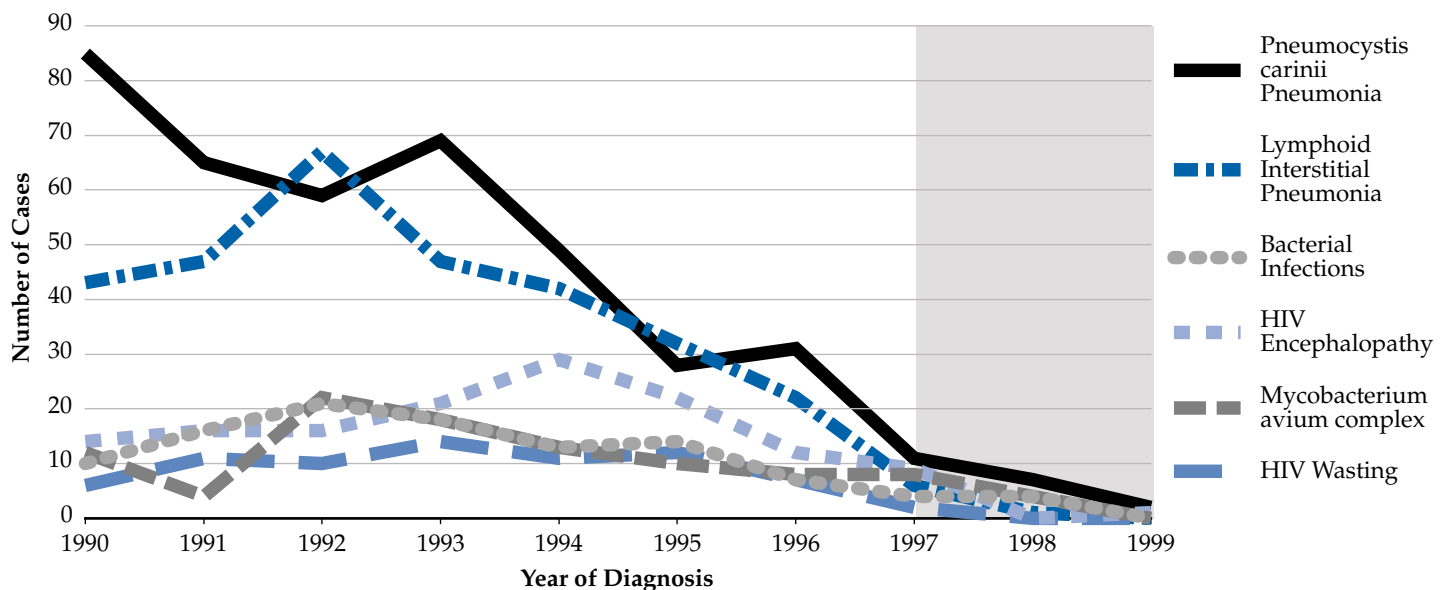
* Includes 23 cases for whom perinatal HIV exposure was receipt of transfusion/tissue. Exposure category for the remaining 408 mothers was not reported.

Figure 12-5

Selected Diseases at Diagnosis* Among Pediatric AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> Pneumonia	Lymphoid Interstitial Pneumonia	Bacterial Infections	HIV Encephalopathy	Mycobacterium avium complex	HIV Wasting
1990	85	43	10	14	12	6
1991	65	47	16	16	4	11
1992	59	67	21	16	22	10
1993	69	47	18	21	18	14
1994	49	42	13	29	13	11
1995	28	32	14	22	10	12
1996	31	22	7	12	8	7
1997	11	6	4	9	8	2
1998†	7	1	4	0	4	0
1999†	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total	406	307	107	140	99	73



* Based on initial AIDS-defining condition; more than one condition may have been reported at the time of diagnosis.

† Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

AIDS Cases Among New York State Adolescents and Young Adults

In the last four years (1996-1999), 796 AIDS cases among adolescents and young adults (aged 13-24) have been diagnosed in New York State, of which 77.0 percent are aged 20-24 at the time of diagnosis (see Figure 13-1). Given the average 10-12 year incubation period between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis, the majority of these cases were infected in their very early teens. Almost one-third of adolescent/young adult cases is among young Black women (see Figure 13-3).

Forty percent of the 796 adolescents/young adults diagnosed with AIDS have an undetermined HIV exposure category (see Figure 13-1), making interpretation of risk information for this population

difficult. Of the 478 with an identified risk, 39.5 percent are attributed to heterosexual contact, 33.9 percent are MSM and 22.4 percent are IDUs. Among adolescents diagnosed 1996-1999 with a known exposure category, exposure varied slightly by race/ethnicity (see Figure 13-2).

Among Black adolescents/young adults, heterosexual transmission predominated, with 108 cases diagnosed in this period, compared to 67 cases reported among young MSM. Male-to-male sex was reported slightly more frequently than heterosexual exposure among White and Hispanic adolescents/young adults with AIDS. Eight cases were diagnosed in this period among adolescent Asian/Pacific Islanders, five of which were heterosexually exposed. No

cases were diagnosed among Native American/Alaskan Native adolescents in this period. More than 45 percent of cases reported among Black adolescents and more than 36 percent among Hispanics have an undetermined mode of HIV exposure.

Among adolescent and young adult women diagnosed 1996-1999, heterosexual contact is the predominant HIV exposure reported, accounting for nearly 70 percent of cases with an identified risk (see Figure 13-2). Injecting drug use accounts for over one-quarter of cases in this group. Among young males, more than two-thirds of cases with an identified risk are MSM, 16 percent of cases are IDUs, and 13 percent are heterosexually exposed (see Figure 13-2).

Figure 13-1 AIDS Cases Among Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25 Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

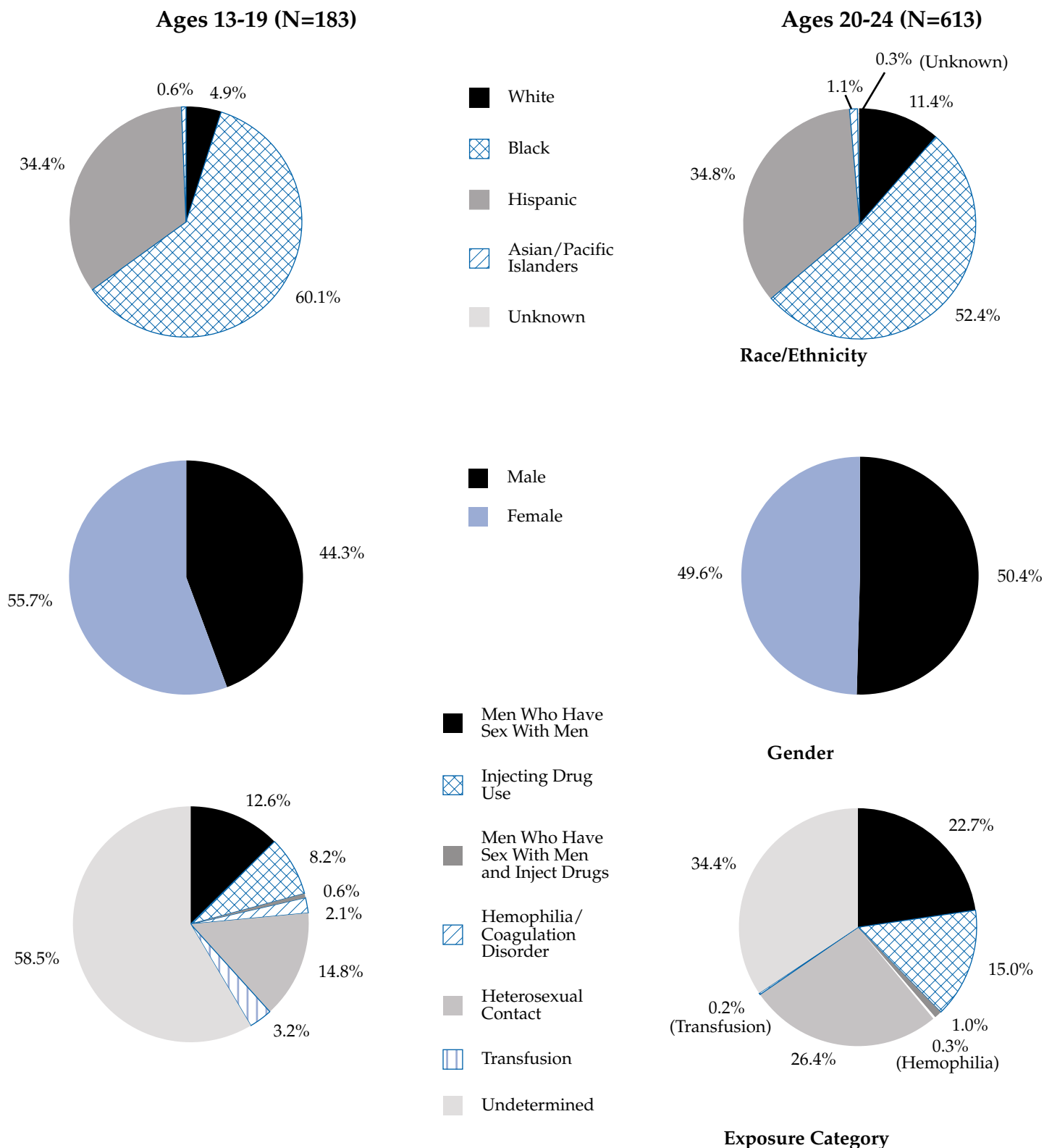


Figure 13-2

AIDS Cases Among Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25 Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Men Who Have Sex With Men [†]				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Contact			
	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
Gender												
Male	53	46	35	28	17	7	8	8	11	8	8	4
Female	0	0	0	0	22	24	11	10	50	45	36	27
Race/Ethnicity												
White	8	4	6	8	6	2	3	2	6	10	2	1
Black	20	22	15	10	11	21	10	9	31	33	23	21
Hispanic	25	20	14	9	21	8	6	7	20	10	18	9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	10	8	3	2	2	7	4	2	4	7	7	9
20-24	43	38	32	26	37	24	15	16	57	46	37	22
Residence												
Bronx	9	9	6	7	5	5	5	7	19	11	9	7
Brooklyn	7	12	2	3	9	8	4	6	12	15	13	6
Manhattan	10	10	12	9	7	9	3	2	9	6	6	1
Queens	12	7	9	5	9	6	4	1	9	6	2	7
Staten Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Borough Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	12	8	6	4	8	3	3	2	12	15	13	10
Total	53	46	35	28	39	31	19	18	61	53	44	31

* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Excludes eleven adolescents and young adults with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

Figure 13-3

AIDS Cases Among Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25 Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Gender, Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

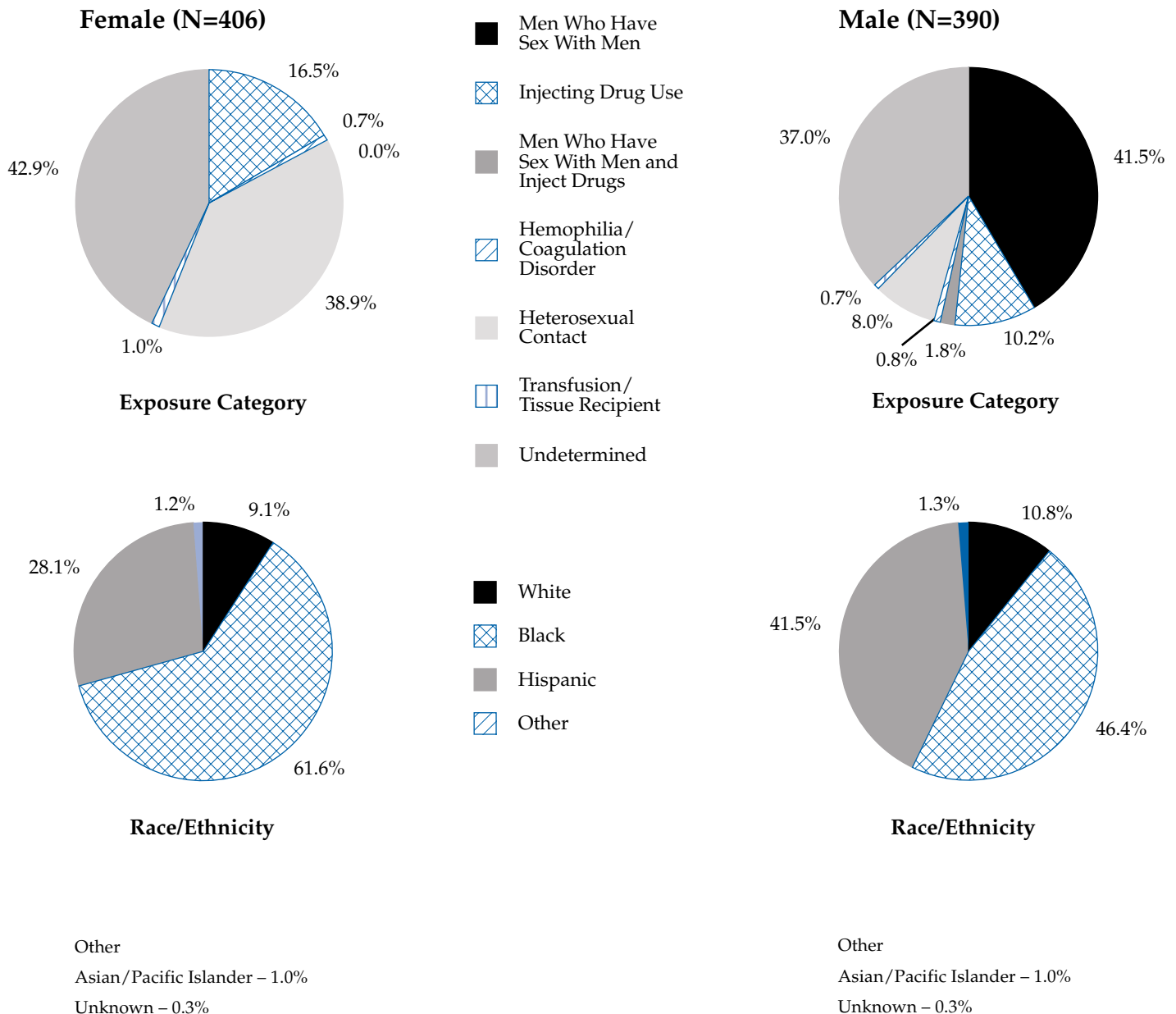
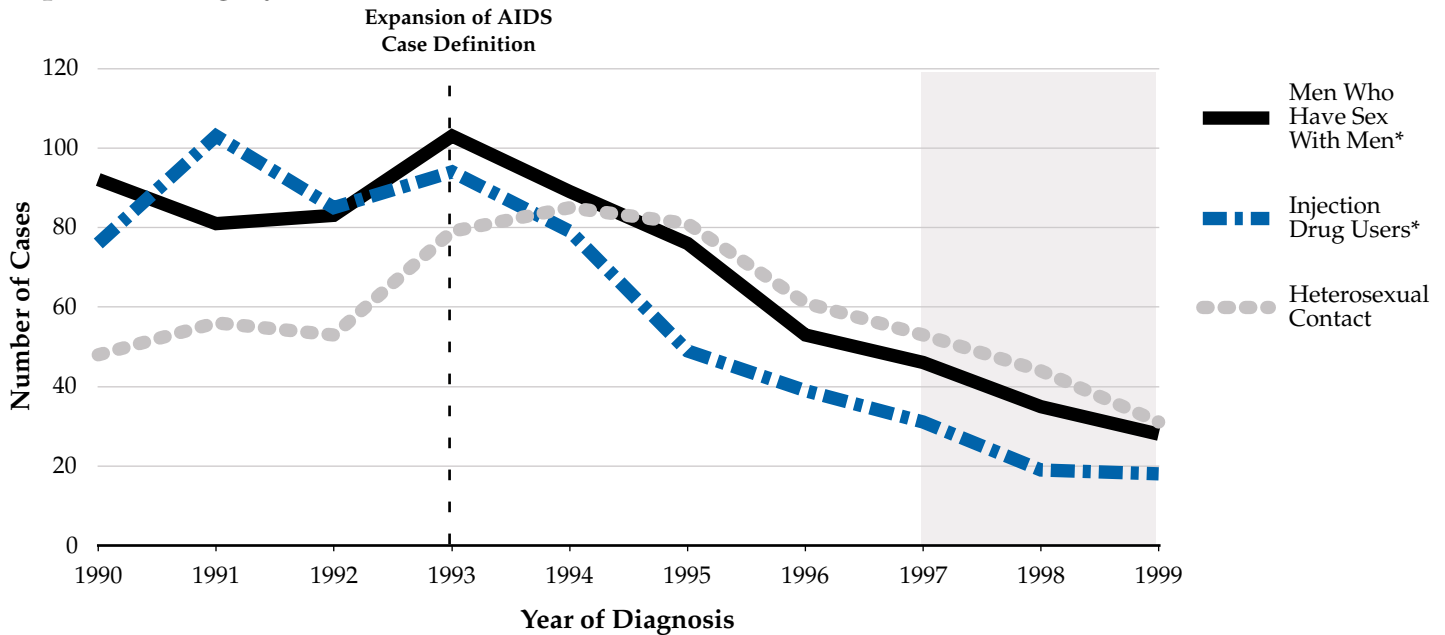


Figure 13-4

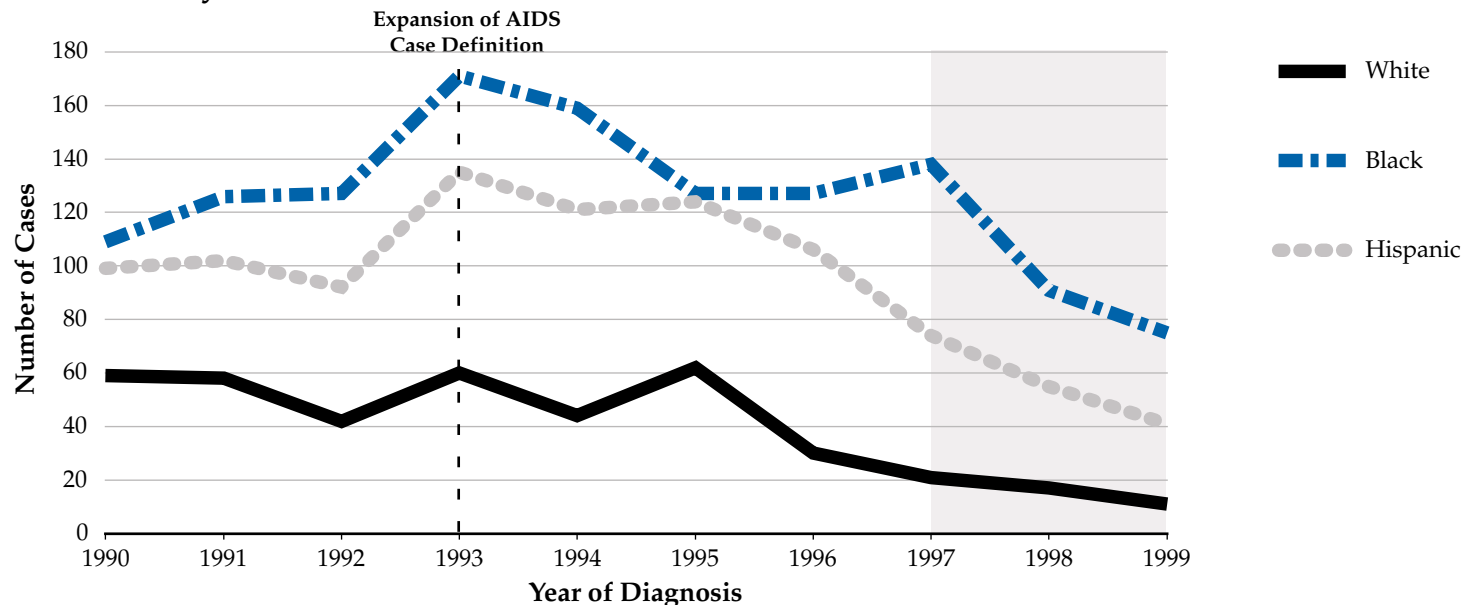
AIDS Incidence Among Adolescents and Adults Under Age 25 by Exposure Category, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Exposure Category



Race/Ethnicity



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Excludes adolescents and young adults with the dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

AIDS Among New York State Adults

As of the end of 1999, approximately 56,000 New Yorkers throughout the state were living with AIDS (see Figure 14-1). More than 43,000 are New York City residents, and nearly 40 percent are injection drug users. More than one-fourth of those living with AIDS in New York State are women.

AIDS Among Women

AIDS cases among New York State women account for more than a quarter of all U.S. cases among women (see Figure 9-3). (For comparison, AIDS cases among New York State men account for 17.6% of U.S. cases among men.) The proportion of adolescent and adult cases that are women has increased steadily, from 10.3 percent in 1985, to 19.7 percent in 1990, to 29.9 percent in 1999 (see Figure 15-1b). The proportion of cases among women is higher in New York than in other states, largely because of the size of the injection drug using population in this state, which affects women directly through personal use of injection equipment, and indirectly as sexual partners of injectors. Thirty percent of AIDS cases among women in New York State were attributed to personal use of injection drugs (see Figure 14-3), and just under one-third to

sexual contact with an infected man, many of whom were themselves infected through use of injecting drugs. HIV exposure category was not determined for 37.2 percent of cases diagnosed among women in 1999, making interpretation of risk information difficult. More than 90 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed among women in 1999 are women of color (Black, 60.7%, Hispanic, 30.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.3%) (see Figure 14-3).

AIDS Among Men

Injecting drug use continues to be the most frequently reported HIV exposure category among New York State men, accounting for 31.9 percent of cases diagnosed in 1999 (see Figure 14-6). Male-to-male sex accounted for 27.0 percent of cases, and the dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use accounted for 2.2 percent (see Figure 14-6). Heterosexual HIV exposure is reported by increasing proportions of men diagnosed with AIDS, accounting for 7.2 percent of cases diagnosed in 1999 (see Figure 14-6), compared to 0.9 percent in 1989-1991 and 0.2 percent in 1984-1986. Eighty percent of men infected through heterosexual contact either did not know or did not report the risk of their partner.

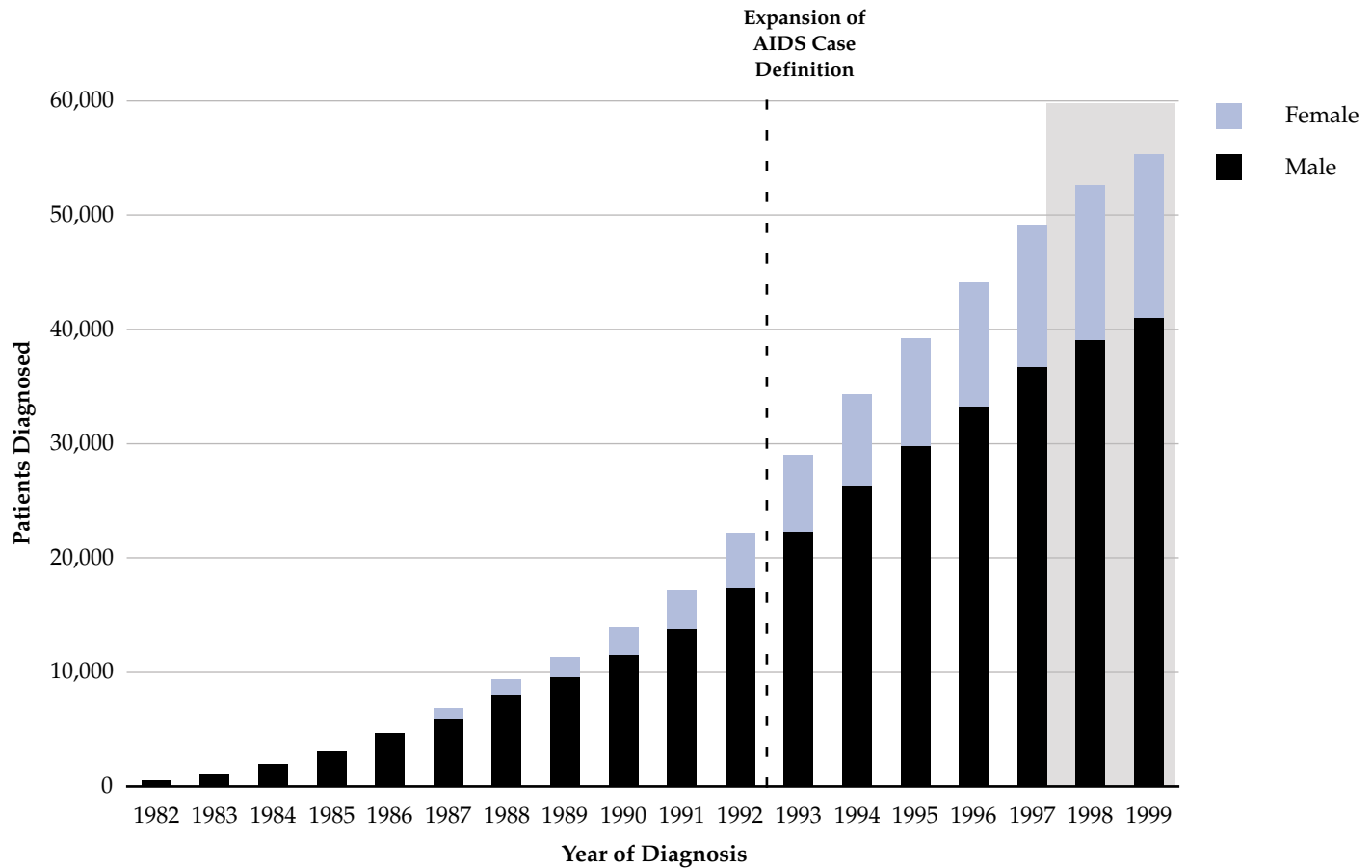
Diagnoses Associated with AIDS

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) continued to be the single most frequently reported AIDS-defining opportunistic infection among both pediatric and adult cases and for all major HIV exposure categories. However, the proportion of AIDS cases reporting opportunistic infection has declined considerably with the addition of severe immunodeficiency as an AIDS-defining condition, and more recently with the advent of combination antiretroviral therapies including protease inhibitors. Severe immunodeficiency, added to the AIDS case definition in 1993, quickly became the leading AIDS-defining condition. Nearly 52,000 cases have been diagnosed under this criterion through 1999 and the condition accounted for nearly 75 percent of adult AIDS diagnoses in 1999. Since the AIDS case definition expansion in January 1993, pulmonary tuberculosis has been reported as an initial AIDS-defining illness in 10,480 cases, recurrent pneumonia in 1,978 and invasive cervical cancer in 191.

Figure 14-1

AIDS Prevalence: Number of Adults Alive with AIDS at the End of Each Year, by Gender

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 14-2

Adults Living With AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	New York State									New York City				
	Males					Females				Males				
	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact		Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*														
White														
13-19	3	0	0	17	1	3	0	3		2	0	0	6	0
20-24	106	23	6	11	2	29	0	47		67	14	4	3	2
25-29	704	144	49	19	12	135	6	116		499	89	25	2	7
30-39	3,089	1,099	176	20	90	517	10	304		2,347	683	84	9	48
40-49	2,024	906	113	16	62	288	10	164		1,597	574	57	6	29
50-59	606	162	20	12	29	36	4	42		466	117	17	5	16
>59	174	18	1	6	10	4	6	14		135	16	1	3	5
Black														
13-19	21	6	1	3	2	13	6	29		19	4	1	3	2
20-24	152	49	5	3	24	67	3	140		125	39	3	2	18
25-29	556	262	44	7	78	257	9	386		433	192	28	7	65
30-39	1,649	2,346	230	18	427	1,400	29	1,097		1,333	1,692	132	12	338
40-49	779	3,332	143	18	268	1,130	35	516		648	2,516	93	13	215
50-59	263	789	41	12	110	189	6	165		224	626	26	11	87
>59	60	136	2	10	48	23	4	46		51	115	2	9	38
Hispanic														
13-19	16	6	0	4	1	7	3	18		13	5	0	3	1
20-24	141	94	10	3	18	63	0	90		128	78	6	3	12
25-29	544	497	43	3	95	240	1	267		497	365	38	2	80
30-39	1,464	2,933	162	10	271	1,027	15	717		1,356	2,316	118	8	227
40-49	758	2,163	68	11	189	510	4	429		692	1,807	58	11	169
50-59	238	470	14	4	72	77	5	158		223	409	10	3	66
>59	57	67	0	6	21	11	3	34		52	61	0	6	19
Asian/Pacific Islander														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	4		2	0	0	1	1
25-29	15	4	0	0	3	0	0	6		13	4	0	0	3
30-39	60	6	3	2	15	2	0	9		58	4	2	1	14
40-49	59	10	0	1	1	2	2	5		57	10	0	0	1
50-59	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	2		14	0	0	0	2
>59	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	1
Native American/Alaskan Native														
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0
30-39	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	0		0	0	1	0	2
40-49	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0		2	1	0	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0		0	1	0	0	1
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,565	15,531	1,133	217	1,856	6,032	162	4,808		11,056	11,740	706	129	1,469

Figure 14-2

Adults Living With AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, Gender, Exposure Category and Region

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

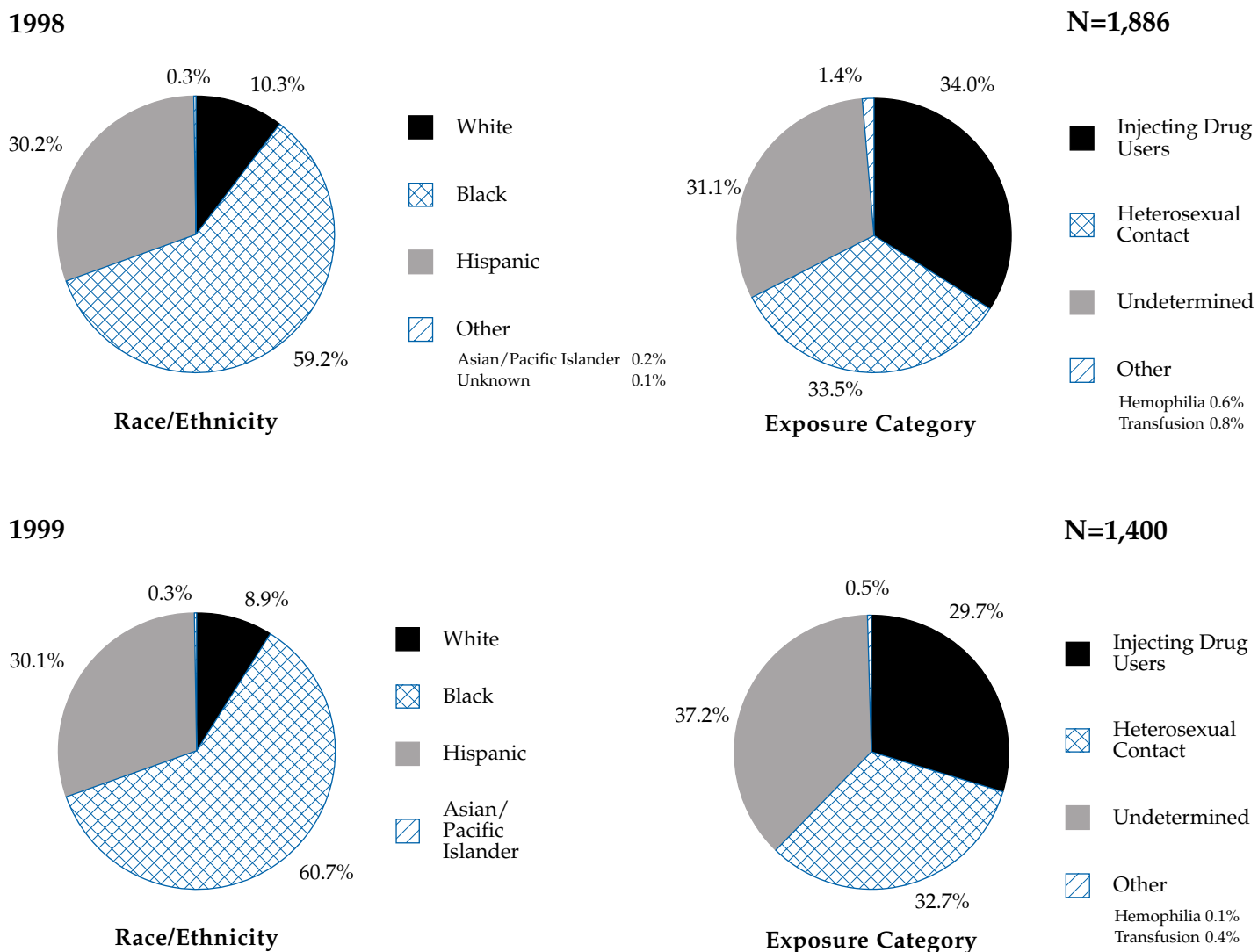
New York City				Rest of State							
Females				Males					Females		
	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Men Who Have Sex With Men	Injecting Drug Users	Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact	Injecting Drug Users	Blood Products	Heterosexual Contact
Race/Age at Diagnosis*											
White											
13-19	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	1	1	0	3
20-24	21	0	24	39	9	2	8	0	8	0	23
25-29	89	1	49	205	55	24	17	5	46	5	67
30-39	324	4	155	742	416	92	11	42	193	6	149
40-49	188	4	88	427	332	56	10	33	100	6	76
50-59	28	4	19	140	45	3	7	13	8	0	23
>59	2	5	7	39	2	0	3	5	2	1	7
Black											
13-19	11	3	23	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	6
20-24	55	3	102	27	10	2	1	6	12	0	38
25-29	217	3	292	123	70	16	0	13	40	6	94
30-39	1,064	22	855	316	654	98	6	89	336	7	242
40-49	925	29	408	131	816	50	5	53	205	6	108
50-59	163	6	134	39	163	15	1	23	26	0	31
>59	22	4	34	9	21	0	1	10	1	0	12
Hispanic											
13-19	7	3	14	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
20-24	56	0	75	13	16	4	0	6	7	0	15
25-29	204	1	229	47	132	5	1	15	36	0	38
30-39	909	15	635	108	617	44	2	44	118	0	82
40-49	456	4	399	66	356	10	0	20	54	0	30
50-59	72	5	149	15	61	4	1	6	5	0	9
>59	11	2	29	5	6	0	0	2	0	1	5
Asian/Pacific Islander											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
25-29	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30-39	1	0	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
40-49	2	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
50-59	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native American/Alaskan Native											
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-39	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
40-49	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
50-59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,829	121	3,742	2,509	3,791	427	88	387	1,203	41	1,066

* Excludes 104 adults with unknown race/ethnicity.

Figure 14-3

Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 and 1999 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

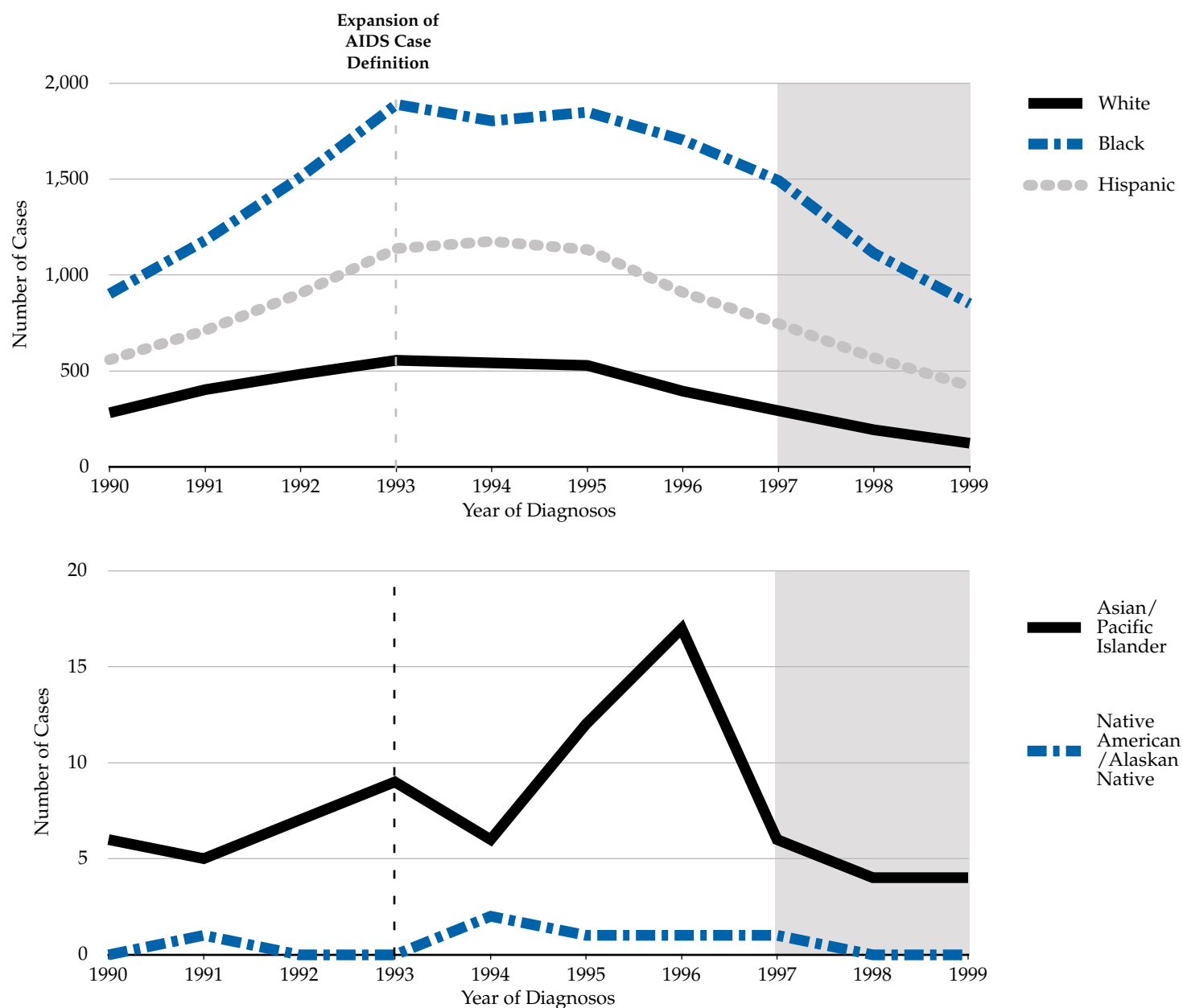


On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 14-4

Adult Female AIDS: Cumulative Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across racial/ethnic categories.

Figure 14-5

Adult Female AIDS Cases Diagnosed 1996 - 1999 by Race/Ethnicity*,
Year of Diagnosis, Exposure Category, Age at Diagnosis and Residence
New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/ Pacific Islander			
	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†
Exposure Category																
Injecting Drug Users	188	123	81	51	665	519	348	238	371	273	212	126	2	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	120	108	61	40	542	440	344	265	354	296	224	148	8	4	2	4
Coagulation Disorder	1	3	1	0	11	9	7	2	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Transfusion/ Tissue Recipient	8	1	2	2	16	14	9	3	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	0
Undetermined	79	58	50	31	469	509	407	343	179	170	127	146	6	2	2	0
Age at Diagnosis																
13-19	2	2	1	0	19	20	15	16	7	9	4	7	0	0	0	0
20-24	14	10	7	1	44	65	35	36	36	21	18	12	3	0	1	0
25-29	41	33	18	9	177	126	119	72	106	80	42	38	1	2	0	2
30-39	178	132	93	51	736	614	458	334	436	333	237	169	5	2	1	1
40-49	123	86	57	39	550	501	364	281	255	215	181	130	6	1	1	0
50-59	29	19	15	17	129	124	99	85	58	70	70	49	1	0	0	1
>59	9	11	4	7	48	41	25	27	13	18	18	16	1	1	1	0
Residence																
Bronx	36	22	20	20	339	326	238	188	341	315	224	174	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	48	45	24	18	546	442	386	279	208	146	123	93	5	0	0	1
Manhattan	58	57	25	16	314	284	170	118	181	142	86	66	6	5	1	1
Queens	62	34	33	19	209	177	97	92	89	73	65	43	3	1	2	2
Staten Island	19	12	7	4	18	17	17	16	12	7	6	5	0	0	0	0
Borough Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	173	123	86	47	274	245	207	158	80	60	66	40	3	0	1	0
Total	396	293	195	124	1,703	1,491	1,115	851	911	746	570	421	17	6	4	4

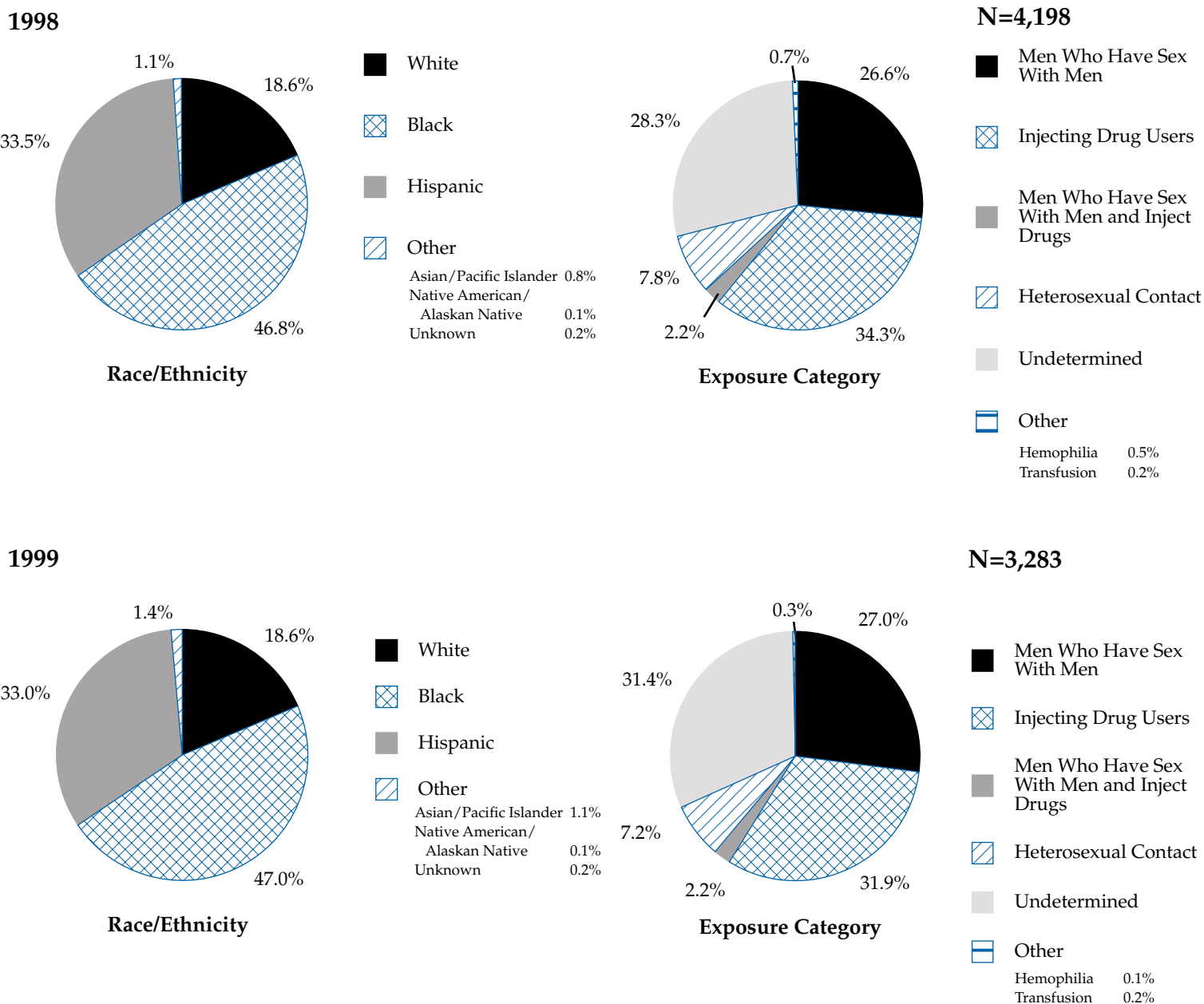
* Two Native American/Alaskan Native women were diagnosed with AIDS in this period.

† Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 14-6

Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 and 1999 by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

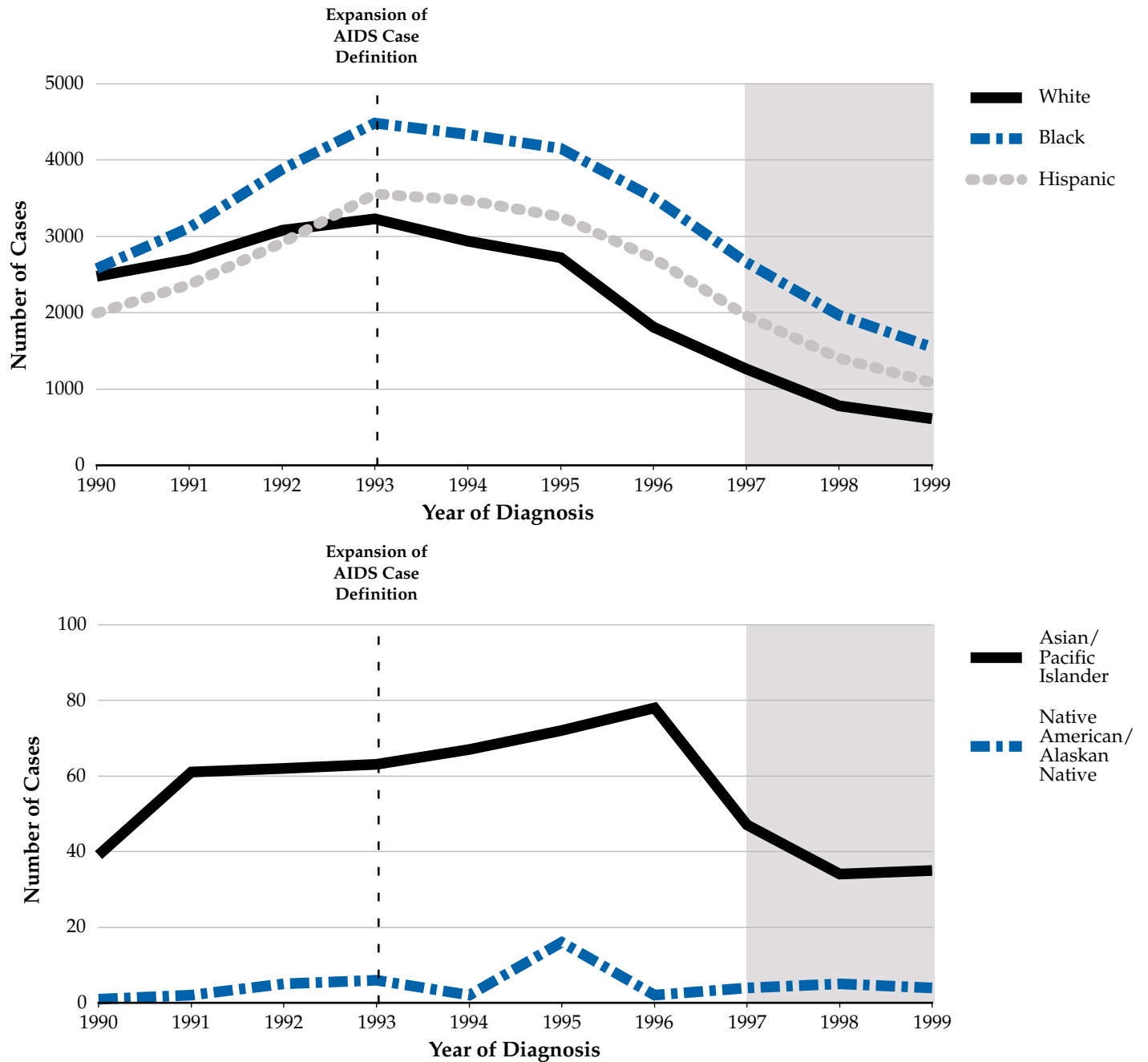


On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 14-7

Adult Male AIDS: Cumulative Cases by Year of Diagnosis*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across racial/ethnic categories.

Figure 14-8

Adult Male AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 - 1999 by Race/Ethnicity, Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Age at Diagnosis and Residence New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/Pacific Islander				Native American/ Alaskan Native	
	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996-97	1998-99*
Exposure Category																		
Men Who Have Sex With Men	1,003	702	403	345	699	475	385	295	544	405	317	229	23	11	8	14	1	2
Injecting Drug Users	400	279	181	117	1,431	1,017	713	507	1,225	826	542	421	6	6	3	0	2	1
Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs	58	32	28	18	83	69	43	28	40	38	20	26	1	0	1	0	1	0
Heterosexual Contact	55	36	39	24	241	214	157	132	156	139	126	78	5	5	3	2	1	1
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	10	5	5	2	11	8	10	1	5	5	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Transfusion/Tissue Recipient	6	2	4	0	6	6	5	4	6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined	276	204	120	106	1,037	867	653	577	739	545	395	326	43	25	18	19	1	5
Age at Diagnosis																		
13-19	1	3	0	0	20	12	5	3	11	13	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
20-24	13	6	9	10	44	41	36	20	52	31	27	16	2	0	0	1	0	0
25-29	104	71	38	36	230	171	119	95	247	153	96	72	3	6	4	4	0	1
30-39	727	470	314	237	1,267	915	652	508	1,152	822	582	457	38	15	16	11	4	3
40-49	667	489	267	239	1,363	1,008	740	599	937	682	457	340	20	17	9	13	2	4
50-59	225	186	115	73	460	379	305	236	249	208	186	139	7	8	4	3	0	1
>59	71	35	37	17	124	130	109	83	67	53	51	53	8	1	1	2	0	0
Residence																		
Bronx	79	59	42	22	527	482	351	270	706	597	444	318	4	9	1	3	0	1
Brooklyn	183	143	85	64	977	727	581	453	457	331	232	193	12	8	10	5	0	1
Manhattan	694	485	261	252	807	606	365	315	708	444	280	226	25	10	11	12	1	0
Queens	204	160	93	61	375	283	242	176	320	254	239	169	29	18	12	13	1	2
Staten Island	63	37	23	14	55	40	24	13	35	16	19	13	1	1	0	0	0	0
Borough Unknown	7	6	2	0	5	2	2	3	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rest of State	578	370	274	199	762	516	401	314	486	315	189	163	7	1	0	1	4	5
Total	1,808	1,260	780	612	3,508	2,656	1,966	1,544	2,715	1,962	1,405	1,083	78	47	34	35	6	9

* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 14-9

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 - 1999 Among People Aged 50 and Older by Exposure Category, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis and Residence

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Men Who Have Sex With Men [†]				Injection Drug Users [†]				Heterosexual Contact			
	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
Gender												
Male	305	249	171	103	434	332	286	210	85	71	76	52
Female	0	0	0	0	78	80	62	54	104	108	85	75
Race/Ethnicity												
White	171	128	75	42	59	38	42	17	25	19	15	15
Black	71	71	53	34	314	247	194	152	99	96	75	66
Hispanic	60	46	40	26	135	126	112	95	62	63	70	45
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Age at Diagnosis												
50-54	147	136	87	47	316	248	203	166	94	73	71	50
55-59	88	65	45	33	125	99	90	57	42	54	53	36
60-64	42	20	21	18	39	38	28	23	27	29	21	24
65-69	20	23	11	2	23	18	23	11	13	12	5	11
70-74	8	4	4	1	7	6	3	6	9	10	6	3
75-79	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
80+	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	0
Residence												
Bronx	15	21	17	11	115	122	110	80	38	42	51	33
Brooklyn	43	35	32	15	111	91	69	64	50	40	35	33
Manhattan	149	119	73	43	146	115	71	61	39	48	34	17
Queens	32	32	16	12	49	27	29	17	28	21	18	17
Staten Island	7	3	1	1	12	9	3	2	1	1	3	2
Borough Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	59	38	32	21	79	48	66	40	33	27	20	25
Total	305	249	171	103	512	412	348	264	189	179	161	127

* Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

† Excludes 13 individuals with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

HIV Transmission Categories and Subpopulations

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

More than 41,000 AIDS cases have been confirmed to date among MSM; 83 percent of these were residents of New York City at the time of diagnosis (see Figure 9-3). Although the majority of MSM cases have been among white men, the proportion of cases among MSM of color has been increasing over time, particularly in New York City (see Figures 15-2 and 15-3). Nearly two-thirds of new AIDS diagnoses in New York City MSM in 1999 are among men of color. In the rest of the state, men of color account for nearly half of cases diagnosed in 1999.

Injecting Drug Users

Thirty-one percent of adult AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State in 1999 are attributed to personal use of injecting drugs (see Figure 15-1b), in marked contrast to the much lower proportion of cases among IDU confirmed in the United States as a whole in 1999 (see Figure 9-4b). Injecting drug use accounted for 31.0 percent of all new cases among Blacks, 36.3 percent of new cases among Hispanics and 29.6 percent of new cases among women.

Of all cases diagnosed from 1996 to 1999, more than 40 percent are directly attributed to injecting drug use, including 10,894 cases in IDUs and 486 in MSM/IDUs. HIV transmission attributed to heterosexual contact with an individual with a history of injecting drug use accounted

for an additional 977 AIDS cases (see Figure 15-6). At least one-fourth of pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed in New York State since 1996 resulted from perinatal transmission of HIV from a woman with a history of injecting drug use (20.3%) (see Figure 12-1), or who reported sexual contact with an IDU (6.0%).

Heterosexually Exposed Individuals

Heterosexual HIV transmission accounted for 14.8 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999 (see Figure 15-1b). To date, 12,883 AIDS cases in New York State have been attributed to heterosexual transmission, and more than a third of those have been diagnosed in the last four years. Male cases have been increasing steadily as a proportion of heterosexually acquired AIDS cases, accounting for more than one-third of those diagnosed in 1999.

Of heterosexually acquired cases diagnosed in the last four years (1996-1999), 22.3 percent are attributed to sexual contact with an IDU, 0.8 percent are attributed to heterosexual contact with a bisexual man, and 0.3 percent are attributed to heterosexual contact with a person who acquired HIV through receipt of blood products (see Figure 15-6). However, for 76.6 percent, the HIV risk of the infected partner was either not known or not reported and, therefore, not classified in this category. Many of these cases may be heterosexual partners of IDUs whose risk was not known

to the partner or not reported to the AIDS registry.

Heterosexually acquired AIDS may also account for a large proportion of AIDS cases with an undetermined HIV exposure, as a result of the stringent AIDS surveillance criteria for determining risk of individuals who are neither homosexual males nor IDUs. Unlike the criteria for MSM and IDUs, who must only be behaviorally identified in one of these groups, according to CDC exposure classification guidelines an individual with AIDS for whom all but heterosexual HIV risk has been ruled out can be classified as heterosexually exposed only if he or she knows and reports the partner's risk and/or HIV status. In the absence of such information, the case is classified as having an undetermined exposure category. Because many heterosexually exposed individuals do not know or do not report their partners' risk or HIV status to a health care provider, they cannot be categorized as heterosexually exposed and thus numbers reported here are believed to be an undercount of the true epidemic among heterosexually-exposed individuals.

The New York City Department of Health now reports risk as "probable heterosexual" for individuals with limited risk information who meet one of the following criteria: country of origin is one in which heterosexual transmission of HIV predominates; history of

HIV Transmission Categories and Subpopulations

heterosexual prostitution (commercial sex workers or persons who exchange sex for money or drugs); history of sex with a prostitute of the opposite sex; history of multiple heterosexual partners; history of sexually transmitted diseases; and history of crack/cocaine use. However, because areas outside of New York City have not implemented this system, data on “probable heterosexual” risk are not presented here.

Blood Product Recipients

New York State continues to receive reports of new AIDS diagnoses among individuals who received blood and blood products both prior to and after the implementation of HIV antibody screening procedures for donated blood in March 1985. The New York State Department of Health Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and the New York City Department of Health Office of AIDS Surveillance continue to monitor such reports to identify actual risk.

Individuals for whom Exposure Category is Undetermined

Individuals with an undetermined mode of exposure may fall into one of several categories: people currently under investigation by public health representatives; people for whom no mode of exposure was identified because the individual died or was lost to follow-up; and people for whom adequate follow-up information revealed no exposure which met the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s standards for risk classification. The proportion of AIDS cases reported without an HIV exposure category has increased in recent years, due in part to the increased volume of cases following the 1993 expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition, the increase of reporting from non-hospital sources (especially lab-based reporting) and the probable increase in heterosexual HIV transmission to individuals whose HIV risk behavior is not easily documented.

HIV exposure category has not been determined for 17,869 adult AIDS cases and 93 pediatric cases confirmed in New York State through 1999 (12.9% of total cases) (see Figure 9-3). Included in these are 2,494 cases confirmed in 1999 whose exposure category was not determined by year-end and is still under investigation (see Figure 9-4b). This category also includes nearly 1,000 cases originally classified as “Born in Pattern II Country.” The Pattern II classification presumed heterosexual transmission for individuals born in countries in which heterosexual exposure is believed to be the predominant route of HIV transmission; this classification was discontinued as an accepted HIV exposure category in 1993. The great majority of the remaining cases classified as “Undetermined” is among individuals for whom information on HIV exposure is unavailable.

The proportion of cases with undetermined HIV exposure category varies by demographic characteristics. It is lowest among pediatric cases (less than 9% of pediatric cases diagnosed in 1996-1999), reflecting the relative ease of documenting perinatal HIV exposure. The proportion of cases with an undetermined HIV exposure is highest among the youngest (age 13-19) and oldest (age 60 years and older) adult AIDS cases, with the undetermined exposure category accounting for 58% and 42% of cases, respectively, in those age groups for cases diagnosed 1996-1999.

People of Color

The proportion of new AIDS cases that are among people of color has continued to rise. Of total cases diagnosed in 1999, 84.2 percent are among people of color (Black 51.2%, Hispanic 32.1%, Asian/Pacific Islander 0.8% and Native American/Alaskan Native 0.1%) (see Figure 15-1b). Information on race/ethnicity was unavailable for <0.1 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999. AIDS Surveillance data may underestimate cases among people of color because of misclassified race/ethnicity in medical records.

Population-based AIDS incidence rates highlight the disproportionate burden of AIDS among people of color (for an explanation of rates, see page 101). In 1999, for every 100,000 Blacks in New York State, 92.3 were diagnosed with AIDS. Among Hispanics, the rate was

HIV Transmission Categories and Subpopulations

69.9 per 100,000. These rates compare to 5.9 cases per 100,000 Whites in the same period, 5.8 cases per 100,000 Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 8.1 cases per 100,000 Native Americans/Alaskan Natives. However, these rates vary considerably by New York State Ryan White Region (see Figure 10-6.1 through 10-6.3).

People of color accounted for 91.1 percent of AIDS cases diagnosed among women in 1999, 88.4 percent of IDUs diagnosed with AIDS and 90.8 percent of new cases acquired

through heterosexual contact. Of the six pediatric cases diagnosed in 1999, five are Black and one is Hispanic. Blacks have accounted for the largest proportion of total annual incident cases since 1988 in New York State, while Hispanics have accounted for the second largest proportion since 1991. Seventy-four AIDS cases have been diagnosed among Native Americans, and 832 among Asian/Pacific Islanders in New York State. Half of cases among Asian/Pacific Islanders are MSM.

Figure 15-1a

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

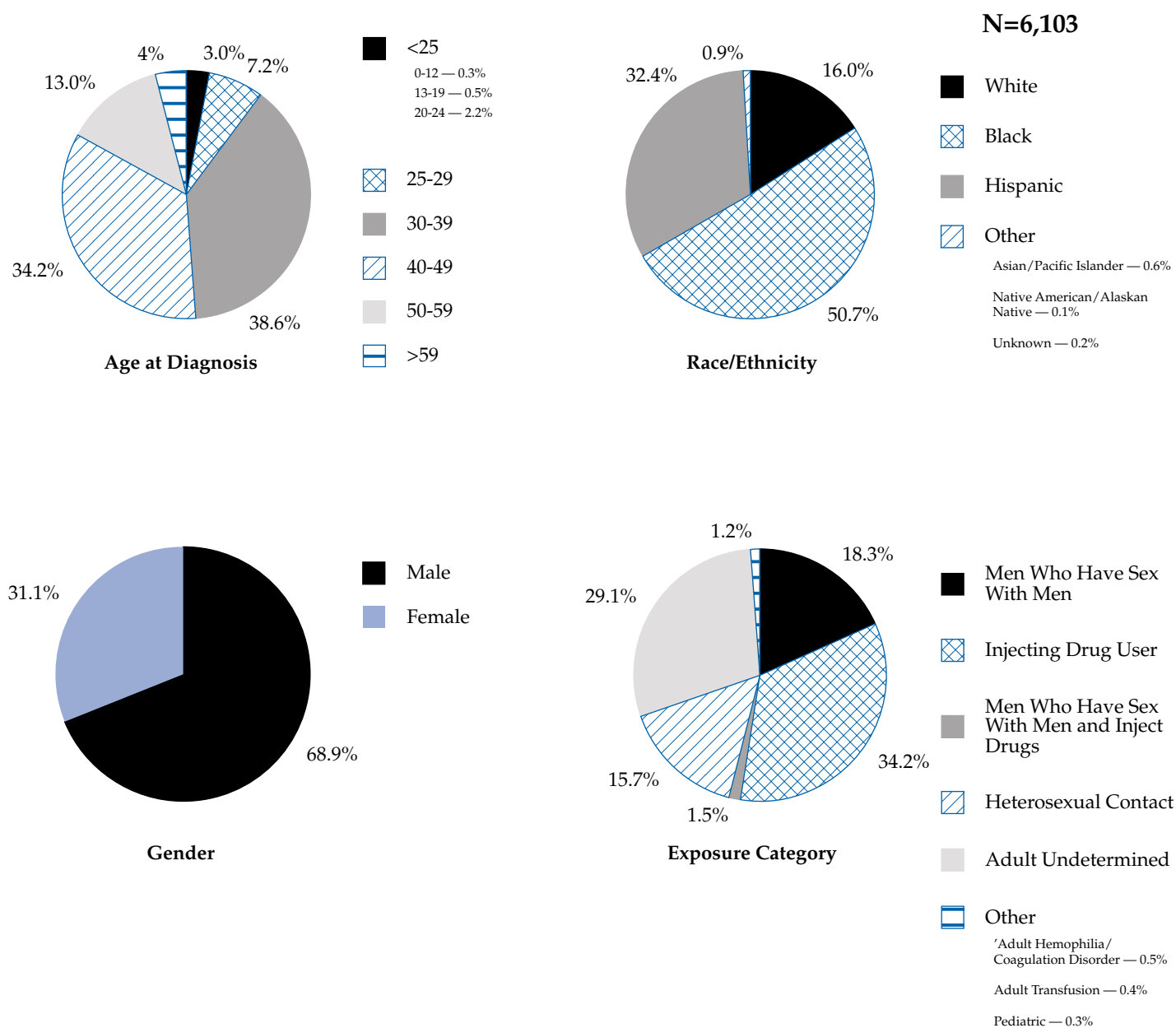


Figure 15-1b

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 by Age at Diagnosis, Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

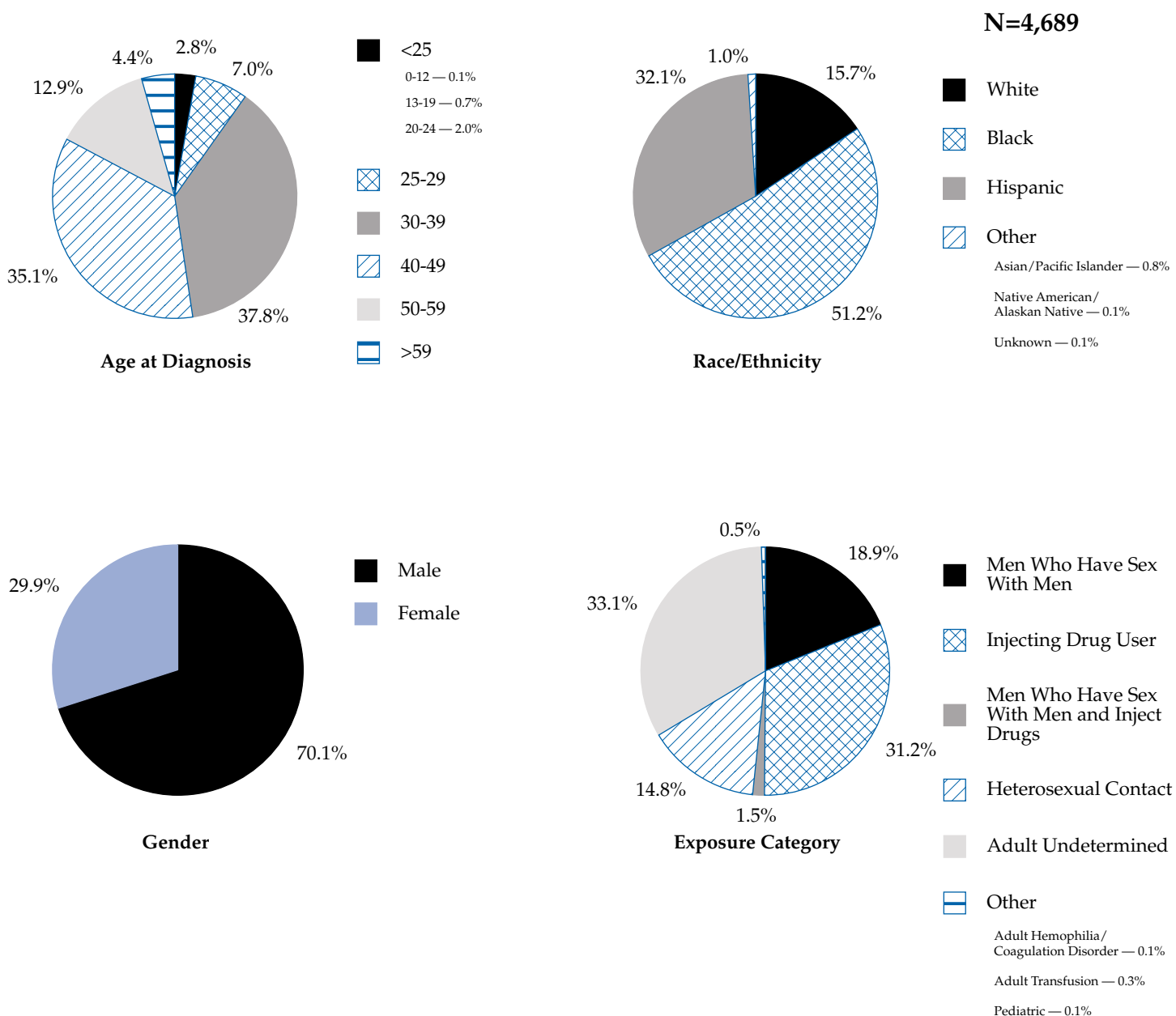


Figure 15-2

AIDS Incidence Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Native American/ Alaskan Native		Total† Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
New York City											
90	1,273	51.7	631	25.7	524	21.3	26	1.1	0	–	2,460
91	1,307	48.5	727	27.0	617	22.9	40	1.5	1	<0.1	2,693
92	1,388	45.8	867	28.6	729	24.1	40	1.3	1	<0.1	3,030
93‡	1,482	44.2	976	29.1	860	25.6	34	1.0	2	0.1	3,356
94	1,426	45.3	871	27.6	814	25.8	34	1.1	1	0.0	3,151
95	1,172	45.4	720	27.9	648	25.1	32	1.2	4	0.2	2,580
96	720	39.8	566	31.3	499	27.6	22	1.2	0	–	1,810
97	514	40.1	390	30.4	365	28.5	10	0.8	0	–	1,282
98‡	291	32.3	311	34.5	290	32.2	8	0.9	1	0.1	902
99‡	263	36.3	237	32.7	210	29.0	14	1.9	0	–	725
Total	9,836	44.7	6,296	28.6	5,556	25.3	260	1.2	10	0.0	21,989
Rest of State											
90	412	74.0	105	18.9	37	6.6	1	0.2	0	–	557
91	467	73.9	113	17.9	46	7.3	4	0.6	1	0.2	632
92	494	72.9	141	20.8	41	6.0	0	–	2	0.3	678
93‡	522	69.7	157	21.0	63	8.4	6	0.8	0	–	749
94	445	68.0	162	24.8	45	6.9	2	0.3	0	–	654
95	419	65.5	148	23.1	66	10.3	2	0.3	3	0.5	640
96	283	60.9	133	28.6	45	9.7	1	0.2	0	–	465
97	188	59.3	85	26.8	40	12.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	317
98‡	112	52.1	74	34.4	27	12.6	0	–	0	–	215
99‡	82	50.9	58	36.0	19	11.8	0	–	1	0.6	161
Total	3,424	67.6	1,176	23.2	429	8.5	17	0.3	8	0.2	5,068

* Excludes 2,522 men with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

† Includes 45 men with unknown race/ethnicity.

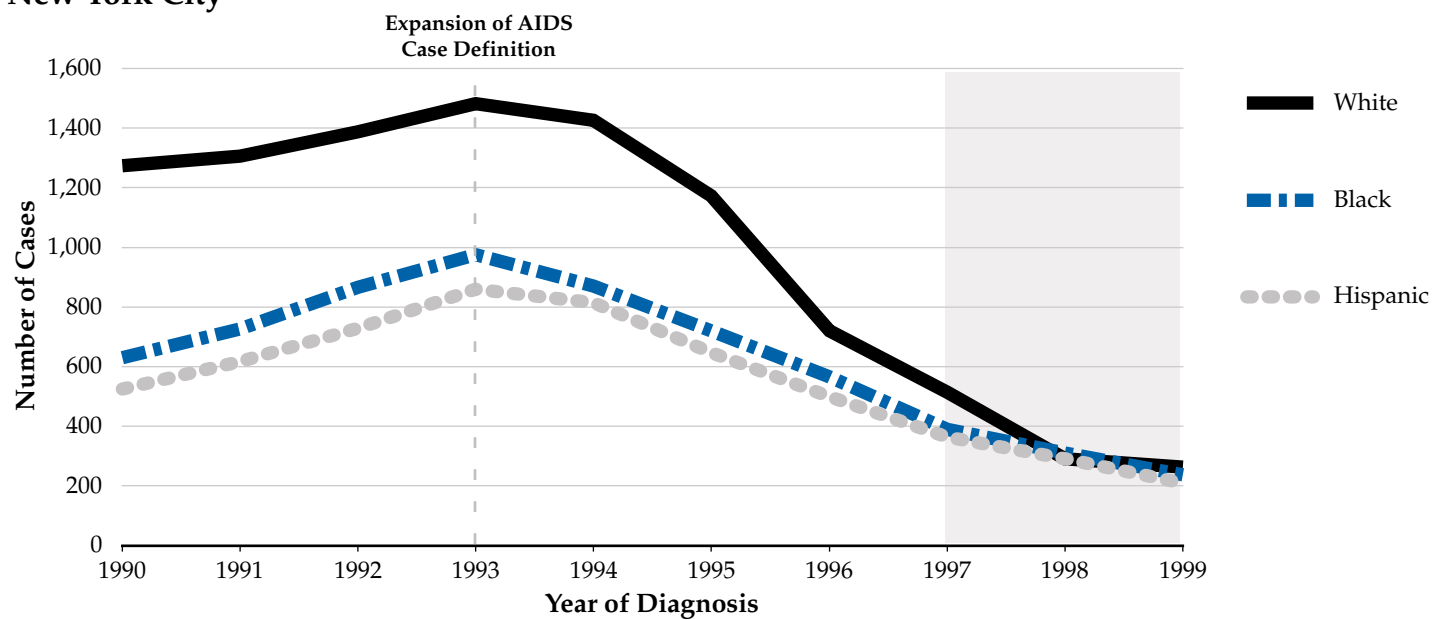
‡ On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 15-3

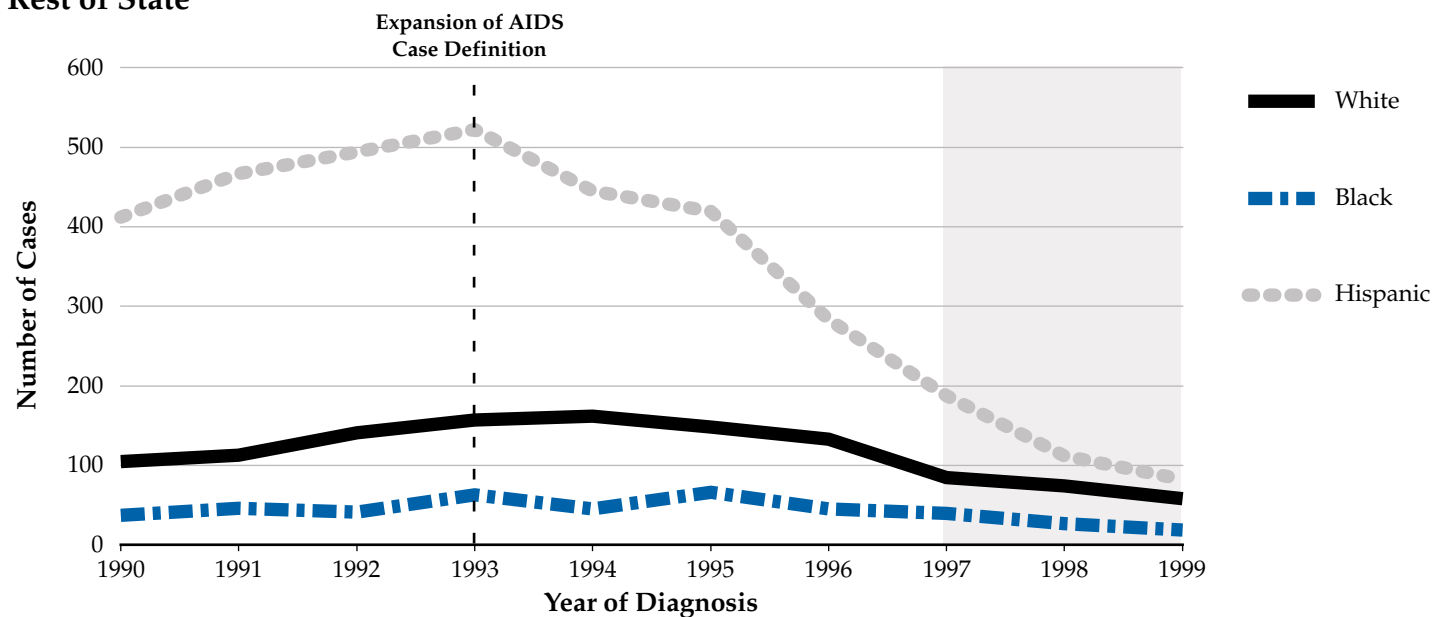
AIDS Cases Among Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City



Rest of State



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Excludes men with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use. Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions. Due to small cases numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented here.

Figure 15-4

AIDS Incidence Among Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Native American/ Alaskan Native		Total [†] Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
New York City											
90	500	13.9	1,722	47.8	1,378	38.2	3	0.1	0	–	3,606
91	616	14.4	2,043	47.7	1,620	37.8	4	0.1	0	–	4,287
92	797	15.1	2,524	47.8	1,944	36.8	11	0.2	0	–	5,280
93‡	812	13.2	2,966	48.3	2,345	38.2	11	0.2	3	<0.1	6,140
94	631	11.6	2,624	48.2	2,176	40.0	5	0.1	0	–	5,440
95	602	12.9	2,196	47.2	1,845	39.6	5	0.1	1	<0.1	4,654
96	379	10.9	1,694	48.8	1,386	39.9	7	0.2	1	<0.1	3,473
97	266	10.6	1,252	50.0	978	39.0	6	0.2	0	–	2,506
98‡	162	9.9	815	49.6	661	40.2	3	0.2	0	–	1,643
99‡	103	8.8	589	50.1	483	41.1	0	–	0	–	1,176
Total	4,868	12.7	18,425	48.2	14,816	38.8	55	0.1	5	<0.1	38,205
Rest of State											
90	221	27.5	363	45.2	214	26.7	1	0.1	1	0.1	803
91	254	24.6	480	46.5	297	28.8	0	–	0	–	1,032
92	382	30.0	572	44.9	315	24.7	0	–	1	0.1	1,273
93‡	371	27.5	614	45.6	356	26.4	2	0.1	0	–	1,347
94	301	23.7	600	47.3	362	28.5	1	0.1	2	0.2	1,269
95	306	27.0	538	47.5	287	25.3	0	–	1	0.1	1,133
96	209	25.3	402	48.7	210	25.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	826
97	136	25.1	284	52.4	121	22.3	0	–	1	0.2	542
98‡	100	22.7	246	55.8	93	21.1	0	–	0	–	441
99‡	65	22.6	156	54.4	64	22.3	0	–	1	0.3	287
Total	2,345	26.2	4,255	47.5	2,319	25.9	5	0.1	8	0.1	8,953

* Excludes 2,522 men with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use.

† Includes 57 injecting drug users with unknown race/ethnicity.

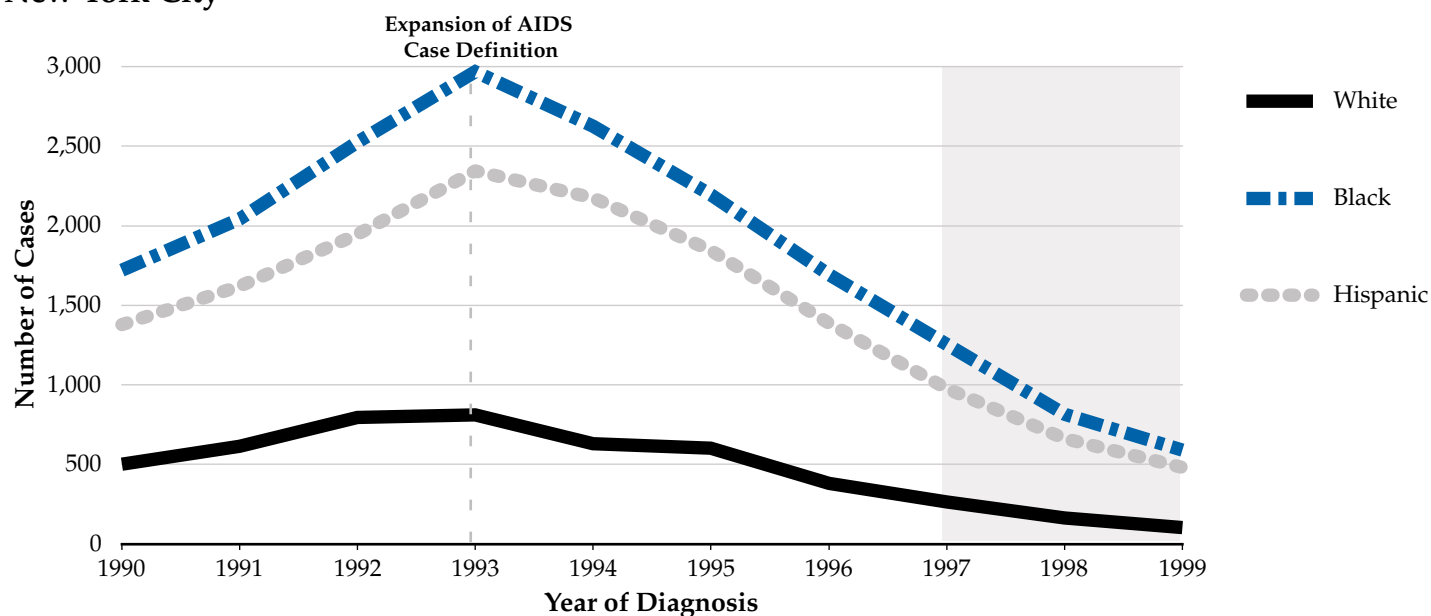
‡ On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 15-5

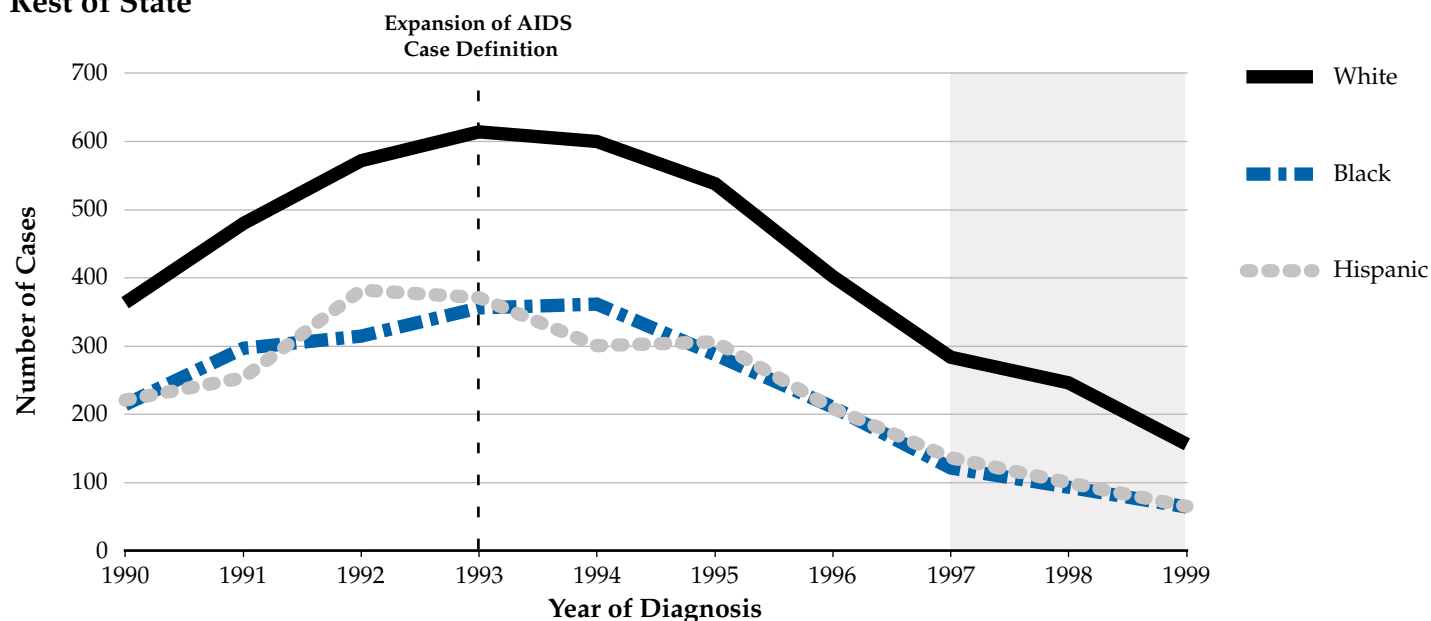
AIDS Incidence Among Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis and Region*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

New York City



Rest of State



On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

* Excludes men with dual risk of male-to-male sex and injection drug use. Please note that scales of graphs are not consistent across regions. Due to small cases numbers, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native American/Alaskan Natives are not presented here.

Figure 15-6

AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Race/Ethnicity, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age at Diagnosis, Exposure Category of Partner and Residence, 1996-1999*

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	White				Black				Hispanic				Asian/Pacific Islander				Native American/ Alaskan Native			
	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†	1996	1997	1998†	1999†
Gender																				
Male	55	36	39	24	241	214	157	132	156	139	126	78	5	5	3	2	0	1	1	0
Female	120	108	61	40	542	440	344	265	354	296	224	148	8	4	2	4	0	0	0	0
Age at Diagnosis																				
13-19	0	2	0	0	3	4	5	5	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	6	8	2	1	28	29	18	16	19	9	16	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	20	12	7	6	104	64	51	39	68	49	39	21	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
30-39	70	63	49	26	351	286	194	171	232	187	128	86	5	5	3	2	0	1	0	0
40-49	54	40	27	16	198	175	158	100	128	126	95	65	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
50-59	17	15	11	11	68	68	56	46	50	44	56	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
>59	8	4	4	4	31	28	19	20	12	19	14	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exposure Category of Partner																				
Injecting Drug User	62	34	38	31	165	143	95	96	94	98	69	47	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bisexual Male	5	3	1	0	11	4	1	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood Product Recipient	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Reported	106	107	60	31	606	505	404	301	412	332	278	177	11	7	5	5	0	1	1	0
Residence																				
Bronx	15	7	8	9	158	145	90	87	202	164	152	68	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	14	20	9	7	221	196	174	116	98	87	71	45	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	21	21	9	0	155	112	78	43	108	93	50	36	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Queens	27	23	17	8	94	74	50	45	52	45	37	44	3	5	1	3	0	1	1	0
Staten Island	4	9	5	2	10	7	6	6	6	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borough Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of State	94	64	51	38	145	120	103	100	44	43	36	29	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	175	144	100	64	783	654	501	397	510	435	350	226	13	9	5	6	0	1	1	0

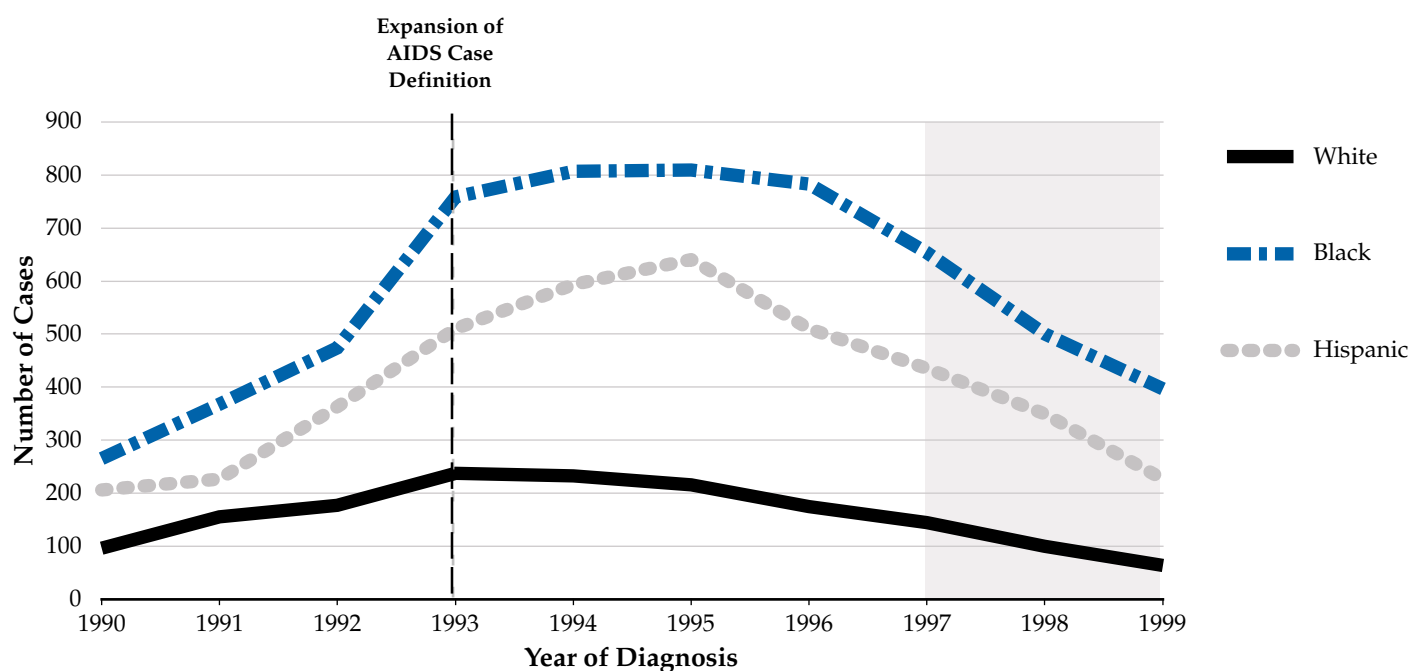
* Excludes four individuals with unknown race/ethnicity.

† Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 15-7

AIDS Cases Attributable to Heterosexual Transmission by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



	1990	1991	1992	1993*	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	1999*
White	96	155	177	237	232	216	175	144	100	64
Black	265	368	474	759	807	810	783	654	501	397
Hispanic	206	226	363	510	594	641	510	435	350	226
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	5	8	11	12	13	9	5	6
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Unknown	4	0	1	1	3	5	3	0	1	0

* On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Section 16

AIDS Cases Among Inmates in New York State Correctional Facilities

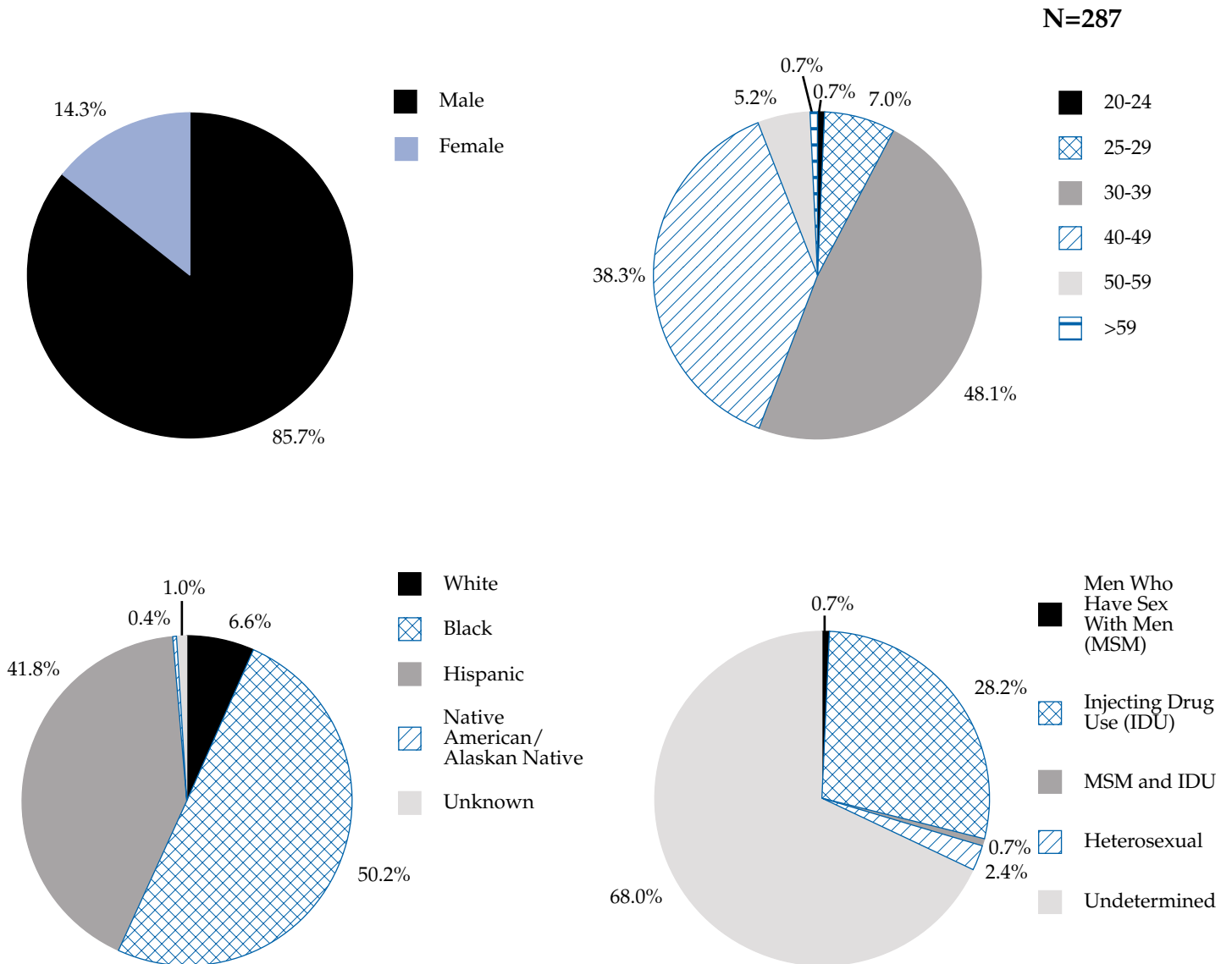
Individuals incarcerated in New York State Department of Correctional Services facilities when diagnosed with AIDS are so noted on the AIDS Surveillance Case Registry. However, no documentation regarding incarceration status is available for individuals held in city or county jails or federal prisons at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Therefore, available AIDS case data reflect only those inmates incarcerated in New York State

Department of Corrections facilities, which only partially represents the epidemic among incarcerated individuals in New York State. Over 1,700 AIDS cases have been diagnosed among inmates in the last four years (1996-1999) (see Figure 16-2). Of cases diagnosed in 1999 with a known exposure category, 84.0 percent are reported to have acquired HIV infection through injecting drug use.

Figure 16-1a

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1998 Among State Prison Inmates

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



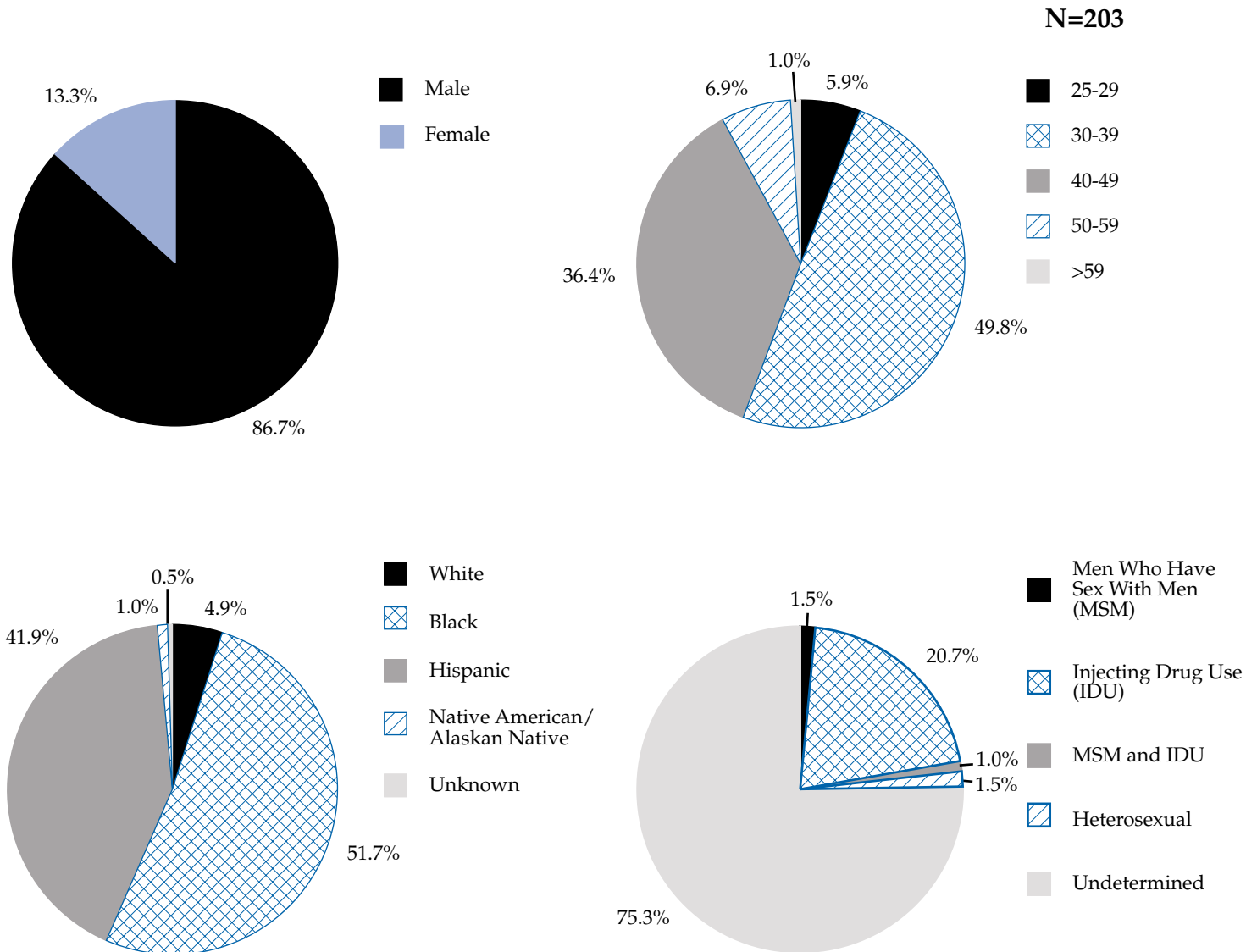
* No cases of AIDS were diagnosed among state prison inmates aged 13-19 during this period.

† No cases of AIDS were diagnosed among Asian/Pacific Islander state prison inmates during this period.

Figure 16-1b

Distribution of AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1999 Among State Prison Inmates

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000



* No cases of AIDS were diagnosed among state prison inmates aged 13-24 during this period.

† No cases of AIDS were diagnosed among Asian/Pacific Islander state prison inmates during this period.

Figure 16-2

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1996 - 1999 Among State Prison Inmates by Race/Ethnicity*, Year of Diagnosis, Gender, Age at Diagnosis and Exposure Category

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

	Race/Ethnicity											
	White				Black				Hispanic			
	1996	1997	1998 [†]	1999 [†]	1996	1997	1998 [†]	1999 [†]	1996	1997	1998 [†]	1999 [†]
Gender												
Male	58	25	14	10	295	176	119	86	348	197	110	77
Female	6	3	5	0	42	49	25	19	27	14	10	8
Age at Diagnosis												
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	1	0	9	4	1	0	6	6	0	0
25-29	7	4	3	1	21	21	8	5	44	16	9	5
30-39	31	14	11	4	163	96	51	50	187	102	73	45
40-49	22	9	3	5	126	85	72	42	127	77	34	27
50-59	4	1	0	0	17	15	11	7	10	10	4	7
>59	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
Exposure Category												
Men Who Have												
Sex With Men	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	3	4	3	1	0
Injecting Drug Users	22	10	4	2	83	55	44	24	112	52	32	15
Men Who Have												
Sex with Men												
and Inject Drugs	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Receipt of												
Blood Products	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heterosexual Contact	5	0	1	0	5	8	6	3	4	3	0	0
Undetermined	34	18	13	7	239	155	92	74	254	152	87	70
Total	64	28	19	10	337	225	144	105	375	211	120	85

* Four AIDS cases were diagnosed among Native American/Alaskan Native, and no cases were diagnosed among Asian/Pacific Islander state prison inmates during this period.

† Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Mortality Due to AIDS

Vital status of cases is determined from updated case reports, information on HIV-related deaths in New York State (maintained by the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems in death certificate files), the National Death Index and from voluntary reporting on known New York State residents from other states (until 1996). Unless an individual is known to be deceased from these sources, that individual is presumed alive. Of the 140,520 cases confirmed in New York State through 1999, 84,692 cases are known to have died, a cumulative case fatality rate of 60.3 percent (see Figure 17-1).

The number of deaths attributed to HIV/AIDS began a dramatic decline in 1996 in both New York City (see Figure 17-3) and the rest of the state, and continued through 1998. Based on provisional 1999 data from New York State death certificates, there has been a slight increase in deaths compared to 1998. However, 1999 data are derived from new codes issued in International Classification of Disease Version 10 (ICD-10), while data from all earlier years presented are derived from Version 9 (ICD-9) codes. Significant changes in HIV/AIDS coding under Version 10 were expected to cause, on average, a six percent increase in AIDS-related deaths (National Center for Health Statistics). Therefore, the three percent increase in

AIDS-related deaths seen in 1999 data is likely a result of the coding changes, not a change in the downward trend of AIDS mortality. This downward trend has been attributed in large part to an expansion of treatment modalities, especially combination antiretroviral therapies including protease inhibitors, and improved access and expansion of related services. However, as of the end of 1998, AIDS was still the leading cause of death among New York City men aged 30-49, and New York City women aged 20-39. In the rest of the state, AIDS was the leading cause of death among Black and Hispanic men aged 30-39, and Black women aged 30-39; AIDS was the second leading cause of death for Hispanic women aged 20-39.

Figure 17-1

Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Number of Known Deaths through 3/00*	Case Fatality Rate (%)
Before 1980	15	13	86.7
1980	36	31	86.1
1981	153	141	92.2
1982	544	510	93.8
1983	1,189	1,112	93.5
1984	2,053	1,887	91.9
1985	3,224	2,948	91.4
1986	4,695	4,317	91.9
1987	5,982	5,377	89.9
1988	7,418	6,522	87.9
1989	8,066	7,038	87.3
1990	9,067	7,675	84.6
1991	10,756	8,751	81.4
1992	13,102	9,640	73.6
1993†	15,147	9,775	64.5
1994	14,570	7,784	53.4
1995	13,902	5,455	39.2
1996	11,272	2,856	25.3
1997	8,537	1,563	18.3
1998†	6,103	849	13.9
1999†	4,689	448	9.6
Total	140,520	84,692	60.3

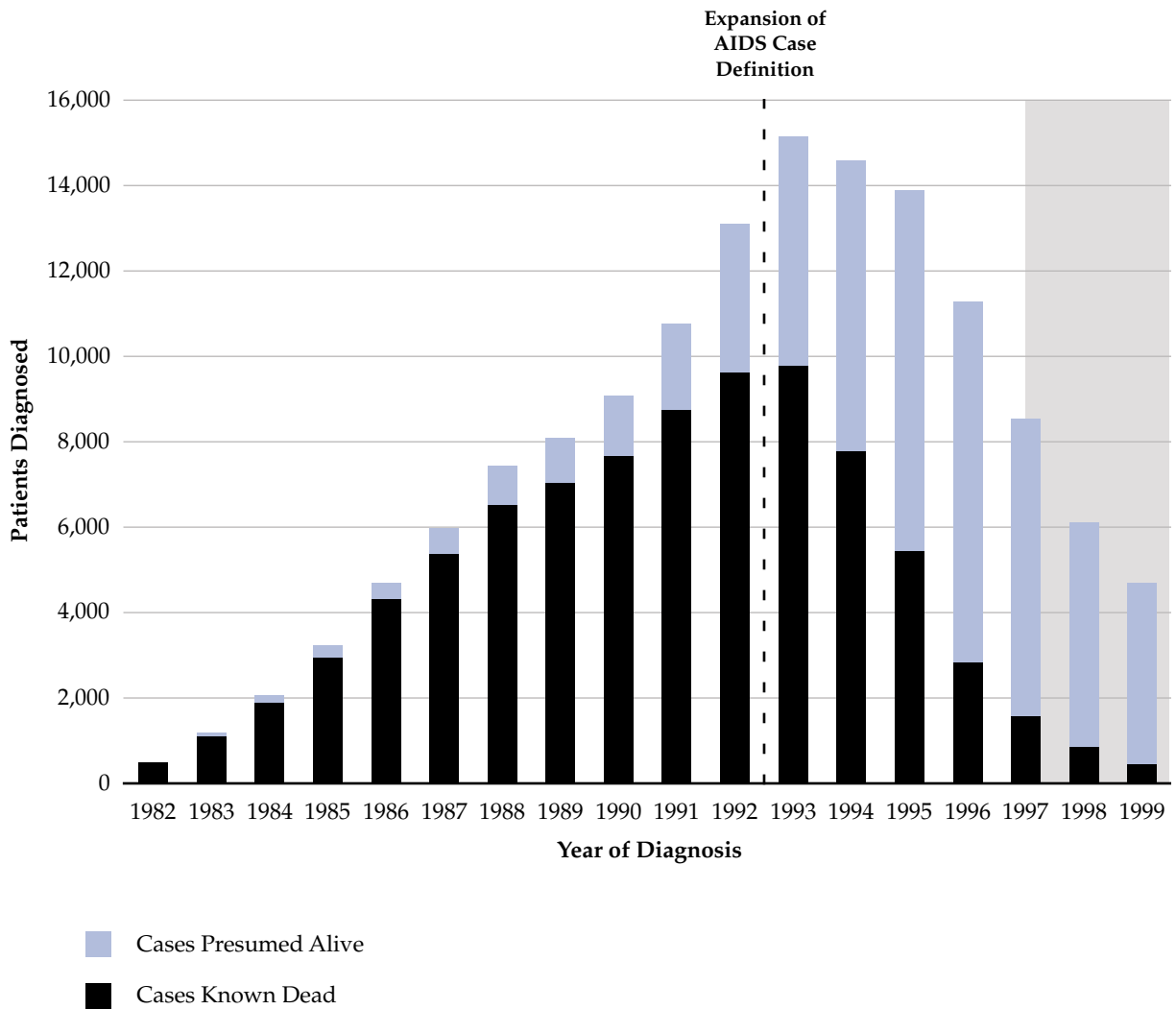
* Death information is obtained from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems, the National Death Index and voluntary reporting of deaths of known New York State residents by other states.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 17-2

Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

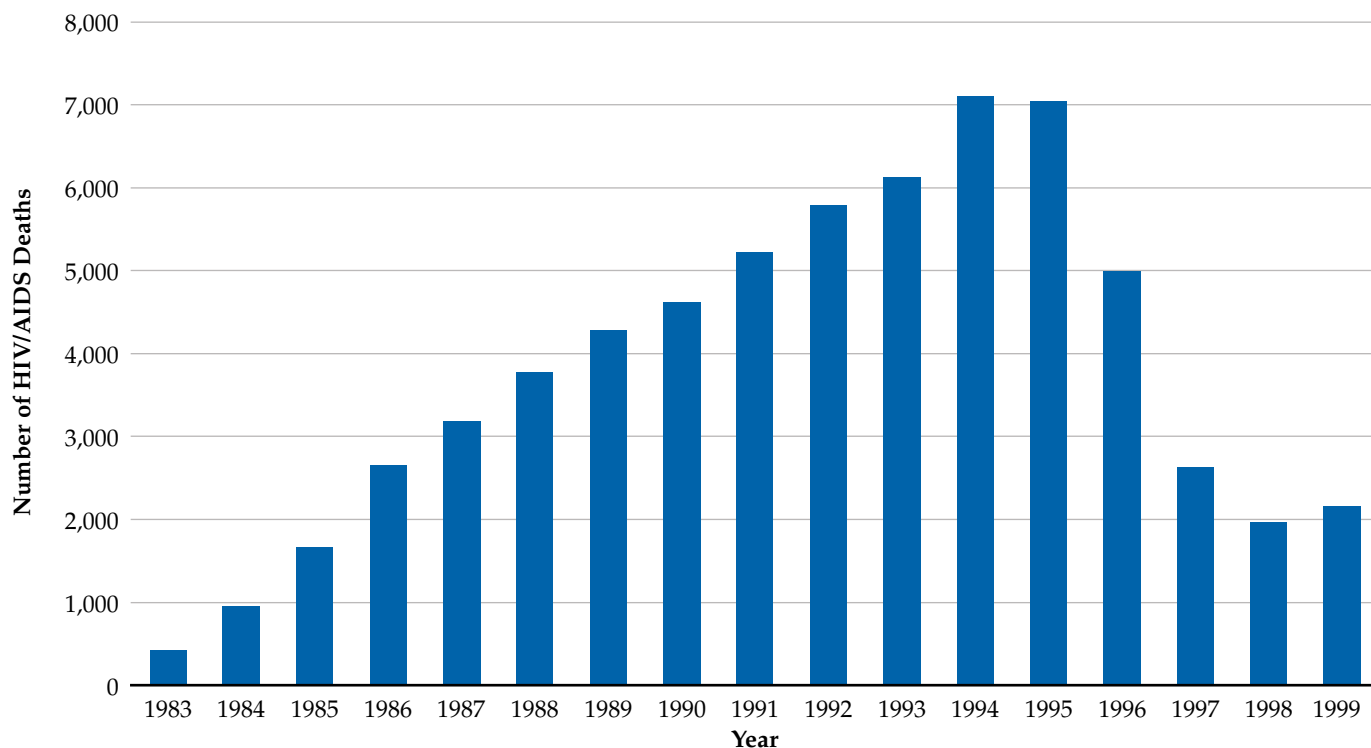


On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 17-3

Deaths from HIV / AIDS

New York City, 1983 - 1999*



* Source of data is the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. Data are for deaths attributable to HIV / AIDS, as reported on death certificates of individuals dying in New York City.

† Significant changes in HIV / AIDS coding were instituted in 1999 under new International Classification of Disease - Version 10 (ICD-10). Data from all previous years were derived using ICD - Version 9. See page 182 for discussion.

Figure 17-4

Ranking of AIDS Among the Five Leading Causes of Death by Population Group and Age

New York State, 1998

	Age						
	<1	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59
New York City Males							
Total	—	5*	—	4	1	1	3
White	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Black	—	4	—	3	1	1	3
Hispanic	—	5	—	5	1	1	3
New York City Females							
Total	—	5*	—	1	1	2	—
White	—	—	—	3	1	2	—
Black	—	5	—	1	1	2	5
Hispanic	—	—	5*	1	1	2	3
Rest of State Males							
Total	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
White	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Black	—	—	—	5	1	3	3
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	1	3	5*
Rest of State Females							
Total	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	4*	1*	4	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	2*	2	—	5*

† Numbers in columns refer to the ranking of AIDS among the five leading causes of death in selected population groups in New York State. A '1' means that AIDS is the leading cause of death in that population (for example, New York City males age 30-39). A '5' means that AIDS is the 5th leading cause (i.e., four other causes account for more deaths in that population group). A '—' means that AIDS is not among the five leading causes of death in that population. This data was provided by the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics.

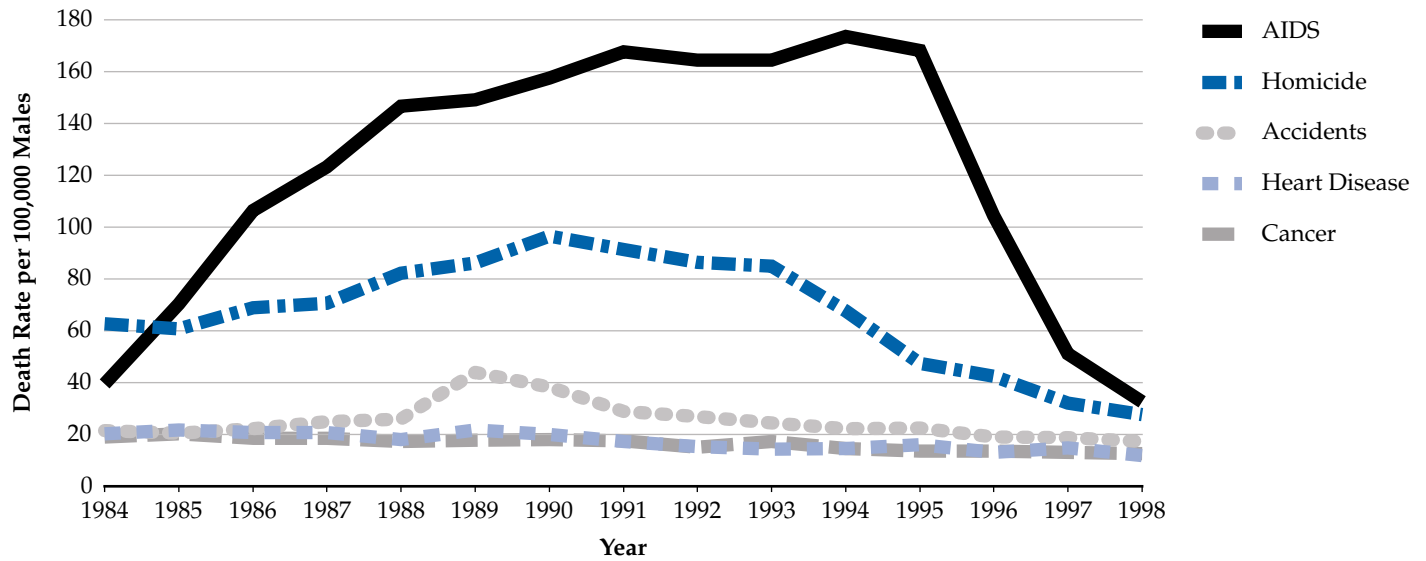
* Tie with another cause of death.

Figure 17-5

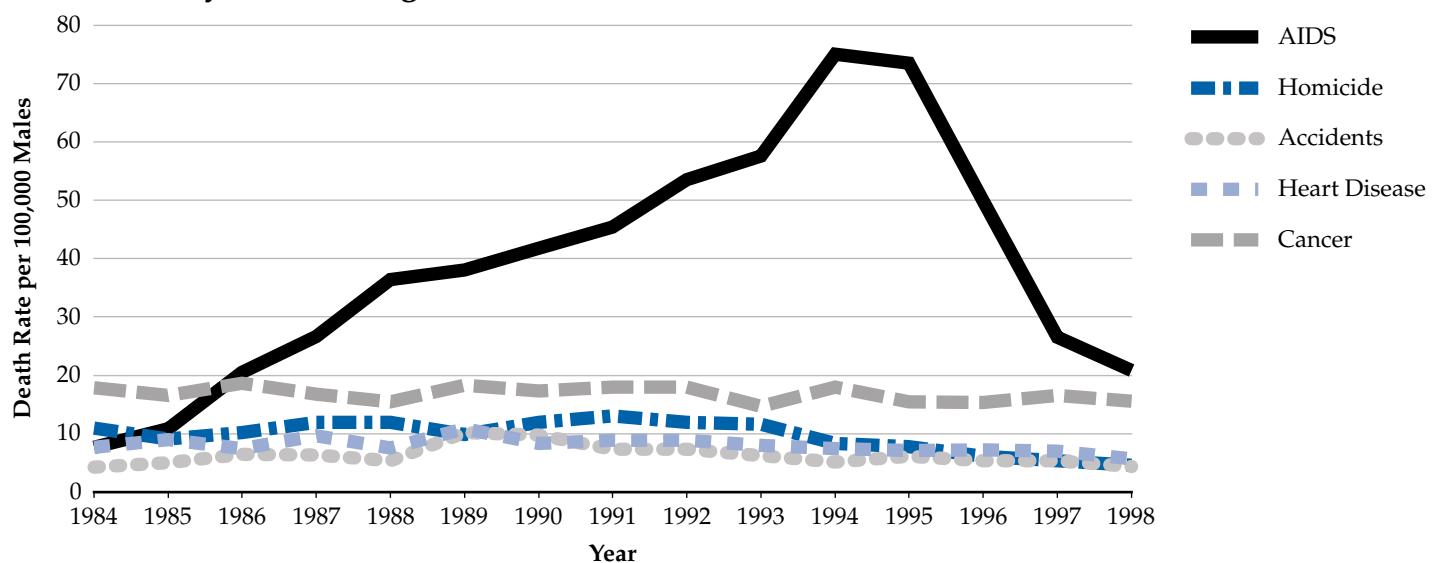
AIDS as a Leading Cause of Death for New York City Men and Women Ages 20 - 39

New York City, 1984 - 1998

New York City Males - Ages 20 - 39



New York City Females - Ages 20 - 39



Health Services and Expenditures for HIV/AIDS in New York State

HIV Uninsured Care Programs

The HIV Uninsured Care Programs - ADAP, ADAP Plus (ambulatory care), the HIV Home Care program and the ADAP Plus Insurance Continuation Program (APIC) - play a vital role in New York State's health care system for people living with HIV/AIDS. These Programs help ensure access to drugs and medical care among NYS residents with HIV/AIDS who are not eligible for Medicaid and lack adequate private insurance. These programs are funded through a unique partnership between the New York State Department of Health and the New York City, Lower Hudson, Long Island and Dutchess County regions, using federal Ryan White CARE Act funds as well as State funds.

In late 1995 and early 1996, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved three of a new class of antiretroviral drugs, protease inhibitors, as well as the first nucleoside analog specifically indicated for use in combination with other antiretrovirals. Combination therapy, the simultaneous use of three antiretroviral drugs including one protease inhibitor, rapidly emerged as the new standard of HIV/AIDS care during 1996. In 1997, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) first published principles and guidelines for antiretroviral therapy, which translated the scientific advances in HIV research into recommendations for treatment of HIV infection with specific combinations of antiretroviral drugs. These guidelines have been periodically updated to reflect the newest clinical trial information and treatment experience.

Enrollment

The HIV Uninsured Care Programs enrolled 4,010 new participants in 2002. Most participants are enrolled in more than one program component. Enrollment in the largest program, ADAP, provides a reliable measure of overall program enrollment trends, and reflects the changing demographics of the AIDS epidemic. Active enrollment in the programs, defined as people who are currently eligible to receive services at the end of each monthly cycle, continued to grow, due to new enrollees and participants remaining with the program for longer periods. Total active enrollment has increased by 20% from 14,168 on 12/31/99 to 16,930 on 12/31/2002.

Utilization and Expenditures

Utilization of drugs and services in the HIV Uninsured Care Programs changed dramatically between 1995 and 2002, primarily due to the rapid evolution of combination antiretroviral therapy as the standard of HIV care. Utilization is best viewed longitudinally by the number of monthly "users" of drugs or services. Users are defined as participants for whom the Programs have reimbursed a claim from a provider for a drug or service.

ADAP Drug Utilization by Category shows clear and strong trends. Users of any drug have increased by 29% from January 1999 to December 2002. The number of monthly users of protease inhibitors began at a relatively high level following implementation of coverage on 7/1/96, and grew rapidly through mid-1998. Coverage of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI), the newest class of antiretroviral drugs, began following FDA approval in September 1996. Utilization of nucleoside analogs and NNRTIs has continued to grow, while protease inhibitor utilization has leveled off. The number of monthly users of medications

Health Services and Expenditures for HIV/AIDS in New York State

HIV Uninsured Care Programs

for prophylaxis and treatment of opportunistic infections has been relatively stable throughout the period.

Since late 1999, approximately 80% of ADAP's active users were receiving three or more antiretroviral drugs in combination. However, there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of users receiving two drug combinations from 11.4% in 1999 to 7.2% in 2002. This is likely an undercount of actual combination use since the analysis considers only drugs paid for by ADAP, and participants may also access drugs through other sources such as clinical trials, Medicaid spenddown, private insurance or manufacturer's patient assistance and compassionate use programs. An ongoing analysis of ADAP drug claims indicates that utilization of combination therapy is not significantly affected by a program participants' gender, race/ethnicity, risk factor or income level.

Antiretroviral drug costs have increased since January 2000. These costs coupled with increased utilization are the driving factor in the growth of the ADAP budget. From January 2000 to December 2002, ADAP's monthly antiretroviral costs increased by 42%.

Total ADAP drug expenditures increased to more than \$182 million in 2002, an increase of 52% from 1999 to 2002.

Antiretroviral drugs accounted for 80% of the ADAP costs in 2002, compared to only 27% in 1995.

ADAP Plus utilization has increased in the past several years. An average of 5,000 individuals per month received ambulatory care services in 2002. For the 2002 year, a total of 16,288 unduplicated individuals received ambulatory care services (150,160 units at a cost of \$16,298,285; or \$108 per unit) or nutritional supplements (84,309 units at a cost of \$4,909,207; or \$58 per unit) through ADAP Plus.

Home Care utilization has continued to decline presumably as a result of the improved clinical status of AIDS patients receiving combination antiretroviral therapy. The average number of individuals receiving home care has decreased 88% from a monthly average of 293 participants during 1995 to 34 per month in 2002. A total of 184 unduplicated individuals received home care services (1,755 units at a cost of \$157,900) during 2002.

The ADAP Plus Insurance Continuation Program began in July of 2000. This program pays insurance premiums for Uninsured Care Program-eligible people who cannot afford them. Enrollment in this program component helps the Uninsured Care Program stretch valuable and scarce resources and assists HIV-infected people in maintaining comprehensive health care coverage. During 2002 1,051 individuals received insurance premium continuation assistance valued at \$3,250,802 through APIC.

Quarterly expenditures for each of the four program components show a steady increase from 1997 through 2002. Total program expenditures exceeded \$50 million per quarter at the end of 2002.

Figure 18-1

ADAP Enrollment by Year of Enrollment

New York State, 1987— 2002

Figure 18-1 ADAP Enrollment by Year of Enrollment

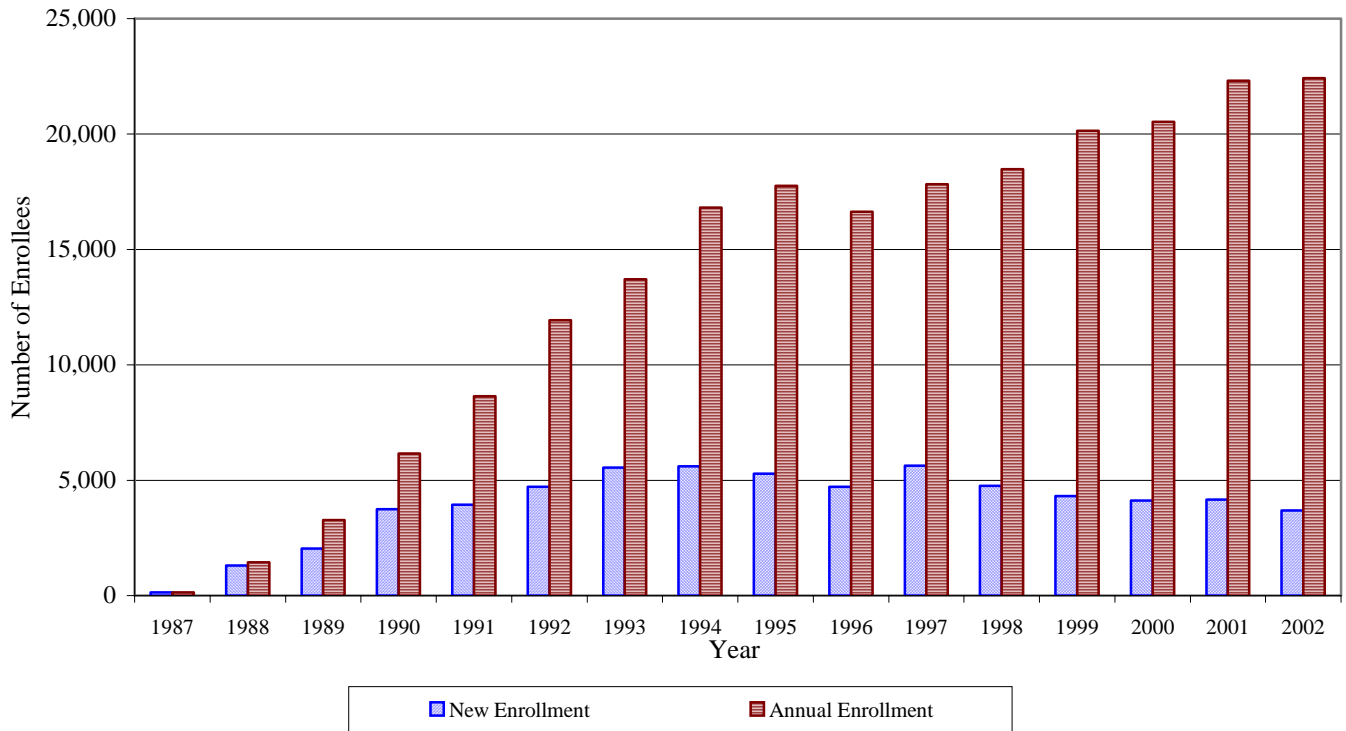


Figure 18-2

ADAP Enrollment by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Year of Enrollment

New York State, 1987— 2002

Figure 18-2a Gender Percentage by Enrollment Year

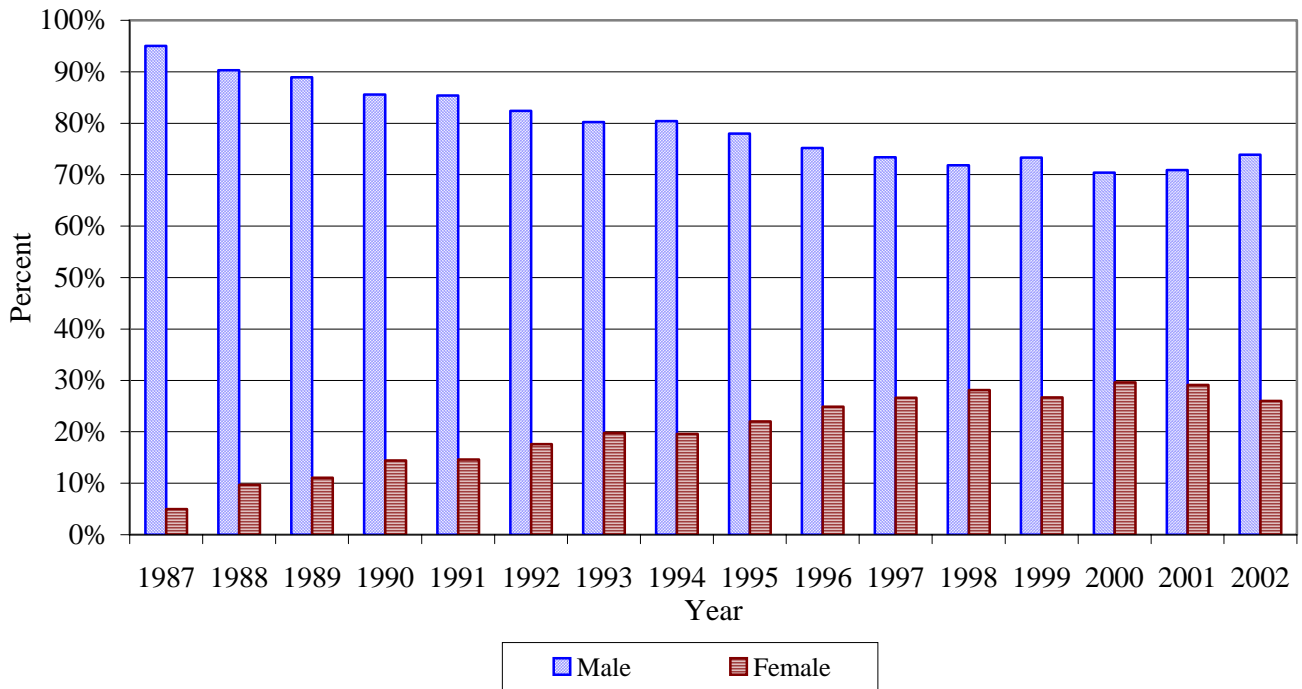


Figure 18-2b Race/Ethnicity Percentage by Enrollment Year

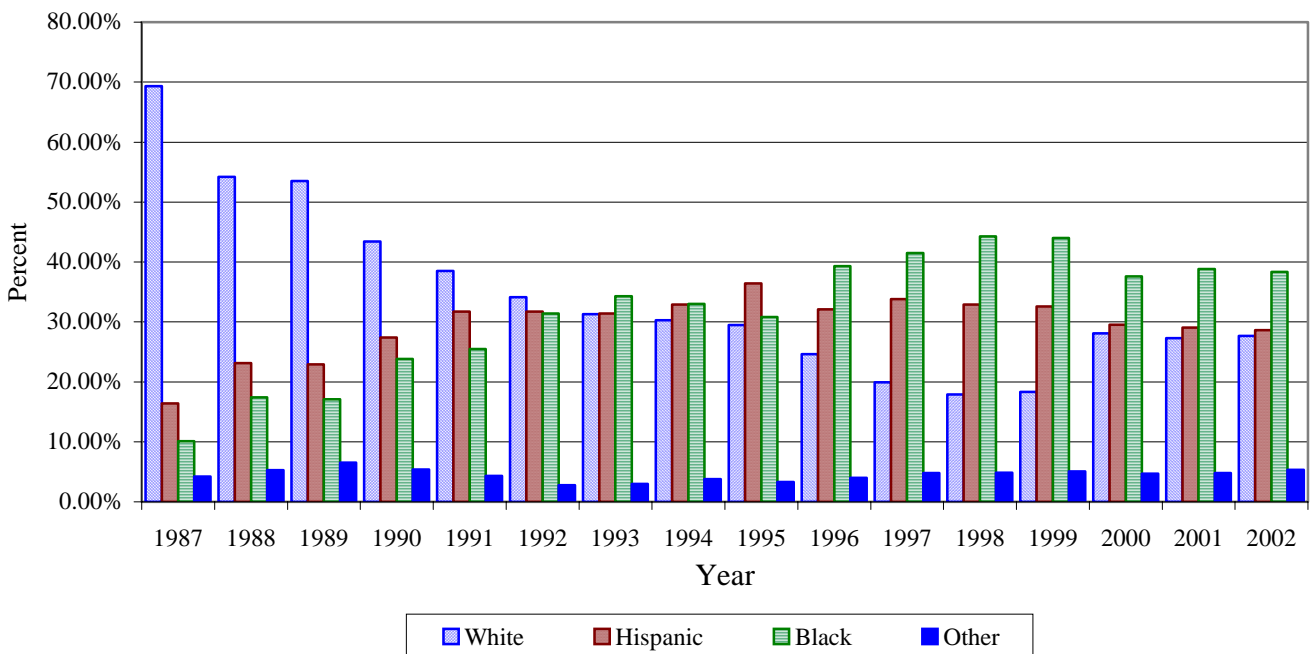


Figure 18-3

ADAP Drug Utilization by Category - Users by Quarter

New York State, 1996 — 2002

Figure 18-3 ADAP Drug Utilization by Quarter

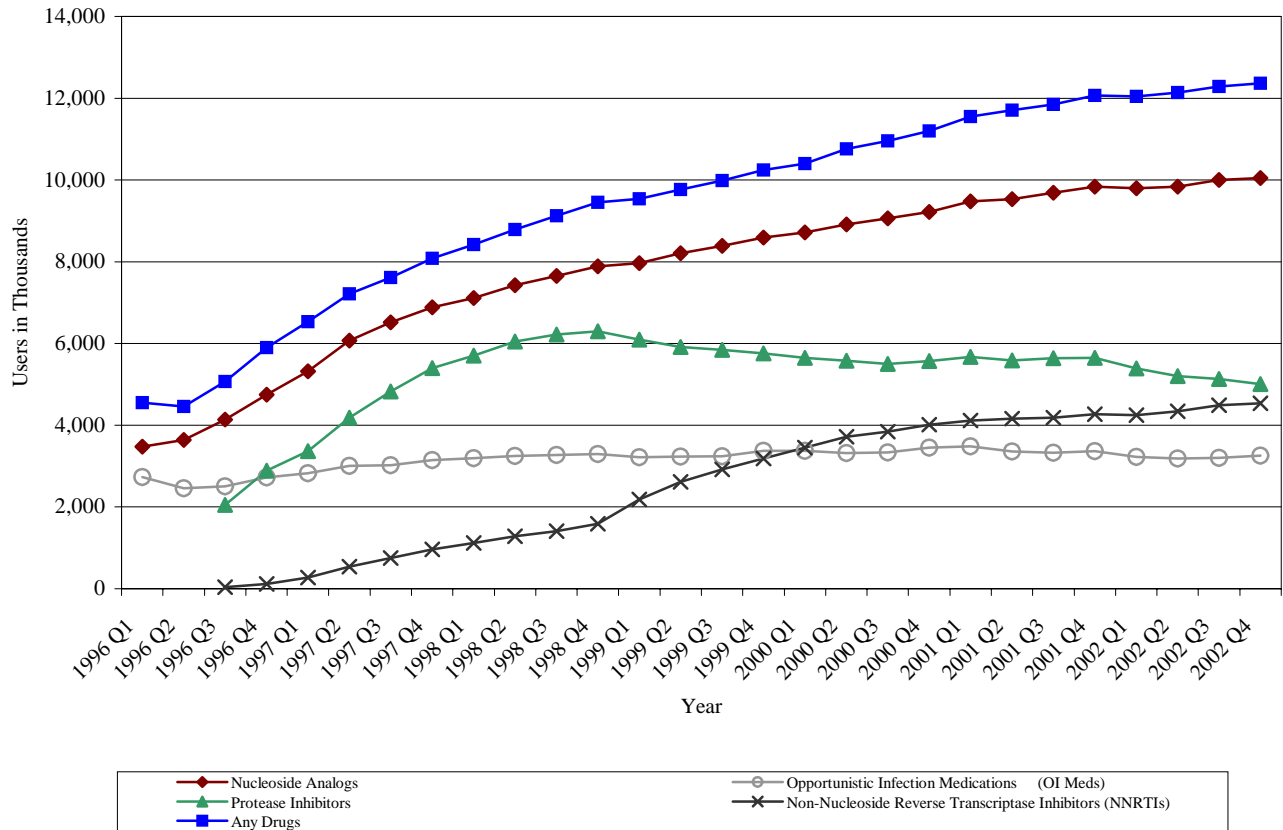
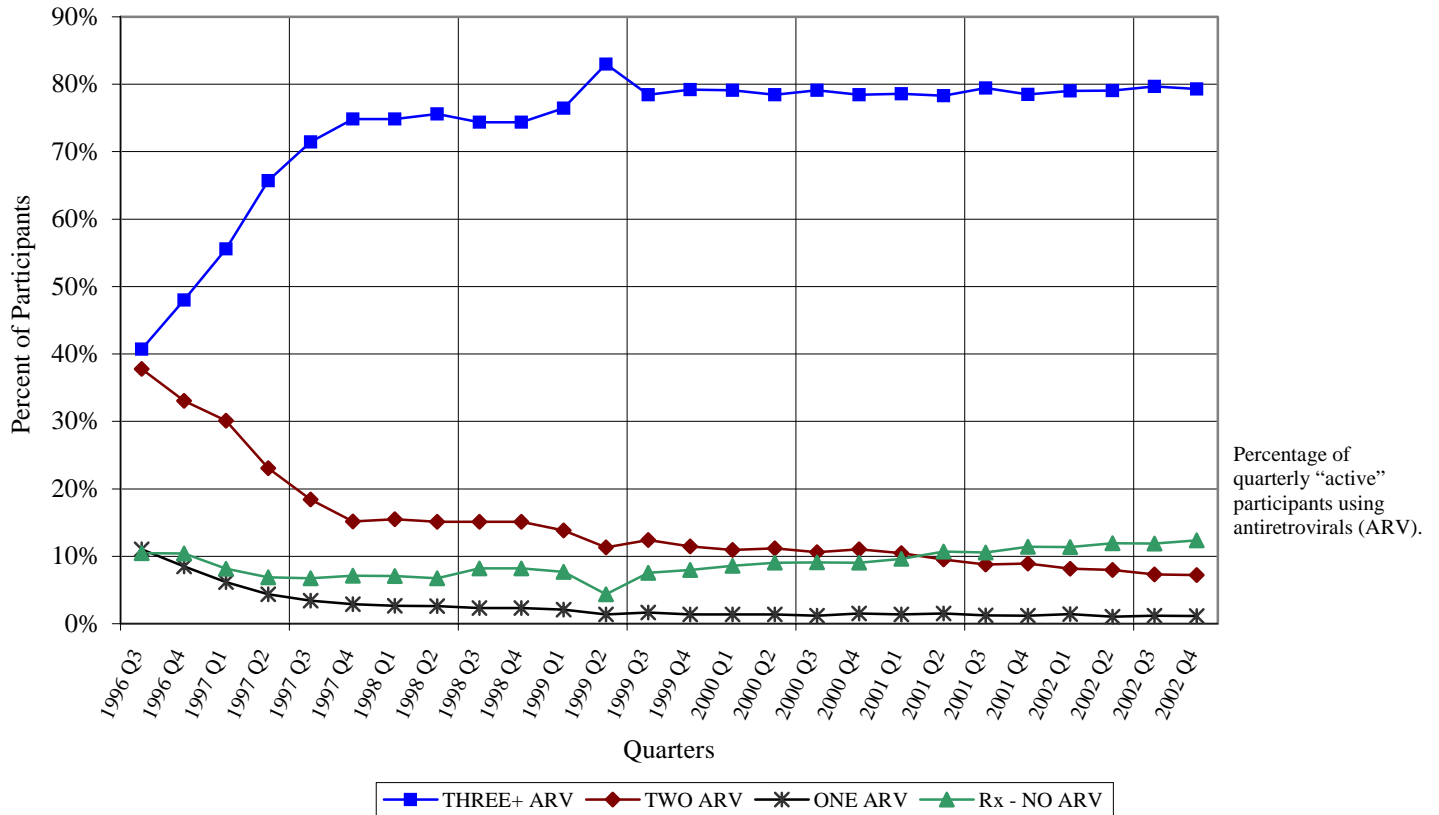


Figure 18-4

ADAP Antiretroviral Utilization

New York State ADAP, 1996 — 2002

Figure 18-4 ADAP Antiretroviral Utilization



Figures 18-5 and 18-6

ADAP Antiretroviral Utilization by Race/Ethnicity and Risk (Three+ ARV)

New York State, July 1996 — December 2002

Figure 18-5 Race/Ethnicity

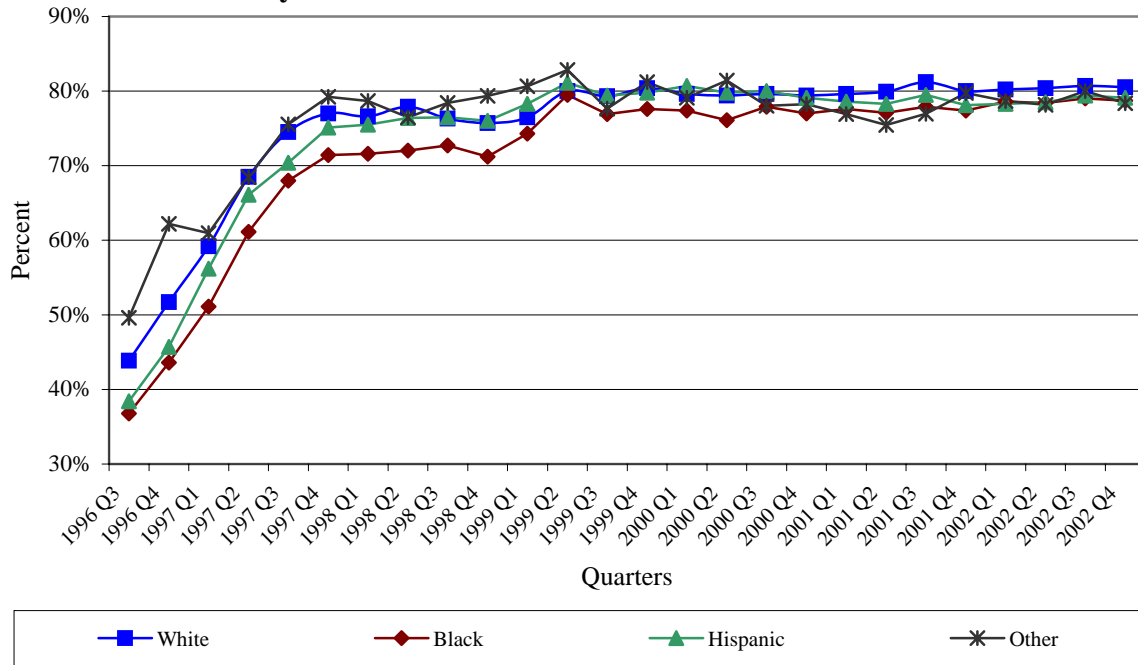


Figure 18-6 Risk

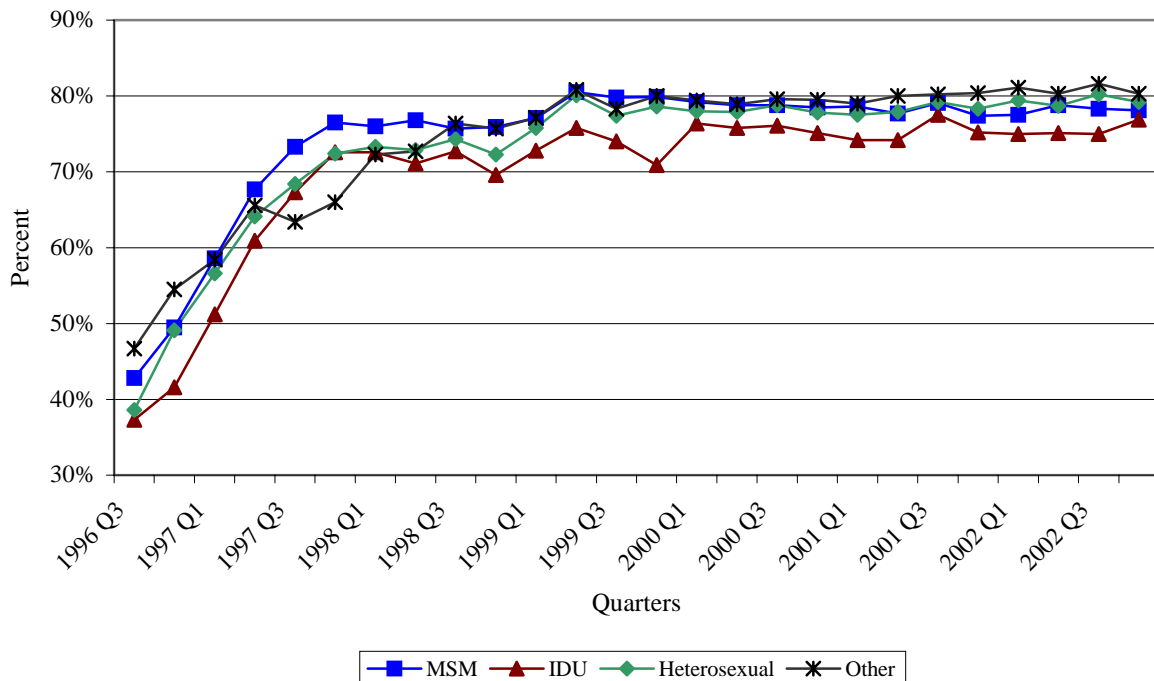
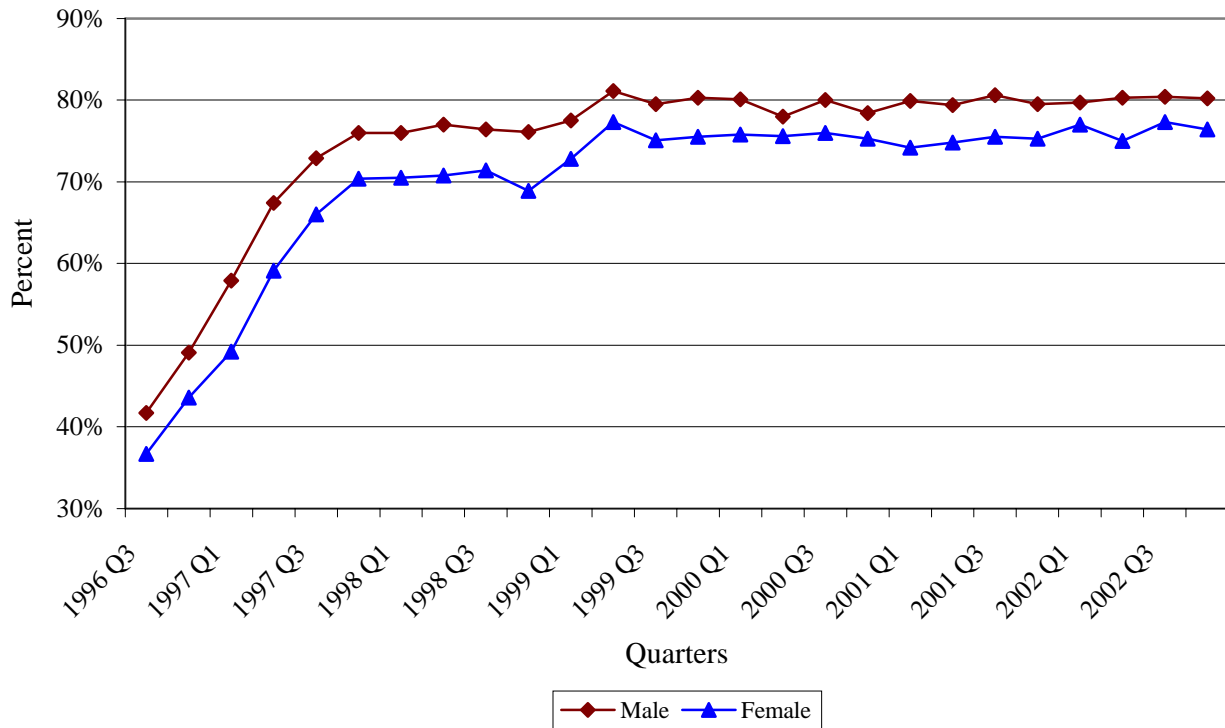


Figure 18-7

ADAP Antiretroviral Utilization by Gender (Three+ ARV)

New York State, July 1996 — December 2002

Figure 18-7 ADAP Drug Utilization by Gender

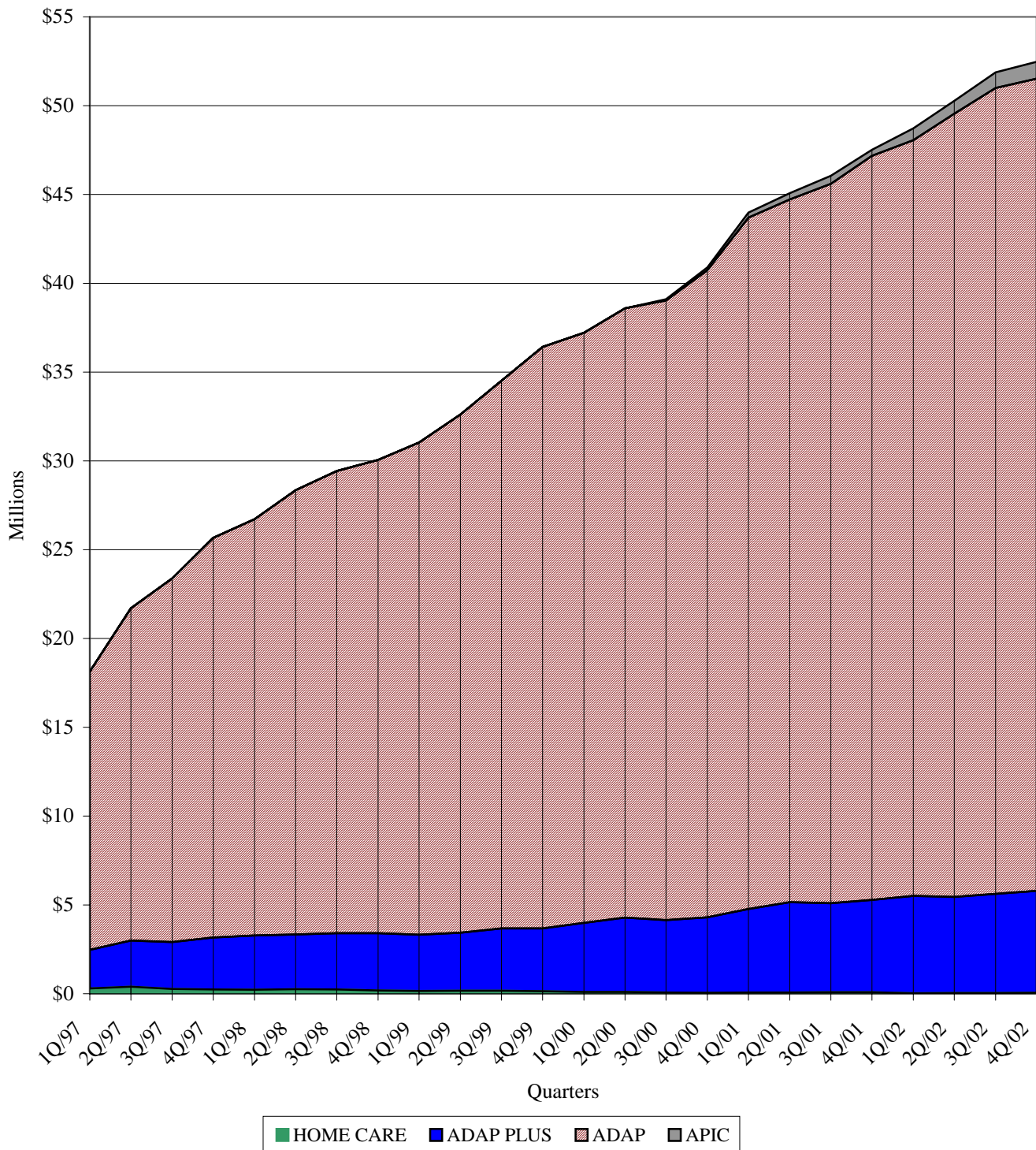


Figures 18-8

HIV Uninsured Care Programs Actual Expenditures

New York State, By Quarter Year, January 1997 — December 2002

Figure 18-8 HIV Uninsured Care Programs Expenditures



Use of Hospitals for HIV/AIDS Care

Data presented in this publication are used by both government and the health care industry to plan and expand health care services to meet the needs of HIV-infected people. Creating access to care for infected New York residents is complicated by the fact that many of them are poor, with no health insurance or routine contact with the health care system. Unless otherwise indicated, the term “hospitalization” refers to the hospital stay of a person with an HIV/AIDS-related condition during the period specified. The term “discharge” means that the person hospitalized left the hospital.

Hospital Use

Hospital utilization for HIV/AIDS care grew steadily through the mid-1990s. As improved treatments emerge for HIV infection, those who are infected require a broader spectrum of health care services. To meet this growing need, the state has developed special reimbursement rates to stimulate expansion of HIV-related primary care services, home care, adult day care, residential health care beds and supportive housing.

The annual number of HIV/

AIDS-related hospitalizations in New York State peaked at 65,616 in 1995. Since then, hospitalizations declined by 30 percent, to 45,878 in 2001 (Figure 19-1). Hospitalization data show an average daily census of about 1,200 for HIV/AIDS in 2001, about 2.8 percent of the statewide average daily census. In 2001, the HIV/AIDS average daily census comprised 4.7 percent of total hospitalized patients in New York City and 1 percent in the rest of the state (Figure 19-2).

In 2001, approximately 81 percent of HIV/AIDS hospital discharges occurred in New York City. Manhattan had the largest proportion of the five boroughs, accounting for 34 percent of the statewide total and 42 percent of the city total (Figure 19-5).

HIV/AIDS hospital lengths of stay have been dropping steadily. The average stay was 16.6 days in 1992 and 9.2 days in 2001. In 1992, 55 percent of stays were 10 days or less, and in 2001, 79 percent (Figure 19-1).

In 2001, children (up to age 12) made up 1.1 percent of HIV/AIDS hospital admissions. Pediatric admissions have

steadily declined from a peak of over 2,000 per year in the early 1990s to about 500 in 2001 (Figure 19-3). In 2001, children under one year of age represented 14 percent of the pediatric total, 18 percent were one to four years old, and children aged five to 12 years comprised 68 percent of all pediatric HIV/AIDS hospitalizations. The average length of stay of the entire pediatric group was 10 days, but children under one year of age had an average length of stay of 16 days.

Most hospitalized HIV/AIDS patients (69%) were discharged home in 2001. The percentage of patients who die in the hospital has been declining for several years (Figure 19-7). In 1992, 11 percent of patients admitted died in the hospital; by 2001, the proportion fell to 4 percent. The number of patients leaving against medical advice peaked at 14 percent in 1993, but declined to 11 percent in 2001. Discharges to nursing homes grew steadily in response to the state’s planned expansion of nursing home care for HIV/AIDS patients in the early 1990s. In 2001, 5 percent of discharges were to long term care facilities.

Section 19

Use of Hospitals for HIV/AIDS Care

Voluntary hospitals had about 75 percent of HIV/AIDS admissions in 2001, while public hospitals accounted for 24 percent of the total (Figure 19-8). These proportions have not changed in several years.

Average length of stay in public hospitals (13.7 days) is greater than in the voluntary hospitals (7.9 days), and the public hospitals account for 35 percent of all HIV/AIDS hospital days. AIDS patients make up a greater proportion of the overall patient load in public hospitals than they do in voluntary hospitals. In 2001, 6 percent of all patient days in public hospitals were for HIV/AIDS patients. In contrast, only 2 percent of total patient days in the voluntary hospitals were for HIV/AIDS patients. In New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC) hospitals, 9 percent of patient days were attributable to HIV/AIDS (Figure 19-9).

Hospitals designated as AIDS Centers provide care to a large proportion of HIV/AIDS patients. In 2001, about 56 percent of HIV/AIDS discharges were from AIDS Centers (Figure 19-9). About 4 percent of total 2001 hospital days in the AIDS Centers were for HIV/AIDS patients, compared with 1 percent in hospitals that were neither

designated centers nor New York City HHC hospitals. The average length of stay for AIDS patients in AIDS Centers was 8.1 days compared to 15.6 in New York City public hospitals and 7.7 days in other hospitals.

The number of patients hospitalized with both HIV and tuberculosis has declined steadily from about 6,300 in 1992 to about 550 in 2001 (Figure 19-4). Tuberculosis was a primary or secondary diagnosis in about 1 percent of all 2001 HIV/AIDS hospitalizations.

Medicaid remains the most common primary expected payor, accounting for two-thirds of HIV/AIDS patients (Figure 19-10). Blue Cross and commercial payors accounted for a declining proportion of cases, dropping from 17 to 5 percent during the period 1992-2001. Since 1992, the government insurance payors Medicaid and Medicare have accounted for an increasing large share of hospitalization due to HIV/AIDS. Medicare, in particular, has shown strong growth, accounting for 16.2 percent of 2001 HIV/AIDS hospitalization, a proportion more than double that recorded in 1992. Blue Cross showed the largest decline in percentage over the period, shrinking to less than

one quarter of the percentage reported in 1992.

Figure 19-1

HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay

Number and Percent of Discharges

New York State, 1992-2001

Figure 19-1a Number of Discharges

	Length of Stay (LOS) in Days							Total Discharges	Total Days	Average LOS
	1-4	5-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-100	> 100			
1992	13,319	19,046	12,481	5,818	2,730	4,117	778	58,290	968,462	16.6
1993	14,421	20,994	13,306	5,919	2,674	4,040	800	62,154	1,003,647	16.1
1994	15,445	22,334	13,546	6,009	2,672	3,652	621	64,279	967,598	15.1
1995	17,741	23,638	13,295	5,382	2,353	2,827	380	65,616	857,585	13.1
1996	18,648	23,037	11,302	4,465	1,748	2,006	277	61,483	718,210	11.7
1997	18,405	19,140	7,947	3,048	1,125	1,311	214	51,190	527,541	10.3
1998	19,152	17,758	6,892	2,517	893	1,062	190	48,464	471,750	9.7
1999	19,950	16,881	6,551	2,423	803	959	171	47,738	456,955	9.6
2000	20,003	16,138	6,363	2,195	804	923	199	46,625	457,139	9.8
2001	20,843	15,455	5,722	2,017	732	916	193	45,878	424,368	9.2

Figure 19-1b Percent of Discharges

	Length of Stay (LOS) in Days							Total Discharges
	1-4	5-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-100	> 100	
1992	22.8	32.7	21.4	10.0	4.7	7.1	1.3	100
1993	23.2	33.8	21.4	9.5	4.3	6.5	1.3	100
1994	24.0	34.7	21.1	9.3	4.2	5.7	1.0	100
1995	27.0	36.0	20.3	8.2	3.6	4.3	0.6	100
1996	30.3	37.5	18.4	7.3	2.8	3.3	0.5	100
1997	36.0	37.4	15.5	6.0	2.2	2.6	0.4	100
1998	39.5	36.6	14.2	5.2	1.8	2.2	0.4	100
1999	41.8	35.4	13.7	5.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	100
2000	42.9	34.6	13.6	4.7	1.7	2.0	0.4	100
2001	45.4	33.7	12.5	4.4	1.6	2.0	0.4	100

Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001

Figure 19-1

HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay

Number and Percent of Discharges

New York State, 1992-2001

Figure 19-1c Hospital Discharges by Year

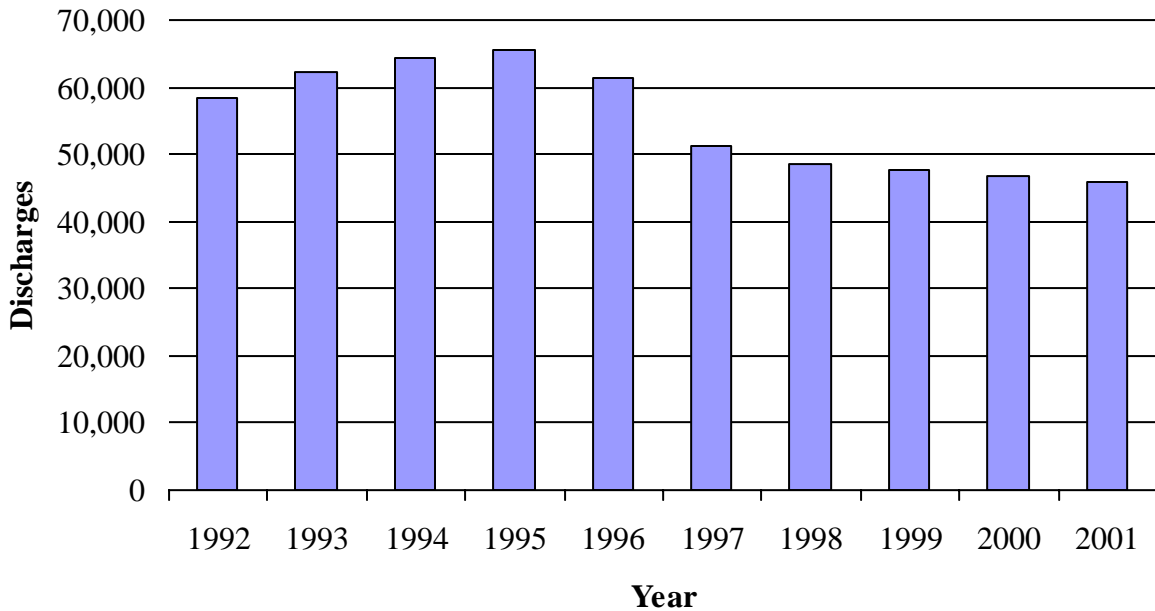
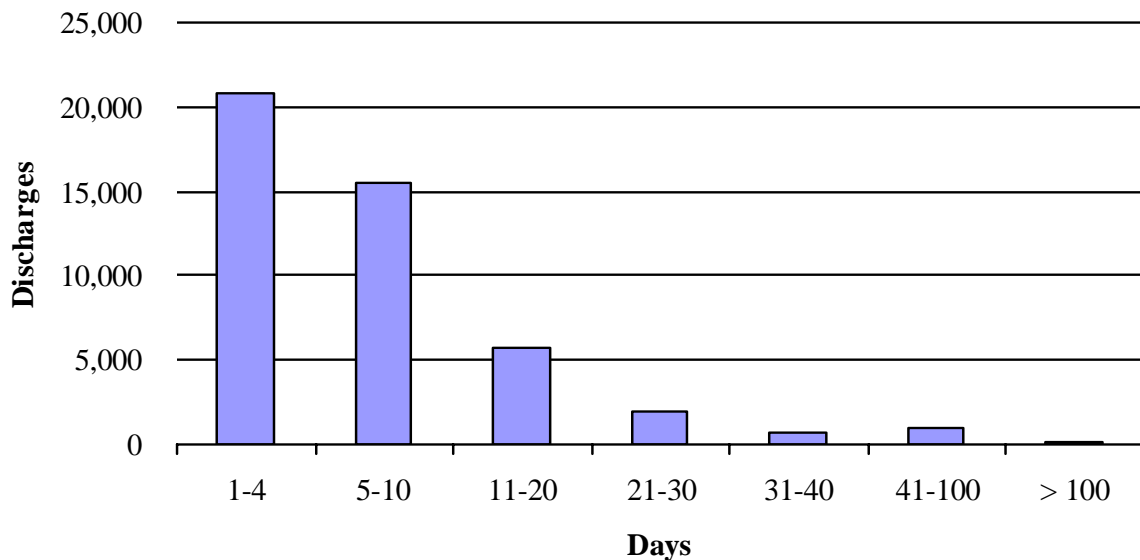


Figure 19-1d Patient Length of Stay, 2001



Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001

Figure 19-2

HIV/AIDS Average Daily Inpatient Census

New York State, 1992-2001

Location/Year	HIV/AIDS Average Daily Census	TOTAL Average Daily Census	HIV/AIDS Percent of Total Census	HIV/AIDS Days
New York City				
1992	2,280	30,272	7.5	834,511
1993	2,390	29,596	8.1	872,380
1994	2,285	27,345	8.4	833,949
1995	1,995	25,114	7.9	728,200
1996	1,657	23,642	7.0	606,428
1997	1,203	21,571	5.6	438,916
1998	1,054	20,861	5.1	384,690
1999	1,027	20,753	5.0	374,999
2000	1,037	20,526	5.1	379,629
2001	964	20,456	4.7	351,977
Rest of State				
1992	366	29,857	1.2	133,951
1993	360	29,057	1.2	131,267
1994	366	27,039	1.4	133,649
1995	354	26,102	1.4	129,385
1996	305	24,260	1.3	111,782
1997	243	23,096	1.1	88,625
1998	239	22,409	1.1	87,060
1999	225	21,670	1.0	81,956
2000	212	21,767	1.0	77,510
2001	198	21,192	0.9	72,391
New York State Total				
1992	2,646	60,129	4.4	968,462
1993	2,750	58,653	4.7	1,003,647
1994	2,651	54,383	4.9	967,598
1995	2,350	51,216	4.6	857,585
1996	1,962	47,902	4.1	718,210
1997	1,445	44,667	3.2	527,541
1998	1,292	43,271	3.0	471,750
1999	1,252	42,423	3.0	456,955
2000	1,249	42,293	3.0	457,139
2001	1,163	41,647	2.8	424,368

Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001

Figure 19-2

HIV/AIDS Average Daily Inpatient Census

New York State, 1992-2001

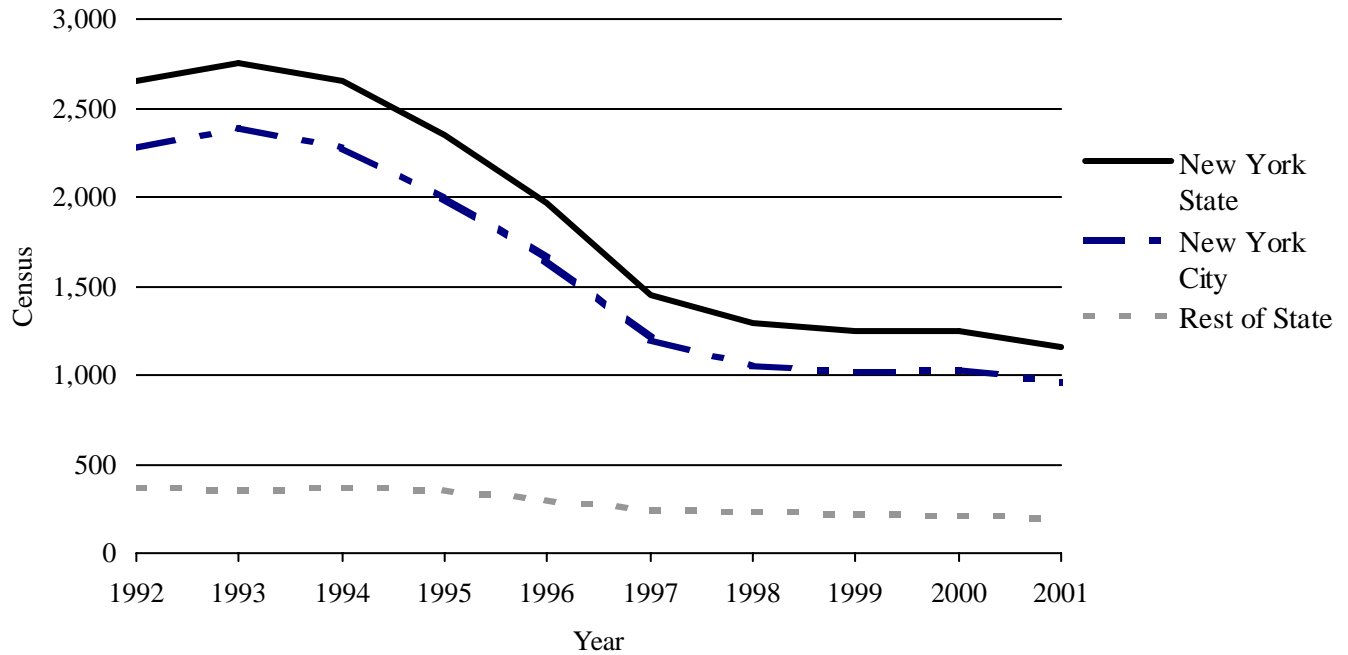


Figure 19-3

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges, Days and Length of Stay by Year and Region

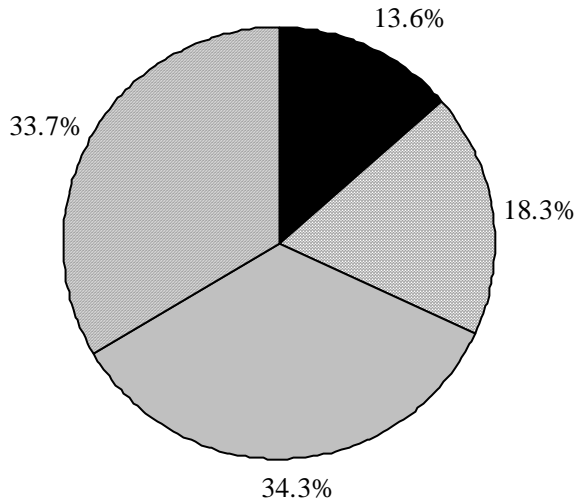
New York State, 1992-2001

		Discharges			Days			Average Length of Stay		
Age (years)		NYC	Rest of State	NYS	NYC	Rest of State	NYS	NYC	Rest of State	NYS
1992	< 1	420	88	508	7,171	1,578	8,749	17.1	17.9	17.2
1992	1 - 4	801	159	960	6,189	1,757	7,946	7.7	11.1	8.3
1992	5 - 9	407	82	489	4,294	987	5,281	10.6	12.0	10.8
1992	10 - 12	78	23	101	606	144	750	7.8	6.3	7.4
TOTAL		1,706	352	2,058	18,260	4,466	22,726	10.7	12.7	11.0
1994	< 1	325	48	373	5,186	576	5,762	16.0	12.0	15.4
1994	1 - 4	747	119	866	6,747	1,373	8,120	9.0	11.5	9.4
1994	5 - 9	443	111	554	4,112	1,121	5,233	9.3	10.1	9.4
1994	10 - 12	139	35	174	1,163	273	1,436	8.4	7.8	8.3
TOTAL		1,654	313	1,967	17,208	3,343	20,551	10.4	10.7	10.4
1996	< 1	248	37	285	3,056	1,185	4,241	12.3	32.0	14.9
1996	1 - 4	524	90	614	4,042	1,367	5,409	7.7	15.2	8.8
1996	5 - 9	475	89	564	4,185	711	4,896	8.8	8.0	8.7
1996	10 - 12	173	32	205	1,653	278	1,931	9.6	8.7	9.4
TOTAL		1,420	248	1,668	12,936	3,541	16,477	9.1	14.3	9.9
1997	< 1	223	32	255	3,138	642	3,780	14.1	20.1	14.8
1997	1 - 4	348	61	409	2,798	409	3,207	8.0	6.7	7.8
1997	5 - 9	364	82	446	2,501	472	2,973	6.9	5.8	6.7
1997	10 - 12	142	48	190	1,164	373	1,537	8.2	7.8	8.1
TOTAL		1,077	223	1,300	9,601	1,896	11,497	8.9	8.5	8.8
1998	< 1	122	17	139	1,757	263	2,020	14.4	15.5	14.5
1998	1 - 4	231	37	268	1,377	310	1,687	6.0	8.4	6.3
1998	5 - 9	279	80	359	2,028	573	2,601	7.3	7.2	7.2
1998	10 - 12	135	23	158	1,063	119	1,182	7.9	5.2	7.5
TOTAL		767	157	924	6,225	1,265	7,490	8.1	8.1	8.1
1999	< 1	117	15	132	1,494	80	1,574	12.8	5.3	11.9
1999	1 - 4	173	24	197	1,249	357	1,606	7.2	14.9	8.2
1999	5 - 9	246	51	297	1,967	260	2,227	8.0	5.1	7.5
1999	10 - 12	124	31	155	1,132	174	1,306	9.1	5.6	8.4
TOTAL		660	121	781	5,842	871	6,713	8.9	7.2	8.6
2000	< 1	86	17	103	734	246	980	8.5	14.5	9.5
2000	1 - 4	138	13	151	872	46	918	6.3	3.5	6.1
2000	5 - 9	194	26	220	1,253	101	1,354	6.5	3.9	6.2
2000	10 - 12	121	31	152	685	166	851	5.7	5.4	5.6
TOTAL		539	87	626	3,544	559	4,103	6.6	6.4	6.6
2001	< 1	54	15	69	697	400	1,097	12.9	26.7	15.9
2001	1 - 4	84	9	93	561	23	584	6.7	2.6	6.3
2001	5 - 9	141	33	174	1,013	266	1,279	7.2	8.1	7.4
2001	10 - 12	142	29	171	1,756	198	1,954	12.4	6.8	11.4
TOTAL		421	86	507	4,027	887	4,914	9.6	10.3	9.7

Figure 19-3

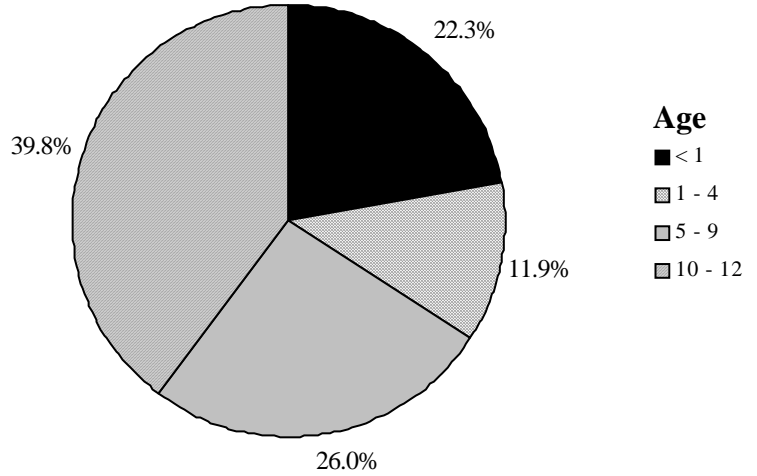
Pediatric HIV/AIDS Hospitalizations by Age, Length of Stay and Percent of Days New York State, 2001

Figure 19-3a



**Percent Discharges
By Age**

Figure 19-3b



**Percent Hospital Days
By Age**

Figure 19-3c

Length of Stay by Age

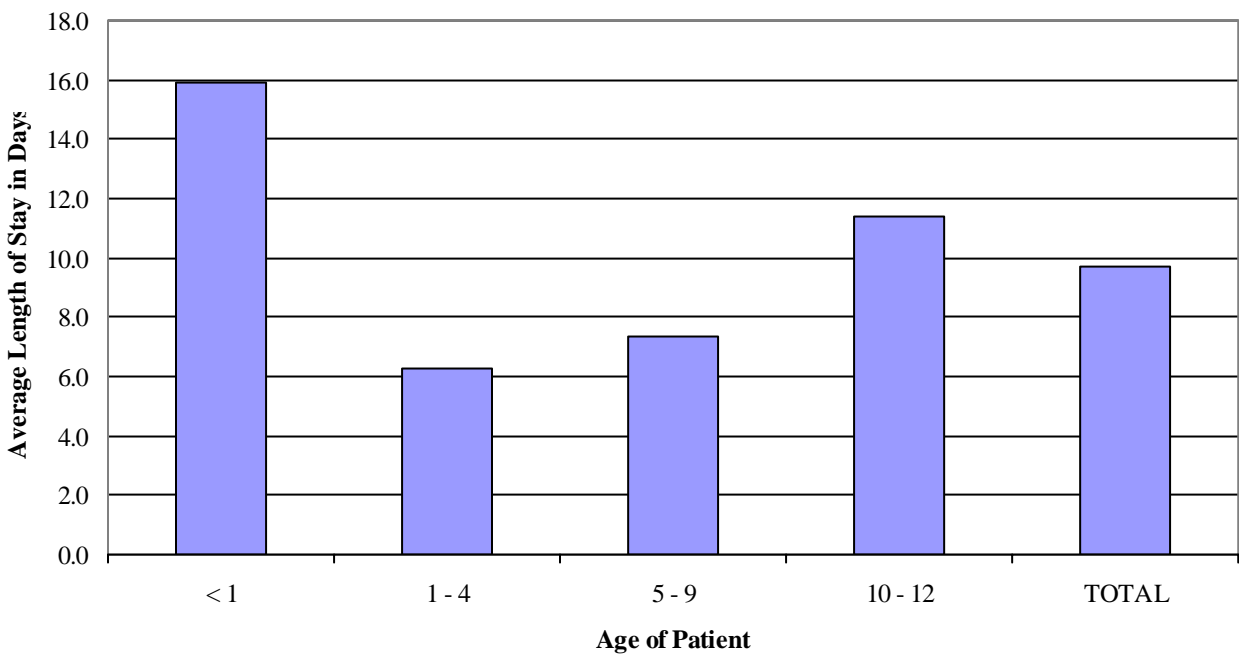


Figure 19-4

HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis Hospitalizations and Length of Stay

New York State, 1992—2001

Region	Year	HIV/AIDS TB Discharges	TB Discharges	
			As % of all HIV/AIDS Discharges	HIV/AIDS TB Discharges Average Length of Stay
New York City	1992	5,876	12.1	27.9
	1993	4,869	9.4	28.7
	1994	3,883	7.3	26.1
	1995	3,097	5.7	23.7
	1996	2,207	4.4	23.6
	1997	1,317	3.2	23.7
	1998	975	2.5	27.0
	1999	781	2.0	24.0
	2000	629	1.7	27.5
	2001	482	1.3	23.2
Rest of State	1992	391	4.0	21.2
	1993	363	3.5	21.4
	1995	227	2.0	20.0
	1996	200	1.8	18.1
	1997	116	1.2	25.9
	1998	121	1.3	20.4
	1999	102	1.1	15.0
	2000	86	1.0	20.7
	2001	72	0.8	21.2
New York State	1992	6,267	10.8	27.5
	1993	5,232	8.4	28.2
	1995	3,324	5.1	23.4
	1996	2,407	3.9	23.2
	1997	1,433	2.8	23.9
	1998	1,096	2.3	26.2
	1999	883	1.8	23.0
	2000	715	1.5	26.7
	2001	554	1.2	22.9

Figure 19-4

HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis Hospitalizations

New York City, 1992—2001

Figure 19-4a Percent of New York City HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges with TB

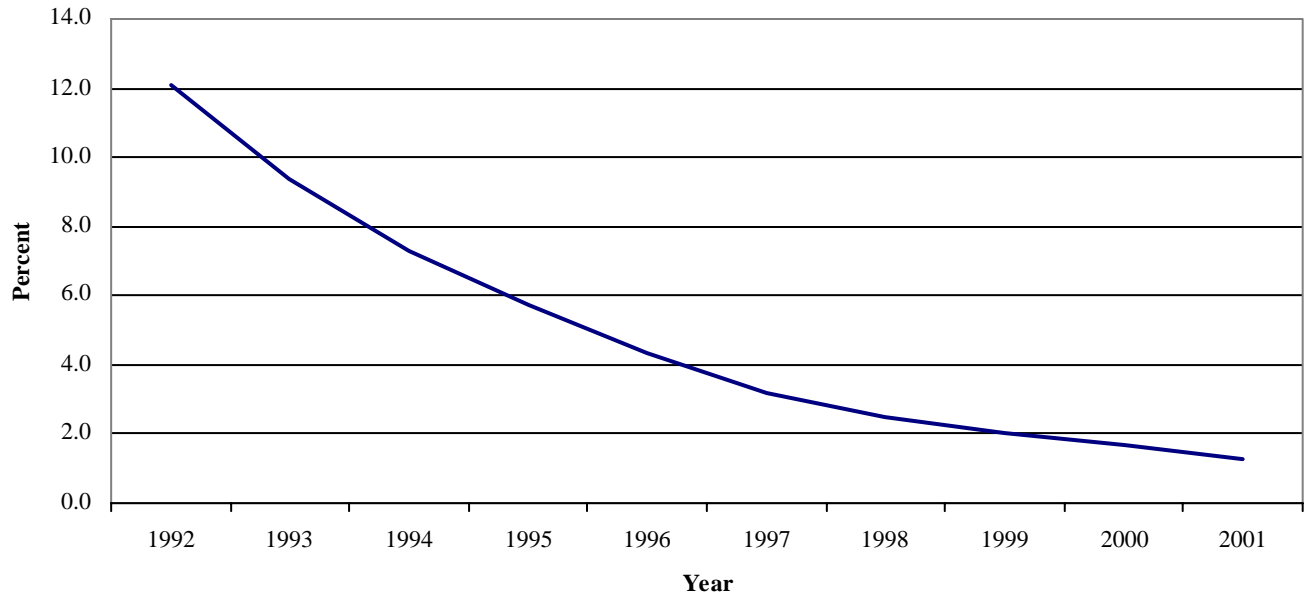


Figure 19-4b Number of New York City HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges with TB

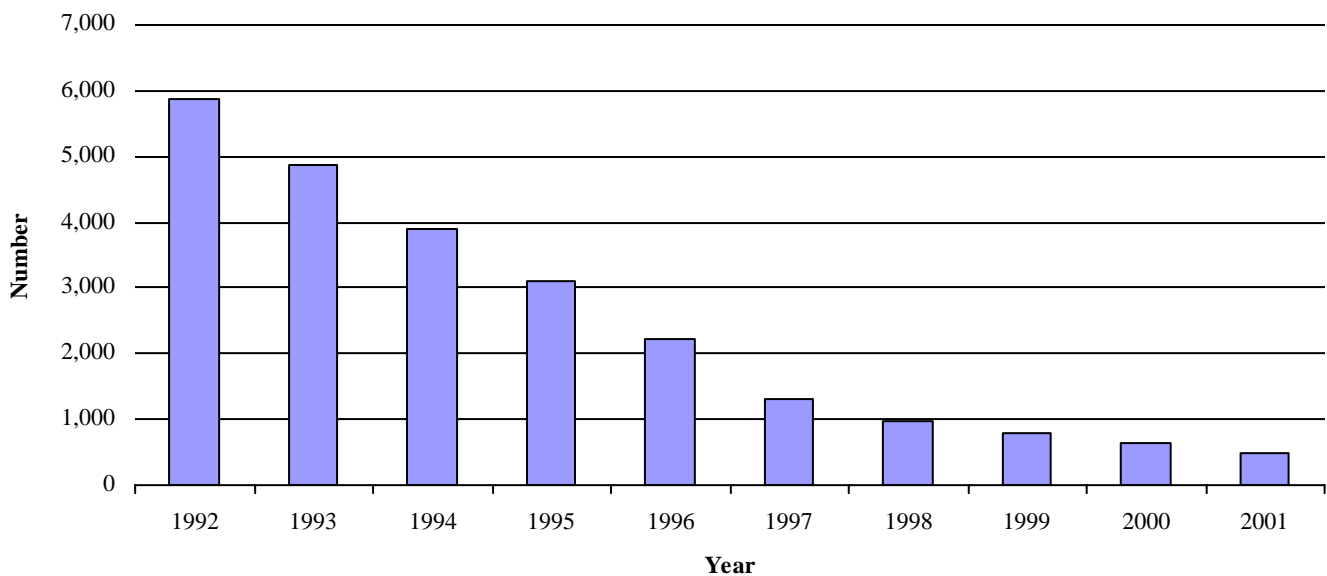


Figure 19-5

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location

New York State, 1992-1996*

		HIV/AIDS Discharges	HIV/AIDS Discharges as % of Total	HIV/AIDS Hospital Days	HIV/AIDS Days as % of Total	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census
Location	HIV/AIDS Discharges						
1992	New York City	48,508	83.2	834,511	86.2	17.2	2,280
	Bronx	9,034	15.5	135,545	14.0	15.0	370
	Manhattan	25,331	43.5	453,460	46.8	17.9	1,239
	Brooklyn	8,581	14.7	159,156	16.4	18.5	435
	Queens	3,921	6.7	68,901	7.1	17.6	188
	Staten Island	1,641	2.8	17,449	1.8	10.6	48
	Rest of State	9,782	16.8	133,951	13.8	13.7	366
	State Total	58,290	100.0	968,462	100.0	16.6	2,646
1993	New York City	51,797	83.3	872,380	86.9	16.8	2,390
	Bronx	10,258	16.5	153,260	15.3	14.9	420
	Manhattan	26,169	42.1	468,045	46.6	17.9	1,282
	Brooklyn	9,326	15.0	167,466	16.7	18.0	459
	Queens	4,244	6.8	65,293	6.5	15.4	179
	Staten Island	1,800	2.9	18,316	1.8	10.2	50
	Rest of State	10,357	16.7	131,267	13.1	12.7	360
	State Total	62,154	100.0	1,003,647	100.0	16.1	2,750
1994	New York City	53,410	83.1	833,949	86.2	15.6	2,285
	Bronx	10,865	16.9	151,026	15.6	13.9	414
	Manhattan	25,542	39.7	434,118	44.9	17.0	1,189
	Brooklyn	10,299	16.0	162,507	16.8	15.8	445
	Queens	4,512	7.0	65,700	6.8	14.6	180
	Staten Island	2,192	3.4	20,598	2.1	9.4	56
	Rest of State	10,869	16.9	133,649	13.8	12.3	366
	State Total	64,279	100.0	967,598	100.0	15.1	2,651
1995	New York City	53,988	82.3	728,200	84.9	13.5	1,995
	Bronx	11,443	17.4	137,266	16.0	12.0	376
	Manhattan	25,081	38.2	375,333	43.8	15.0	1,028
	Brooklyn	10,859	16.5	141,849	16.5	13.1	389
	Queens	4,470	6.8	55,115	6.4	12.3	151
	Staten Island	2,135	3.3	18,637	2.2	8.7	51
	Rest of State	11,628	17.7	129,385	15.1	11.1	354
	State Total	65,616	100.0	857,585	100.0	13.1	2,350
1996	New York City	50,544	82.2	606,428	84.4	12.0	1,657
	Bronx	11,037	18.0	114,207	15.9	10.3	312
	Manhattan	23,237	37.8	313,516	43.7	13.5	857
	Brooklyn	10,083	16.4	119,149	16.6	11.8	326
	Queens	4,183	6.8	43,144	6.0	10.3	118
	Staten Island	2,004	3.3	16,412	2.3	8.2	45
	Rest of State	10,939	17.8	111,782	15.6	10.2	305
	State Total	61,483	100.0	718,210	100.0	11.7	1,962

* Data for 1997-2001 shown on next page.

Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001

Figure 19-5

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Location

New York State, 1997-2001

		HIV/AIDS Discharges as % of Total	HIV/AIDS Hospital Days	HIV/AIDS Days as % of Total	Average Length of Stay	Average Daily Census
Location	HIV/AIDS Discharges					
1997						
New York City	41,538	81.1	438,916	83.2	10.6	1,203
Bronx	9,167	17.9	85,273	16.2	9.3	234
Manhattan	18,641	36.4	223,244	42.3	12.0	612
Brooklyn	8,327	16.3	82,906	15.7	10.0	227
Queens	3,415	6.7	31,814	6.0	9.3	87
Staten Island	1,988	3.9	15,679	3.0	7.9	43
Rest of State	9,652	18.9	88,625	16.8	9.2	243
State Total	51,190	100.0	527,541	100.0	10.3	1,445
1998						
New York City	38,806	80.1	384,690	81.5	9.9	1,054
Bronx	9,039	18.7	79,033	16.8	8.7	217
Manhattan	16,507	34.1	188,957	40.1	11.4	518
Brooklyn	8,425	17.4	76,609	16.2	9.1	210
Queens	2,792	5.8	25,120	5.3	9.0	69
Staten Island	2,043	4.2	14,971	3.2	7.3	41
Rest of State	9,658	19.9	87,060	18.5	9.0	239
State Total	48,464	100.0	471,750	100.0	9.7	1,292
1999						
New York City	38,225	80.1	374,999	82.1	9.8	1,027
Bronx	9,115	19.1	76,999	16.9	8.4	211
Manhattan	16,103	33.7	184,383	40.4	11.5	505
Brooklyn	8,537	17.9	78,155	17.1	9.2	214
Queens	2,727	5.7	22,922	5.0	8.4	63
Staten Island	1,743	3.7	12,540	2.7	7.2	34
Rest of State	9,513	19.9	81,956	17.9	8.6	225
State Total	47,738	100.0	456,955	100.0	9.6	1,252
2000						
New York City	37,644	80.7	379,629	83.0	10.1	1,037
Bronx	9,312	20.0	76,101	16.6	8.2	208
Manhattan	16,204	34.8	199,217	43.6	12.3	544
Brooklyn	7,924	17.0	70,854	15.5	8.9	194
Queens	2,873	6.2	23,790	5.2	8.3	65
Staten Island	1,331	2.9	9,667	2.1	7.3	26
Rest of State	8,981	19.3	77,510	17.0	8.6	212
State Total	46,625	100.0	457,139	100.0	9.8	1,249
2001						
New York City	37,291	81.3	351,977	82.9	9.4	964
Bronx	9,441	20.6	72,912	17.2	7.7	200
Manhattan	15,641	34.1	181,492	42.8	11.6	497
Brooklyn	7,705	16.8	63,650	15.0	8.3	174
Queens	2,934	6.4	23,441	5.5	8.0	64
Staten Island	1,570	3.4	10,482	2.5	6.7	29
Rest of State	8,587	18.7	72,391	17.1	8.4	198
State Total	45,878	100.0	424,368	100.0	9.2	1,163

* Data for 1991-1996 shown on previous page.

Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001

Figure 19-6

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics By Hospital Location New York City, 2001

Figure 19-6a Percent of HIV/AIDS Total Discharges

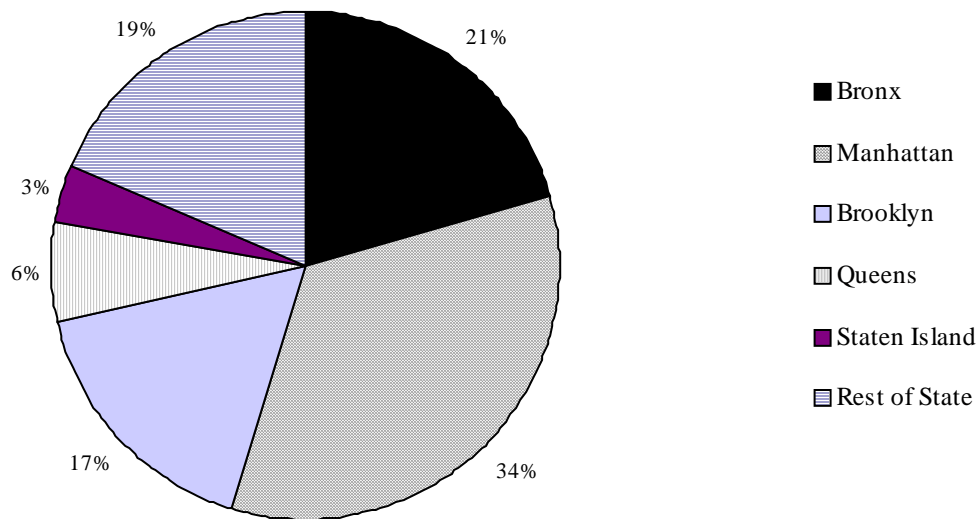


Figure 19-6b HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay

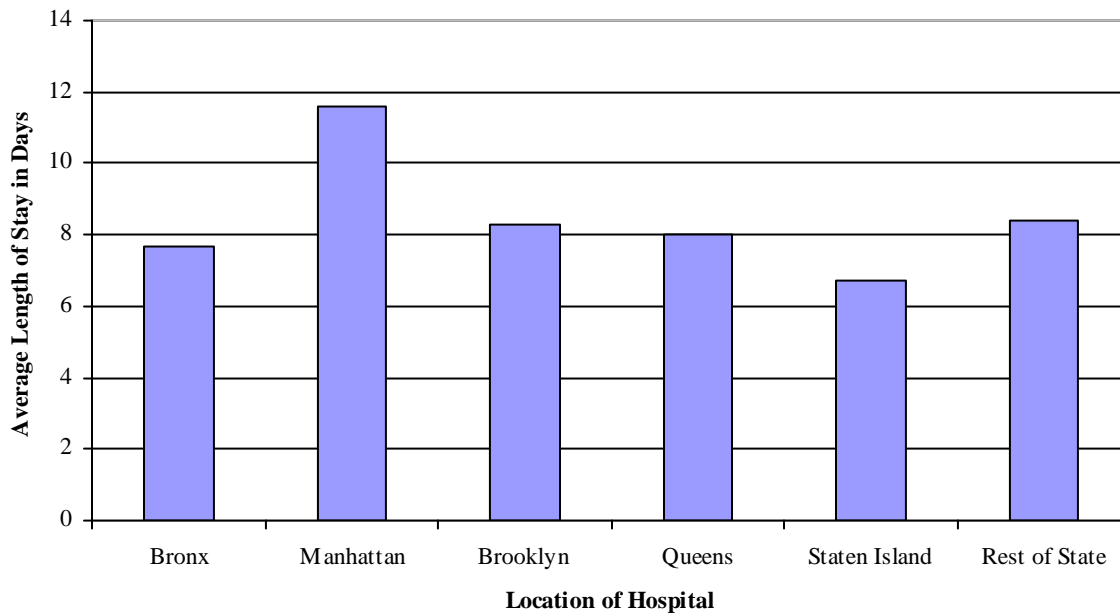


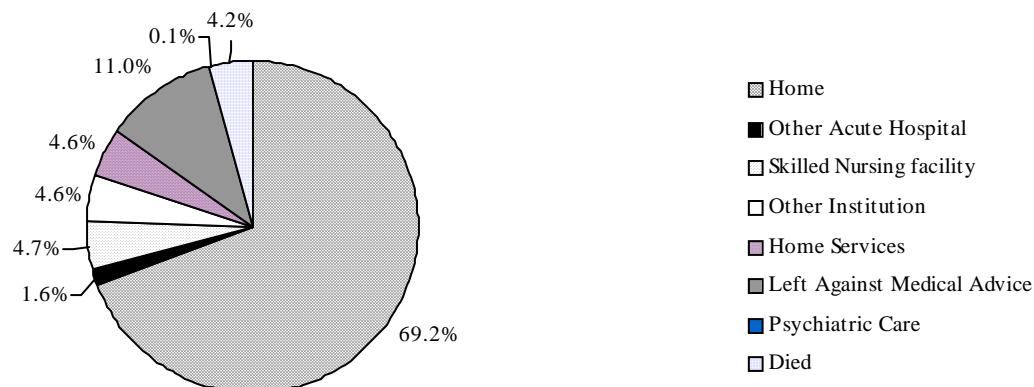
Figure 19-7

HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges by Disposition

New York State, 1992-2001*

	Home	Other Acute Hospital†	Skilled Nursing Facility‡	Other Institution§	Home Services	Left Against Medical Advice	Psychiatric Care	Died	Total
Discharges									
1992	38,085	778	600	2,265	2,343	7,866	209	6,144	58,290
1993	39,860	870	858	2,304	2,832	8,883	253	6,294	62,154
1994	42,087	783	1,319	2,249	2,934	8,364	112	6,431	64,279
1995	43,199	711	1,835	2,297	3,393	8,079	47	6,055	65,616
1996	41,821	785	2,009	2,505	2,932	6,916	33	4,482	61,483
1997	36,200	625	1,636	2,246	2,198	5,626	54	2,605	51,190
1998	34,363	564	1,592	1,890	2,283	5,535	49	2,188	48,464
1999	34,012	746	1,855	1,759	2,396	4,765	55	2,150	47,738
2000	32,590	728	2,333	1,945	2,307	4,586	46	2,090	46,625
2001	31,742	732	2,153	2,121	2,097	5,036	51	1,946	45,878
Percent of Discharges									
1992	65.3	1.3	1.0	3.9	4.0	13.5	0.4	10.5	100
1993	64.1	1.4	1.4	3.7	4.6	14.3	0.4	10.1	100
1994	65.5	1.2	2.1	3.5	4.6	13.0	0.2	10.0	100
1995	65.8	1.1	2.8	3.5	5.2	12.3	0.1	9.2	100
1996	68.0	1.3	3.3	4.1	4.8	11.2	0.1	7.3	100
1997	70.7	1.2	3.2	4.4	4.3	11.0	0.1	5.1	100
1998	70.9	1.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	11.4	0.1	4.5	100
1999	71.2	1.6	3.9	3.7	5.0	10.0	0.1	4.5	100
2000	69.9	1.6	5.0	4.2	4.9	9.8	0.1	4.5	100
2001	69.2	1.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	11.0	0.1	4.2	100

HIV/AIDS Hospital Discharges by Disposition, 2001



* Data Source: SPARCS, 1992-2001.

† Includes neonatal after care and other acute and tertiary care facilities.

‡ Includes skilled nursing facility (SNF), intermediate care facility and domiciliary care facility.

§ Includes home services and home IV.

Figure 19-8

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics

by Hospital Auspice

New York State, 1992-2001

		Discharges as % of HIV/AIDS		Days as % of HIV/AIDS		Average Length of Stay	HIV/AIDS Days as % of All Hospital Days
Auspice	Discharges	Total	Days	Total			
1992	Proprietary	451	0.7	5,275	0.5	11.7	0.8
	Voluntary	46,641	72.6	641,625	66.3	13.8	4.1
	Public	17,187	26.7	320,698	33.1	18.7	9.4
	Total	58,290	100.0	968,462	100.0	16.6	4.4
1993	Proprietary	736	1.2	5,989	0.6	8.1	0.9
	Voluntary	44,344	71.3	658,615	65.6	14.9	3.9
	Public	17,074	27.5	339,043	33.8	19.9	9.2
	Total	62,154	100.0	1,003,647	100.0	16.1	4.7
1994	Proprietary	625	1.1	5,613	0.6	9.0	0.8
	Voluntary	41,925	71.9	641,448	66.2	15.3	3.6
	Public	15,740	27.0	321,401	33.2	20.4	8.7
	Total	64,279	100.0	967,598	100.0	15.1	4.9
1995	Proprietary	460	0.7	4,390	0.5	9.5	1.0
	Voluntary	48,225	73.5	579,701	67.6	12.0	3.8
	Public	16,931	25.8	273,494	31.9	16.2	8.8
	Total	65,616	100.0	857,585	100.0	13.1	4.6
1996	Proprietary	553	0.9	4,115	0.6	7.4	1.0
	Voluntary	45,666	74.3	489,299	68.1	10.7	3.4
	Public	15,264	24.8	224,796	31.3	14.7	7.9
	Total	61,483	100.0	718,210	100.0	11.7	4.1
1997	Proprietary	448	0.9	3,048	0.6	6.8	0.8
	Voluntary	37,898	74.0	352,514	66.8	9.3	2.6
	Public	12,844	25.1	171,979	32.6	13.4	6.6
	Total	51,190	100.0	527,541	100.0	10.3	3.2
1998	Proprietary	369	0.8	2,407	0.5	6.5	0.7
	Voluntary	36,824	76.0	316,354	67.1	8.6	2.4
	Public	11,271	23.3	152,989	32.4	13.6	6.2
	Total	48,464	100.0	471,750	100.0	9.7	3.0
1999	Proprietary	376	0.8	2,425	0.5	6.4	1.0
	Voluntary	36,346	76.1	303,996	66.5	8.4	2.4
	Public	11,016	23.1	150,534	32.9	13.7	6.2
	Total	47,738	100.0	456,955	100.0	9.6	3.0
2000	Proprietary	276	0.6	1,858	0.4	6.7	0.9
	Voluntary	35,309	75.7	288,157	63.0	8.2	2.2
	Public	11,040	23.7	167,124	36.6	15.1	6.9
	Total	46,625	100.0	457,139	100.0	9.8	3.0
2001	Proprietary	451	1.0	2,914	0.7	6.5	2.1
	Voluntary	34,536	75.3	272,173	64.1	7.9	2.1
	Public	10,891	23.7	149,281	35.2	13.7	6.3
	Total	45,878	100.0	424,368	100.0	9.2	2.8

Figure 19-8

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics by Hospital Auspice

New York State, 1992-2001

Figure 19-8a HIV/AIDS Days as Percent of Total Inpatient Days

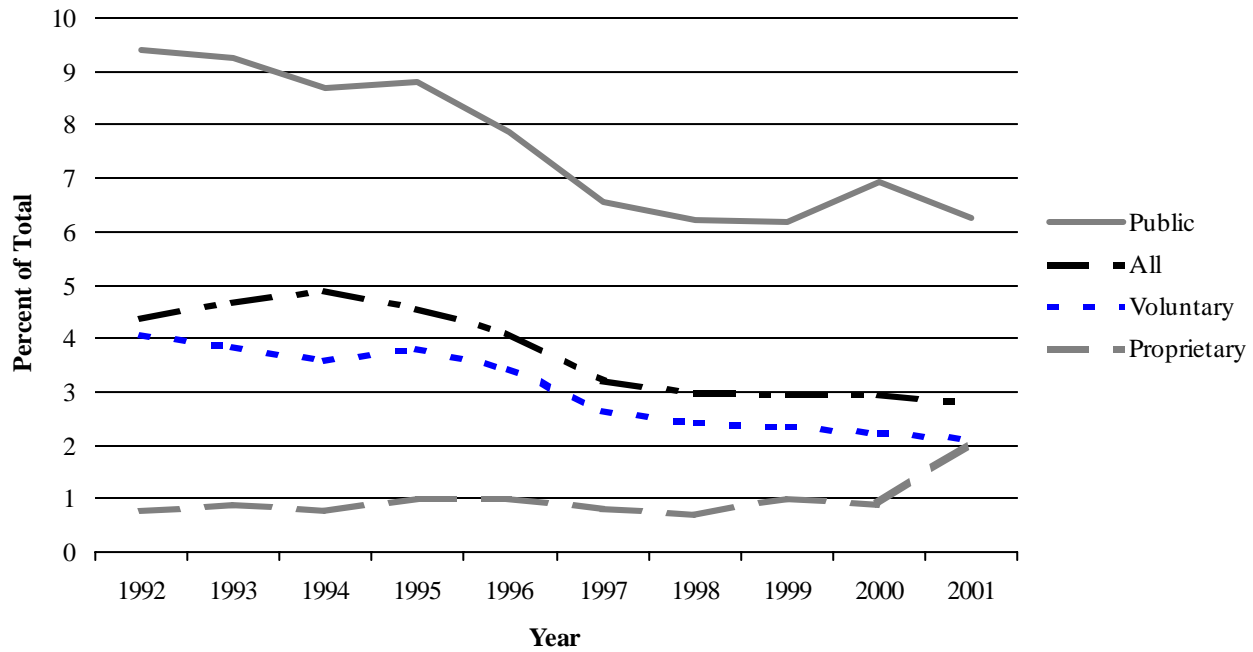


Figure 19-8b HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay

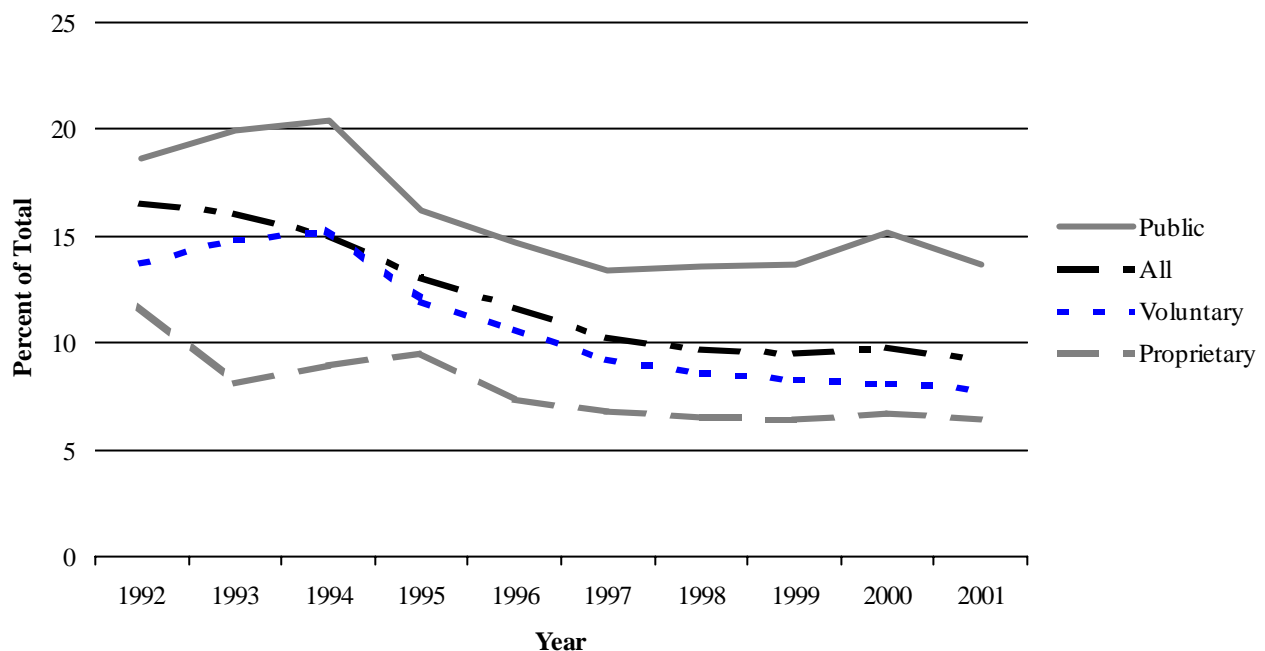


Figure 19-9

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics for Designated AIDS Centers, HHC* Hospitals and Other Hospitals

New York State, 1992-2001

			Discharges as % of HIV/AIDS		Days as % of HIV/AIDS	Average Length of Stay	HIV/AIDS Days as % of All Hospital Days
	Location	Discharges	Total	Days	Total		
1992	AIDS Centers	25,981	44.6	418,494	43.2	16.1	8.4
	HHC Hospitals	12,901	22.1	274,164	28.3	21.3	11.1
	Other Hospitals	19,408	33.3	275,804	28.5	14.2	1.9
	Total	58,290	100.0	968,462	100.0	16.6	4.4
1993	AIDS Centers	29,522	47.5	465,694	46.4	15.8	8.5
	HHC Hospitals	12,739	20.5	269,943	26.9	21.2	11.7
	Other Hospitals	19,893	32.0	268,010	26.7	13.5	2.0
	Total	62,154	100.0	1,003,647	100.0	16.1	4.7
1994	AIDS Centers	31,571	49.1	460,970	47.6	14.6	8.5
	HHC Hospitals	12,727	19.8	254,661	26.3	20.0	12.0
	Other Hospitals	19,981	31.1	251,967	26.0	12.6	2.0
	Total	64,279	100.0	967,598	100.0	15.1	4.9
1995	AIDS Centers	33,348	50.8	426,411	49.7	12.8	7.9
	HHC Hospitals	12,073	18.4	210,436	24.5	17.4	11.3
	Other Hospitals	20,195	30.8	220,738	25.7	10.9	1.9
	Total	65,616	100.0	857,585	100.0	13.1	4.6
1996	AIDS Centers	31,420	51.1	355,312	49.5	11.3	7.0
	HHC Hospitals	11,094	18.0	175,488	24.4	15.8	10.1
	Other Hospitals	18,969	30.9	187,410	26.1	9.9	1.8
	Total	61,483	100.0	718,210	100.0	11.7	4.1
1997	AIDS Centers	27,554	53.8	266,572	50.5	9.7	5.5
	HHC Hospitals	9,304	18.2	134,926	25.6	14.5	8.7
	Other Hospitals	14,332	28.0	126,043	23.9	8.8	1.3
	Total	51,190	100.0	527,541	100.0	10.3	3.2
1998	AIDS Centers	27,920	57.6	246,748	52.3	8.8	4.9
	HHC Hospitals	7,899	16.3	117,278	24.9	14.8	8.3
	Other Hospitals	12,645	26.1	107,724	22.8	8.5	1.2
	Total	48,464	100.0	471,750	100.0	9.7	3.0
1999	AIDS Centers	27,617	57.9	237,660	52.0	8.6	4.7
	HHC Hospitals	7,608	15.9	116,065	25.4	15.3	8.4
	Other Hospitals	12,513	26.2	103,230	22.6	8.2	1.1
	Total	47,738	100.0	456,955	100.0	9.6	3.0
2000	AIDS Centers	26,492	56.8	221,598	48.5	8.4	4.6
	HHC Hospitals	7,719	16.6	134,295	29.4	17.4	9.9
	Other Hospitals	12,414	26.6	101,246	22.1	8.2	1.1
	Total	46,625	100.0	457,139	100.0	9.8	3.0
2001	AIDS Centers	25,462	55.5	206,889	48.8	8.1	4.3
	HHC Hospitals	7,684	16.7	119,749	28.2	15.6	8.8
	Other Hospitals	12,732	27.8	97,730	23.0	7.7	1.1
	Total	45,878	100.0	424,368	100.0	9.2	2.8

* HHC—New York City Health and Hospital Corporation

Figure 19-9

HIV/AIDS Inpatient Statistics for Designated AIDS Centers, HHC* Hospitals and Other Hospitals

New York State, 1992-2001

Figure 19-9a HIV/AIDS Days as Percent of Total Inpatient Days

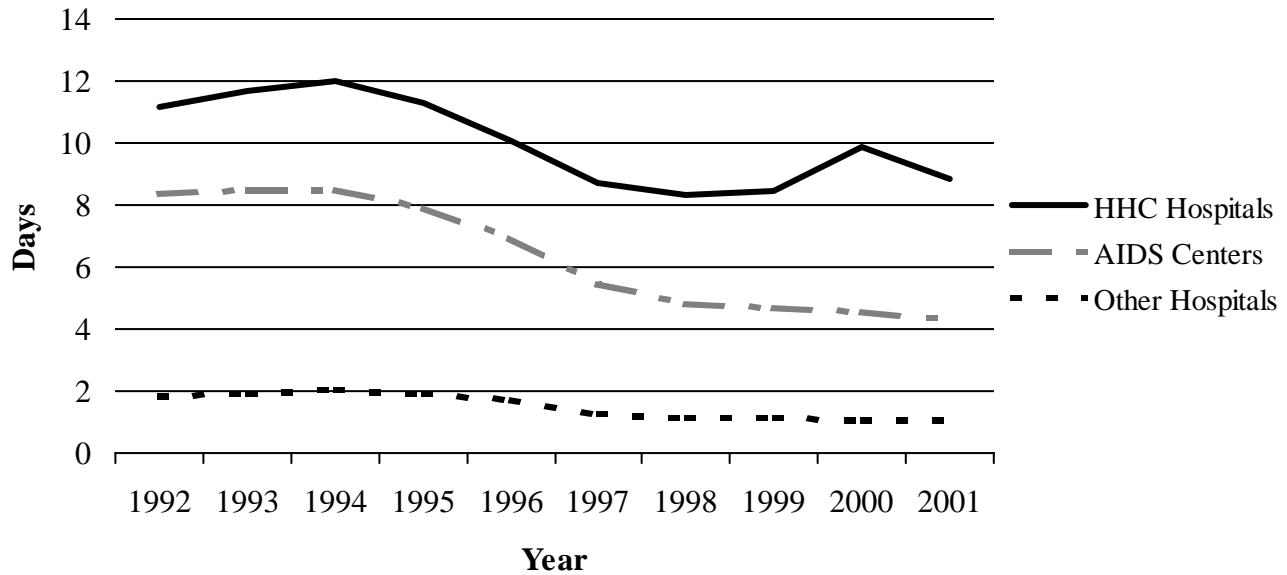


Figure 19-9b HIV/AIDS Average Length of Stay

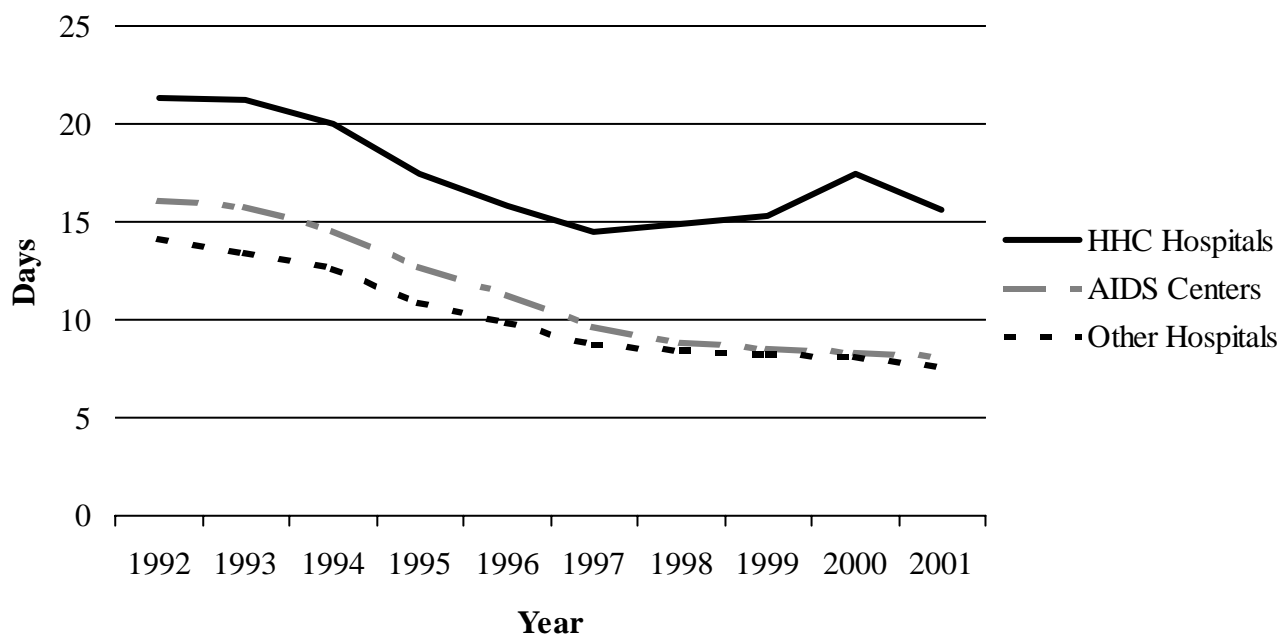


Figure 19-10

HIV/AIDS Hospitalizations by Primary Expected Payor by Year New York State, 1992—2001

	Self Pay	Medicare	Medicaid	Blue Cross	Commer- cial	No Charge	Other	Total
Discharges								
1992	2,944	4,133	38,048	6,372	3,433	795	2,565	58,290
1993	3,471	5,611	40,994	5,552	3,084	771	2,671	62,154
1994	2,265	6,459	43,926	4,843	3,246	24	3,516	64,279
1995	3,412	7,859	42,625	4,058	3,344	20	4,298	65,616
1996	3,294	8,188	41,059	2,627	2,457	268	3,590	61,483
1997	2,665	7,024	35,069	1,623	1,732	198	2,879	51,190
1998	2,534	7,196	33,250	1,297	1,606	31	2,550	48,464
1999	2,952	7,358	31,443	1,183	1,454	37	3,311	47,738
2000	2,289	7,453	31,567	1,222	1,336	74	2,684	46,625
2001	2,131	7,438	31,025	1,194	1,244	269	2,577	45,878
Percent of Discharges								
1992	5.1	7.1	65.3	10.9	5.9	1.4	4.4	100
1993	5.6	9.0	66.0	8.9	5.0	1.2	4.3	100
1994	3.5	10.0	68.3	7.5	5.0	0.0	5.5	100
1995	5.2	12.0	65.0	6.2	5.1	0.0	6.6	100
1996	5.4	13.3	66.8	4.3	4.0	0.4	5.8	100
1997	5.2	13.7	68.5	3.2	3.4	0.4	5.6	100
1998	5.2	14.8	68.6	2.7	3.3	0.1	5.3	100
1999	6.2	15.4	65.9	2.5	3.0	0.1	6.9	100
2000	4.9	16.0	67.7	2.6	2.9	0.2	5.8	100
2001	4.6	16.2	67.6	2.6	2.7	0.6	5.6	100

Figure 19-10

HIV/AIDS Hospitalizations by Primary Expected Payor by Year

New York State, 1992—2001

Figure 19-10a Primary Expected Payor, 2001

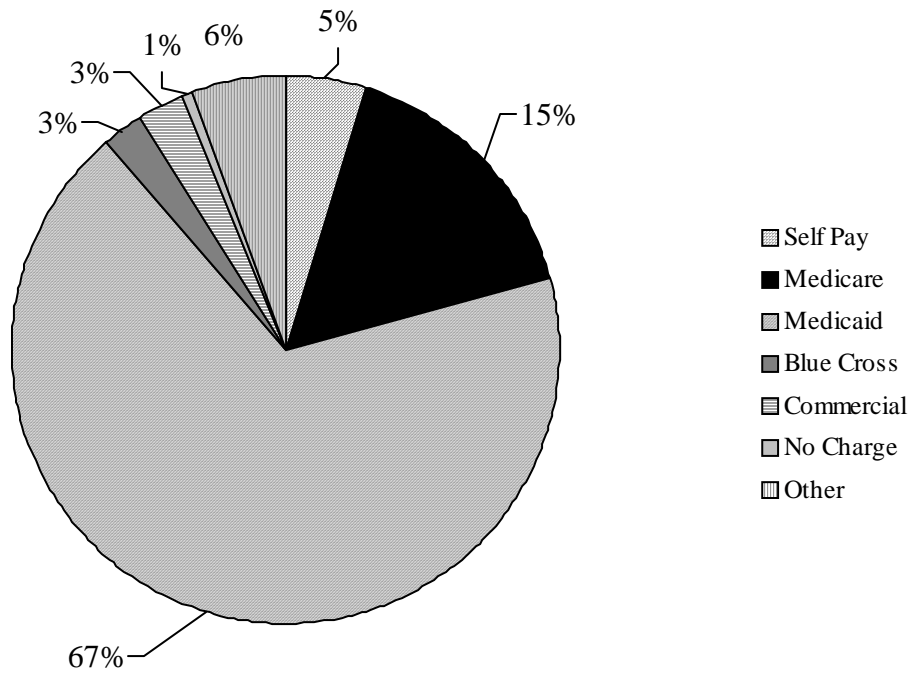
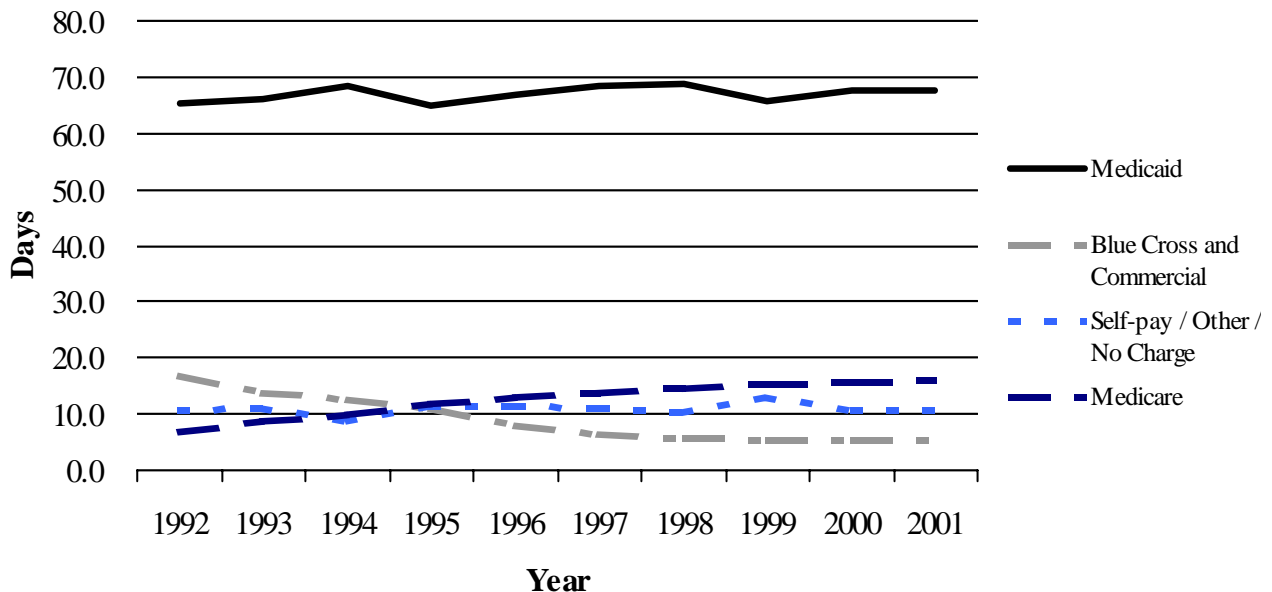


Figure 19-10b Primary Expected Payor, 1992—2001





Section 20

HIV/AIDS Related Costs and Expenditures in New York State

Total Expenditures for Persons with HIV/AIDS

Estimated expenditures for persons with HIV/AIDS in New York State were \$4.2 billion in 2002. The federal government accounted for over half of total HIV/AIDS-related expenditures, while New York State supported 21 percent of the total. Local governments absorbed 15 percent of total expenditures.

The cost of medical treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in 2002 exceeded \$2.9 billion. These costs encompass the full spectrum of health services including inpatient and outpatient care, residential long term care and AIDS related drugs.

Hospital inpatient care consumed the major share of AIDS medical treatment costs, representing 38 percent or \$1.1 billion. Ambulatory care (\$522 million) accounted for 18 percent of medical care costs. Payments for medications amounted to \$926 million, or about 32 percent of medical care costs (see Figure 20-1).

Personal services for persons with HIV/AIDS were by far the largest component of total costs, accounting for \$3.7 billion or 88 percent of total expenditures in 2002. Public health expenditures make up the remaining 12 percent of the total (\$500 million). Research (\$216 million) comprised 43 percent of HIV/AIDS-related public health expenditures, and prevention and training efforts accounted

for \$184 million, or 37 percent of public health expenditures (see Figure 20-1).

From 1987 to 2002, total estimated HIV/AIDS expenditures increased from \$557 million to \$4.2 billion. During the period, personal service expenses grew from \$467 million to \$3.7 billion. Public health expenditures rose from \$90 million to \$500 million (see Figure 20-2).

State Agency HIV/AIDS Funding

Estimated New York State agency funding for AIDS-related programs and services amounted to \$768 million in fiscal year 2002-2003, up 1.7 percent from the previous year (see Figure 20-3). These funds, which come mainly from federal government resources and NYS legislative appropriations, support medical treatment for persons with HIV/AIDS, including HIV counseling and testing, substance abuse treatment and mental health services. These funds also support a statewide network of community-based organizations that offer AIDS education and risk reduction programs and social support services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members. Housing assistance and other social services are also funded by the state.

Medicaid HIV/AIDS Expenditures

Medicaid is the major source of payment for HIV/AIDS care. Medicaid expenditures for persons

with HIV/AIDS grew from \$117 million in federal fiscal year (FFY) 1986 to nearly \$2 billion in FFY 2002, almost seventeen times as much. The number of Medicaid recipients with HIV/AIDS also increased from 6,650 in FFY 1986 to 65,000 in FFY 2002. The average cost per Medicaid recipient with HIV/AIDS in FFY 2002 was \$30,482. (see Figure 20-4).

Hospital inpatient care is the single most expensive component of care for Medicaid recipients with HIV/AIDS, accounting for 34 percent of all Medicaid expenditures for recipients with HIV/AIDS. (see Figure 20-5). Thirty nine percent of all Medicaid recipients with HIV/AIDS had at least one hospital stay in FFY 2002.

The Medicaid expenditure data reveal a shift in patterns of treatment for HIV/AIDS. In FFY 1995, Medicaid spent \$763 million and \$94 million on inpatient care and pharmaceuticals, respectively. In FFY 2002, the inpatient expenditures were 12 percent lower than in FFY 1995, but pharmacy costs were 6 times as much (\$590 million). Expenditures for HIV/AIDS specific drugs, such as anti-retrovirals and protease inhibitors, grew from just \$9 million in FFY 1995 to \$192 million in FFY 2002. In FFY 1995, 27 percent of Medicaid recipients with HIV/AIDS (12,500) received these drugs; by FFY 2002, the proportion had grown to 56 percent (36,600 recipients).

Figure 20-1

Estimated Total Expenditures for Persons with HIV/AIDS by Payor

New York State, 2002

	Federal	State	Local**	Other	Total
Personal Service Expenditures					
Medical Treatment					
Inpatient	\$547,070,000	\$211,360,000	\$168,510,000	\$174,820,000	\$1,101,760,000
Ambulatory	\$291,090,000	\$97,550,000	\$66,230,000	\$67,050,000	\$521,920,000
Long Term Care	\$130,350,000	\$129,310,000	\$33,300,000	\$15,110,000	\$308,070,000
Home Care	\$39,530,000	\$17,060,000	\$17,060,000	\$2,490,000	\$76,140,000
Medications	\$468,060,000	\$171,890,000	\$147,530,000	\$138,970,000	\$926,450,000
Total Medical Treatment	\$1,476,100,000	\$627,170,000	\$432,630,000	\$398,440,000	\$2,934,340,000
Social Services	\$421,160,000	\$98,910,000	\$187,820,000	\$13,810,000	\$721,700,000
Other	\$38,790,000	\$14,530,000	\$11,630,000	\$12,060,000	\$77,010,000
Total Personal Service Expenditures	\$1,936,050,000	\$740,610,000	\$632,080,000	\$424,310,000	\$3,733,050,000
Public Health Expenditures					
Prevention, Education, Training	\$85,800,000	\$95,990,000	\$2,260,000	*	\$184,050,000
HIV Testing of individuals, blood supply, tissues; Counseling	\$6,580,000	\$10,500,000	\$3,930,000	*	\$21,010,000
Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Partner Notification	\$13,870,000	\$8,510,000	\$1,390,000	*	\$23,770,000
Administration, Planning, Regula- tion, and Capacity Building	\$37,130,000	\$10,480,000	\$7,700,000	*	\$55,310,000
Research	\$213,010,000	\$2,200,000	\$530,000	*	\$215,740,000
Total Public Health Expenditures	\$356,390,000	\$127,680,000	\$15,810,000	*	\$499,880,000
TOTAL	\$2,292,440,000	\$868,290,000	\$647,890,000	\$424,310,000	\$4,232,930,000

Note:

"Personal Service Expenditure" relates to medical, social and other services delivered directly to individuals with HIV/AIDS. "Public Health Expenditures," by contrast, are oriented toward costs of HIV prevention services and programs undertaken on behalf of at-risk populations, and include HIV surveillance, research, and provider monitoring costs.

** Includes some, but not all, expenditures by local governments other than New York City.

* Spending in these categories is unknown.

Figure 20-1

Estimated Total Expenditures for Persons with HIV/AIDS by Payor

New York State, 2002

Figure 20-1a AIDS Personal Services Expenditures

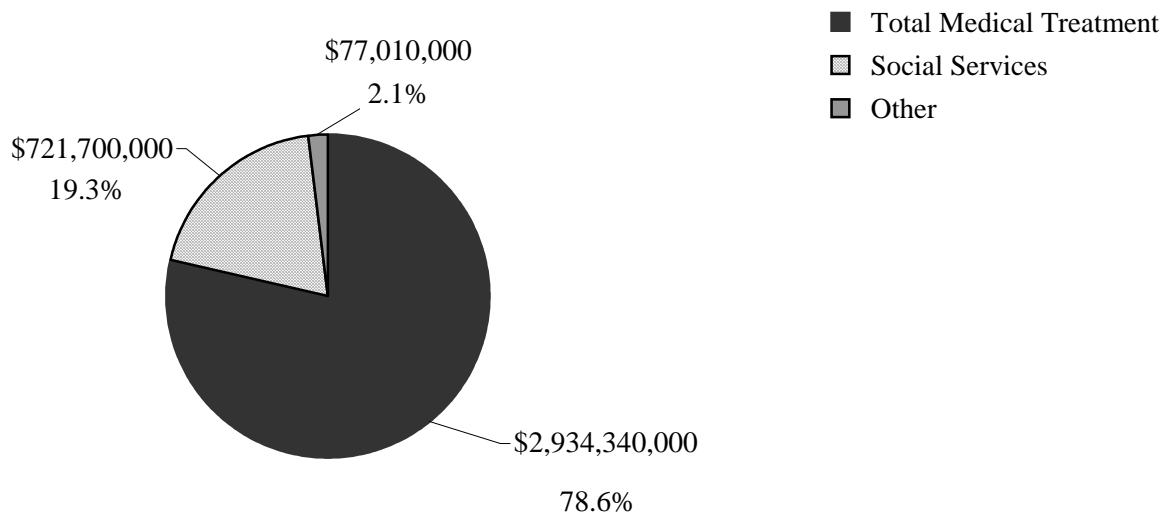


Figure 20-1b AIDS Personal Services Expenditures

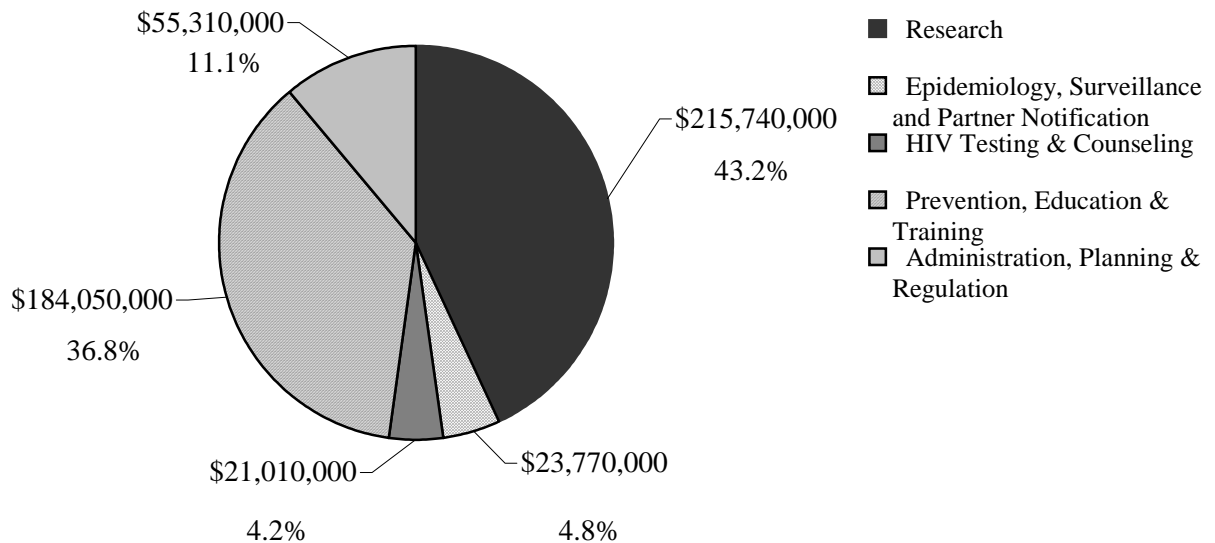
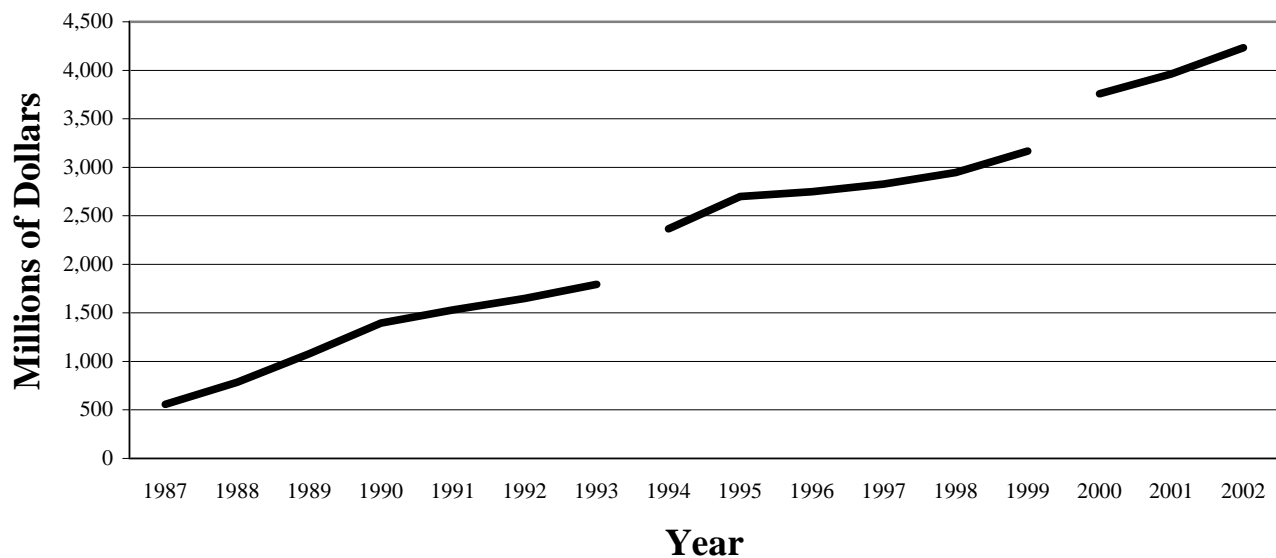


Figure 20-2

Estimated Annual Expenditures for Persons with HIV/AIDS

New York State, 1987 — 2002*

	Personal Services Expenditures		Public Health Expenditures		Total
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	
1987	466,930,000	84	89,990,000	16	556,920,000
1988	647,850,000	82	137,970,000	18	785,810,000
1989	865,720,000	80	213,700,000	20	1,079,420,000
1990	1,129,220,000	81	267,130,000	19	1,396,340,000
1991	1,291,920,000	84	238,780,000	16	1,530,690,000
1992	1,406,500,000	85	241,450,000	15	1,647,950,000
1993	1,540,140,000	86	255,980,000	14	1,796,110,000
1994	2,053,960,000	87	310,920,000	13	2,364,880,000
1995	2,411,430,000	89	287,920,000	11	2,699,350,000
1996	2,454,670,000	89	292,520,000	11	2,747,190,000
1997	2,476,850,000	88	350,470,000	12	2,827,320,000
1998	2,579,660,000	88	367,030,000	12	2,946,690,000
1999	2,779,060,000	88	386,810,000	12	3,165,870,000
2000	3,301,410,000	88	456,070,000	12	3,757,480,000
2001	3,469,150,000	88	491,820,000	12	3,960,970,000
2002	3,733,050,000	88	499,880,000	12	4,232,930,000



*Solid lines represent periods of methodological consistency. Due to the changes in estimation methodology, estimates shown for 1987-1993, 1994-1999, and 2000-2002 are not directly comparable.

Figure 20-3

Estimated HIV/AIDS Funding by State Agency and Program New York State Funds*

New York State, 2001—2002 and 2002—2003

Program	(Millions of Dollars) State Fiscal Year	
	2001-02	2002-03
Department of Health	594.2	612.0
Medicaid	460.5	485.5
HIV Special Needs Plans	12.8	5.6
AIDS Institute	107.2	105.0
AIDS Drug Assistance Programs	12.0	12.0
Health Care Standards and Surveillance	1.7	1.7
Research		2.2
Office of Children and Family Services	6.8	4.6
Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	53.4	53.4
Homeless Housing Assistance Program	5.0	5.0
Welfare to Work	1.4	1.4
Income Maintenance	47.0	47.0
Office of Mental Health	1.6	1.1
Inpatient	0.9	1.0
Training	0.7	0.1
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	27.9	23.9
Counseling and Education	3.9	3.9
Methadone	24.0	20.0
Department of Correctional Services	70.2	71.7
Division of Parole	0.0	0.4
Department of Education	1.0	1.0
Total	755.1	768.1

* Includes general fund appropriations, Health Care Reform Act funds and funds earned by Correctional Services enterprises.

Figure 20-4

Annual Medicaid Expenditures for People with HIV/AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Years 1986 - 2002

Year	Recipients*	Expenditures	Average Expenditure per Recipient
1986	6,653	\$117,325,196	\$17,635
1987	9,179	161,736,687	17,620
1988	14,183	323,046,167	22,777
1989	18,642	387,570,765	20,790
1990	26,284	574,162,381	21,845
1991	35,401	840,705,352	23,748
1992	40,331	942,158,083	23,361
1993	48,252	1,171,866,626	24,286
1994	50,044	1,294,535,758	25,868
1995	51,881	1,334,279,335	25,718
1996	54,639	1,367,062,885	25,019
1997	56,814	1,447,252,152	25,474
1998	62,809	1,522,242,069	24,236
1999	64,269	1,617,864,227	25,173
2000	65,263	1,734,216,654	26,573
2001	65,447	1,845,708,200	28,202
2002	64,985	1,980,884,486	30,482

* Recipients are people with HIV / AIDS who received medical services through the Medicaid Program during the given year.

Figure 20-4

Annual Medicaid Expenditures for People with HIV/AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Years 1986 - 2002

Figure 20-4a HIV/AIDS Medicaid Recipients

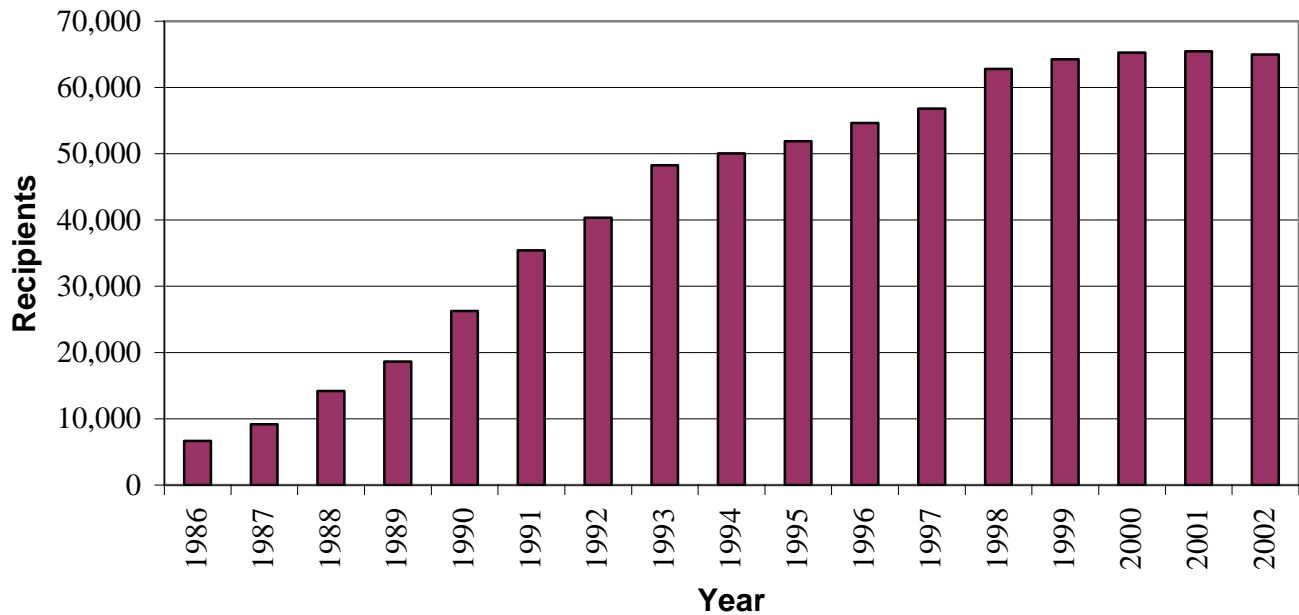


Figure 20-4b Medicaid Expenditures for People with HIV/AIDS

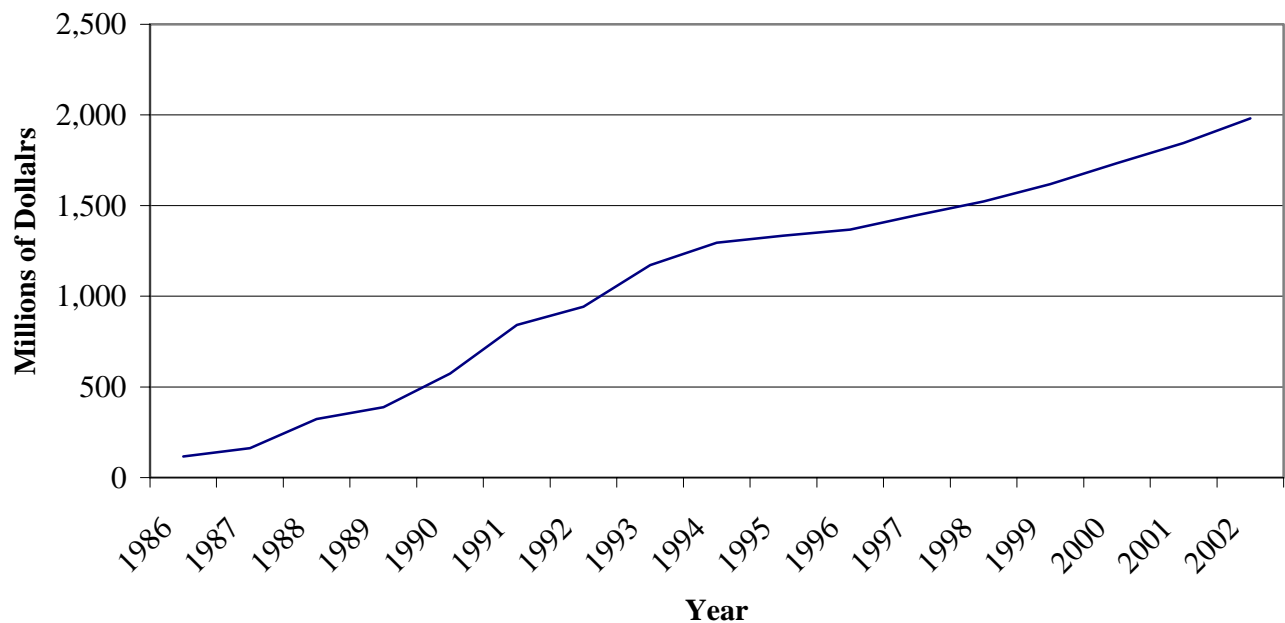


Figure 20-5

Medicaid Expenditures for People with HIV / AIDS

New York State, Federal Fiscal Year 2002

Service Category	Expenditures	Number of Recipients*	Average Per Recipient*
Total	1,980,884,486	64,985	30,482
Inpatient	674,059,080	25,443	26,493
Ambulatory	116,774,750	53,429	2,186
Emergency Room ‡	7,283,875	26,743	272
Freestanding Clinic	86,547,776	28,872	2,998
Physician	17,580,198	48,241	364
Pharmacy	590,121,214	59,997	9,836
Anti-retrovirals, protease inhibitors §	191,855,201	36,551	5,249
Institutional Long Term Care	213,895,735	3,514	60,870
Home Health Care / Long Term Home Health Care	111,431,771	6,924	16,094
Personal Care	12,738,332	1,149	11,086
Other	157,735,630	56,891	2,773

* Recipients are people with HIV/AIDS who received medical services through the Medicaid Program during federal fiscal year 2002. "Total" category provides the only unduplicated count of recipients.

‡ Expenditures for Emergency Room are included in the Ambulatory totals.

§ Expenditures for anti-retrovirals and protease inhibitors are included in the Pharmacy totals.

Source: Medicaid AIDS Claims file, Information Systems Office, AIDS Institute, NYSDOH



State of New York
George E. Pataki, Governor
Department of Health
Antonia C. Novello, M.D., M.P.H., Commissioner